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THE
SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

(Incorporated by Royal Charter),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

TRANSACTIONS.

VOL. XXXIX.

SESSION 1906-1907.



LONDON:

PUBLISHED AT THE INSTITUTION.

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

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The Surveyors' Institution

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET,

WESTMINSTER, S.W.

OFFICERS, 1906-1907.

COUNCIL.

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Vice-Presidents.

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JOHN WORNHAM PENFOLD (London)

HOWARD MARTIN (London)

ALEXANDER ROSE STENNING (London)

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(Chelmsford)

LESLIE ROBERT VIGERS (London)

WILLIAM EDGAR HORNE (London)

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(Loughborough)

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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ALVERSTONE, G.C.M.G.

(Lord Chief Justice of England)

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1868 *John Clutton*

1870 *Richard Hall*

1872 *Edward Norton Clifton*

1874 *Thomas Huskinson*

1876 *Edmund James Smith*

1878 *William Sturge*

1880 *Edward Ryde*

1883 *Thomas Smith-Woolley*

1885 *Edward I'Anson*

1886 *William James Beadel, M.P.*

1888 *ELIAS PITTS SQUAREY*

1890 *Robert Collier Driver*

1892 *Charles John Shoppee*

1894 *Thomas Chatfield Clarke*

1895 DANIEL WATNEY

1897 *Christopher Oakley*

1898 ROBERT VIGERS

1899 THOMAS MILLER RICKMAN

1900 *John Shaw*

1901 SIR JOHN F. L. ROLLESTON.

1902 ARTHUR VERNON

1903 ALFRED BUCK

1904 HERBERT THOMAS STEWARD

1905 CHARLES BIDWELL

(The names of those deceased are printed in italics.)

Honorary Secretary.

PERCIVAL CURREY.

Secretary.

ALEXANDER GODDARD,

The Surveyors' Institution

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

Is established—

1. To secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a Surveyor, viz.—the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein; the practice of managing and developing estates; and the science of ad-measuring and delineating the physical features of the earth, and of measuring and estimating artificers' work.
2. To promote the general interests of the profession, and to maintain and extend its usefulness for the public advantage.

THE INSTITUTION was established in 1868, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1881, and has a total membership of between 3,000 and 4,000.

THE INSTITUTION consists of four classes, viz.—FELLOWS, PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES, ASSOCIATES, and HONORARY MEMBERS, with a class of STUDENTS attached.

A FELLOW must be more than twenty-five years of age, and must have acquired a responsible position and practical knowledge of surveying in one or other of its branches as above defined; and must have passed the Final Examination declared in the Rules of Examination to appertain to the class of Fellows, or some other Examination in the United Kingdom or the Colonies which the Council may declare to be equivalent thereto.* A Fellow has the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters F.S.I. after his name. A Fellow has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Chartered Surveyor."

A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, a Surveyor by profession, in practice on his own account or employed as an Assistant in a Surveyor's Office, and qualified for the class by having passed the Intermediate Examinations. A Professional Associate has the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters P.A.S.I. after his name. A Professional Associate has also the right,

* *The Council possess only a very limited dispensing power as regards the Examinations.*

under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council to describe himself as "Professional Associate Chartered Surveyor."

AN ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, not a Surveyor by profession, but his pursuits must be such as to qualify him to concur with Surveyors in the advancement of professional knowledge.

AN HONORARY MEMBER must be a person who, either by reason of his position or experience, or his eminence in science, may be enabled to render assistance in promoting the objects of The Institution, but who is not engaged in practice as a Surveyor in Great Britain or Ireland. He has the privilege of being present and taking part at all Ordinary General Meetings, and of access to the Library, but no right of voting, discussing, or otherwise interfering in the affairs of The Institution; nor is he called on to contribute to its funds.

STUDENTS (who must not be under eighteen years of age) qualify as such by passing the Preliminary Examination. Candidates for Studentship who can produce a Certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Oxford, Cambridge, London, or any other University in the United Kingdom, or who have passed, with Honours, the Senior Local Examination of the University of Oxford or Cambridge, or who have obtained a Higher Certificate at the Examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examinations Board, or who have passed the Examination qualifying for the Studentship of the Institution of Civil Engineers, or the Preliminary Examination of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Royal Institute of British Architects, or the Incorporated Law Society, are exempted from this Examination, and may be admitted by the Council on the recommendation (according to a form) of four Fellows and two Associates, or of the Fellow or Associate to whom they are or have been articulated; but it is obligatory on all Students to undergo the Intermediate Examination at the close of their Student course, at the time and under the conditions applying in each particular case under the Rules of Examination.

The Council may accord to Students such privileges, subject to such terms, regulations and restrictions, as they shall from time to time prescribe.

Any person desirous of being admitted into The Institution (excepting to the class of Students) must be proposed and recommended according to a form, in which the full

name, place of business (if any), usual residence, and qualifications of the candidate must be distinctly specified. This form must be subscribed by him, and signed by at least six Fellows or four Fellows and two Associates, certifying a personal knowledge of the candidate; or by four Members of the Council, of whom the President shall be one, after careful enquiry into the antecedents of the applicant.

The proposal so made, being delivered to the Secretary, will be submitted to the Council, who, on approving the qualifications, will determine the class for which the candidate is to be presented for ballot.

The following are the rates of contribution to the funds:—

	Annual Subscription.				Admission Fee.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Student</i>	1	1	0	.	—		
<i>Associate</i>	2	2	0	.	3	3	0
<i>Professional Associate</i>	2	2	0	.	3	3	0
<i>Fellow</i>	3	3	0	.	5	5	0

No person can become a Member (other than an Honorary Member) of The Institution, unless and until he pays as his first Subscription to The Institution, in the case of becoming a Fellow of The Institution, the sum of Eight Guineas, in the case of becoming a Professional Associate of The Institution, the sum of Five Guineas, and in the case of becoming an Associate of The Institution, the sum of Five Guineas.

All Fellows, Professional Associates, and Associates, are required, within twelve months after their election, to deliver to the Council an original Paper on some subject connected with the profession, or to make a donation to the Library or Collection.

The affairs of The Institution are under the management of a Council, which is elected annually, consisting of a President, four Vice-Presidents, sixteen Fellows, two Professional Associates, and two Associates.

The Session of The Institution commences annually on the second Monday in November, and continues to the end of May. The Ordinary General Meetings are held on every alternate Monday during the Session. At these Meetings original communications are read on professional subjects, and their merits fully and freely discussed. Every Member has the privilege of introducing one visitor to these Meetings. Members are entitled to a copy of any printed publication issued by The Institution after their admission.



JULIAN C. ROGERS.

SECRETARY

1869—1905

THE OPENING ADDRESS

BY

GEORGE LANGRIDGE (PRESIDENT),

AT THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION,

NOVEMBER 12TH, 1906.

Presentation to Mr. Julian C. Rogers.

Before delivering his Opening Address the PRESIDENT said :

Gentlemen, the duty which now devolves on me as your President is an exceedingly agreeable one. I am sure every Member of The Institution will share with me the pleasure I feel in presenting to our former Secretary, Mr. Julian Rogers, his portrait, painted by Mr. Stanhope Forbes, A.R.A., which many of you have, no doubt, already seen on the walls of the Royal Academy.

This portrait, Mr. Rogers, is presented to you as the result of the expressed wishes and the combined subscriptions of the Members, as a token of their deep regard and respect, and of the gratitude which they feel for your services to The Institution.

It will, I think, be appropriate and interesting if the Members will allow me to give a short record of Mr. Rogers' connection with this Institution, and of some of the work he has done on our behalf.

He was appointed Secretary of The Institution in

1869, when the membership numbered, I think, 202. He resigned in 1905, when our numbers had reached nearly 4,000. He has served well and faithfully under 23 Presidents, and among the many special services he has rendered us, I may mention the drafting of the Petition and the Charter in 1880. He has superintended some 54 Professional, Special, and Preliminary Examinations. He initiated our very valuable *Professional Notes*, and, of these and the *Transactions*, he has edited more than 50 volumes; he evolved the scheme of our Provincial Committees, whose work has proved so valuable, and successfully organised the Annual Country Meetings. The great ability which he brought to bear on the literary work of The Institution must, I am sure, have made the knowledge thus disseminated of great use to our profession.

We can hardly be surprised if, after 36 years of such arduous work as Secretary of this Institution, Mr. Rogers felt that a continuance of the strain would permanently affect his health, and the Council accordingly, with deep regret, accepted his resignation. I am sure it must be a source of great satisfaction to Mr. Rogers that the secretarial work of The Institution, which he loved and served so well, should have passed from his hands into those of so able a successor.

Happily, Mr. Rogers' connection with The Institution is not altogether severed by his resignation of office, for he has been unanimously elected an Honorary Member. I am sure I am expressing the wishes of all when I say that we trust his well-earned retirement and rest may permanently restore his health, and that, for many years to come, we may have the benefit of a friendship which we have learnt to value so highly, and the advantage of his advice and experience on behalf of The Institution.

The PRESIDENT then unveiled the portrait, and continued :

I beg, Mr. Rogers, to present you with this portrait, which I understand it is your wish to hand over, in perpetuity, in trust, to The Institution.

If that be the case, I am sure we shall accept it as a great trust, in the hope that it may long hang on these walls as a memento of one who did good and honest work, without stint or regard to his health, for the benefit of The Institution which he honourably served.

Mr. JULIAN C. ROGERS: I need hardly say, Sir, that I have listened to your graceful and gracious words with very considerable emotion. There must always be some little pathos in looking back upon a career that is closed and rounded off, although I must admit that, when I came into The Institution this afternoon and saw our old friend Andrews, with the perennial bloom of youth on his cheeks, I felt I had resigned my post at least fifty years too soon.

You will believe me when I say that I regard the presentation of this portrait as the crowning honour of my life. I could not in the wildest flight of my imagination have conceived, when I came to this Institution 38 years ago, that such an honour would ever fall to my lot, and you will forgive me if I say that, both in this respect, and in many others which I will not particularise, much more than justice has been done to such merits as I may happen to possess.

It is an additional gratification to me to know that my portrait will have a place on these walls beside those of the eminent men which already adorn them; for you, Sir, have not misunderstood my wishes in saying that

I desire The Institution should become its perpetual custodian.

I should like to take the opportunity of thanking, most cordially, the Members who have subscribed to this presentation. I have not seen the list—I have never asked to see it—but have been content to know that it includes a very large number of Members, and to indulge the hope that all who subscribed to it were imbued with feelings of personal regard for me.

With this great assembly before me, my mind reverts to a similar occasion (now almost lost in the mists of antiquity) when, Sir, one of your distinguished predecessors in that chair made his entrance into the Lecture Hall to find not a single member present. It was a great many years ago, but my old friend Mr. Penfold will, I think, remember the occasion. After waiting in vain for an audience, it was decided that "the Address be taken as read," and all went home with heavy hearts, and feelings in which belief in the future of The Institution certainly did not predominate. But all that was changed when the Council came to realise that the first impulse imparted to The Institution by the original founders had expended itself, and that it was necessary for its future that they should enlist the co-operation of younger men. That policy has been eminently successful, and I believe that the introduction of fresh blood at that period did more than I, or anybody else, could do to promote and perpetuate its prosperity.

Before I pass on, I should like to express my deep acknowledgments to my old friend (as I hope he will allow me to call him) Mr. Steward, who kindly provided me with a *replica* of my portrait to adorn, in the words of Caractacus, "my humble cottage in

“ Britain,” and to serve as a perpetual reminder of his kindness and of the friendship of those who subscribed for the original portrait.

I should also like to say, as this is probably the last occasion upon which I shall address a meeting of this character, how heartily I endorse all the President has said with reference to my successor.

When, five or six years ago, I felt that the state of my health might necessitate my retirement at no very distant date, I, very naturally, revolved in my mind the names of those from among whom my successor might be selected, and satisfied myself that, if the choice of the Council should fall upon Mr. Goddard, I should be content to leave my work in his hands. I was, therefore, much gratified to find that the Council, without hint or suggestion from me, had come to a similar conclusion.

Allow me, Sir, again to express, most gratefully, my thanks to you for your kind remarks, and to all the Members for their cordial co-operation in past years, and especially for their kindness in presenting me with this portrait. I do not think that, in the course of my many years' connection with The Institution, I have had the unhappiness to make any enemies. There were occasions, of course, when I became the innocent medium of communications to Members which did not, perhaps, endear me to them at the moment; but I am happy to think that, even then, they regarded my act as simply official, and did not visit me personally with any marked reprobation.

I thank you, Sir, and all the Members for the graceful present I have received to-night, and I trust that the flowing tide of success which is now with The Institution may lead on to a career of unbroken prosperity.

Presentation of the Council Gold Medal.

THE PRESIDENT said he had not yet come to the end of his pleasant duties. He had now to hand to Mr. W. R. Baldwin-Wiseman (Professional Associate) the gold medal awarded for his Paper on "The Effect of "Fire on Building Stones," read at the meeting of May 14th last, which had been, after careful consideration, adjudged to be most worthy of that distinction.

The power of acquiring and retaining knowledge was a very great gift, but, unless it were accompanied by a facility, which was so conspicuous in Mr. Baldwin-Wiseman's Paper, for transmitting that knowledge and so making it of practical use to others who had less opportunity or capacity, it would be of little general value.

He was pleased to note that Mr. Baldwin-Wiseman had this year also been awarded the Telford Premium of a neighbouring Institution, and he hoped the prizes he had won might be an encouragement, not only to him but also to his professional brethren, to continue in the pursuit and dissemination of such practical knowledge.

He had great pleasure in presenting Mr. Baldwin-Wiseman with the Gold Medal.

THE PRESIDENT then delivered the Opening Address as follows :

GENTLEMEN,

This is, I believe, the thirty-ninth occasion on which a President has been called on to deliver an Address at the opening of the session, and you will allow me first to take this opportunity of personally thanking the Members of The Institution for the honour they have

done mein electing me President for the year. I feel deeply that with the honour given—which is the highest that you have the power to confer—you have also entrusted to me a serious responsibility in carrying on the good work of this great Institution, which, founded in 1868 with but few Members, has now reached a total of over 4,000.

This phenomenal growth speaks volumes for the foresight of the founders of The Institution, and for the rules and principles originally laid down for its guidance, which have resulted, in so comparatively short a period, not only in the large accession of Members, now meeting here in our own home, but also in the acquiring of a large and valuable library bearing on all subjects connected with our profession, in the dissemination through our *Professional Notes* and *Transactions* of a vast amount of information most useful to our Members, and in a substantial annual income to be devoted to the increase of our usefulness.

The Institution has been most fortunate in having, since its foundation, some most eminent and distinguished men as Presidents, and on looking at the names of my predecessors inscribed on the walls of this room you will appreciate my feelings of doubt at my own worthiness to succeed to their honour and position. I have accepted the office trusting to the goodwill and sympathy of my brother Members, and to the aid and assistance of the Past-Presidents and my fellows on the Council, which I know will be given as freely and willingly as hitherto, without regard to personal convenience.

The subject which I have chosen for the few remarks I have to offer this evening is one of great importance and interest to surveyors, especially to those whose

practice is mainly connected with agricultural land—on which branch of the profession alone I feel confident to venture an opinion, it having been my life's work—though the conclusions I have arrived at may not coincide with those of others here, whose experience is as long as, and perhaps even larger, than my own.

The future of the land, its ownership, occupation, and rights, are of such vital interest to the nation at large, while the changes during the last generation in both ownership and occupation—especially the latter—have been so numerous, and in late years the legislation, or the proposals for legislation, designed to meet the changed circumstances, have followed one another so quickly, that some doubt arises lest, in grasping at the shadow, we may lose the substance.

Although there may be differences of opinion as to the way it is to be reached, every agent and surveyor who has given attention to the subject has the same object in view, that is, a fair division of the income derived from the land between the landlord, tenant, and the labourer, who roughly represent the capital, intelligence, and sinews on which agriculture depends, and who are all necessary to obtain the fullest development and best results from the outlay of these three essentials of successful cultivation.

The question arises whether, by legislation or otherwise, we are doing the best we can to obtain these results, by giving such security of ownership and prospect of reasonable return—which in view of the many amenities of landowning would not be a high rate of interest—as will attract capital to the land. Then, is the occupier encouraged to give his time and best abilities to the cultivation of the soil by the prospect of fair remuneration? And lastly, are the present income,

housing, and future prospects of the labourer when past work a sufficient inducement to him to bring up his children with a love of, and desire to live on, the land? Is education in rural districts of such a character as to fit his children for what, in most circumstances, should be their life work, with an opening for cases of special ability and prudence?

I think all must agree that we are very far from this ideal, and feel strong doubts whether the legislation proposed with the view of obtaining these objects will, to any large extent, assist an advance on the desired lines. The general good of the country at large must not, we admit, be sacrificed for the good of any one class, however important, and the nation in its clear right has, wisely or unwisely, adopted a system of fiscal policy that has, it cannot be denied, seriously affected an important industry. Since these changes were finally made in the year 1846, many circumstances, not fully foreseen at the time, have arisen which have tended to accentuate their effect on the profitable cultivation of the soil. The opening up of the land over the greater portion of the world by railways, the cheap and rapid water carriage by steamers, and the effect of combination of capital, made possible by telegraph, on prices of commodities, have brought about a great national increase of wealth, resulting in a higher standard of living generally, and an increase in local and national expenditure.

But this increase of wealth has not benefited the agricultural landowner, the tenant farmer, or the labourer to so large an extent as other classes of the community. On the other hand, it has tempted them to use their capital, intelligence, or labour in other walks of life, offering, it would seem, a better chance than agriculture

of securing the good things going. This appears to me to be one of the chief causes of the almost entire extinction of the yeoman class, with whose good qualities many of us were familiar in our younger days, and of the exodus to the towns which has resulted in difficulty in obtaining skilled labour of any description for the ordinary working of the farm. The effect of this on the agriculture of the country becomes, I fear, more and more noticeable each year.

The point to consider in the first instance is whether this is a national loss or an incident of supply and demand that can be safely left to rectify itself? We find that this condition of things is constantly deplored, by some of our most able statesmen and greatest thinkers, as bad, both for the moral and physical well-being of the population at large, and we, who see the effect of the diminution of capable labour on the land, and recognise the quality of the material we send annually to the towns, colonies, and foreign countries, deeply regret that in the present phase of agriculture we are not in a position to bid for the best labour and retain it at home. We feel that British agriculture is by no means played out, that the land might produce more, and that, with our large home markets, the farmers—enjoying equal conditions—should hold their own with foreign countries. Our colonies and other countries now come to us for the best class of stock, and the average yield per acre of our crops is, I believe, greater than that of any other country.

We have, however, to face the fact that the net income derived from the land, to be divided between the three classes interested, is much smaller and more uncertain than formerly, and now depends on the world's surplus, and that outgoings (after taking into consideration the

relief given by the Agricultural Rates Act) are heavier than formerly.

Is legislation following the best lines for the relief of each of the three classes suffering from the depression and, if so, how can we assist in forwarding this object, which we all have at heart, without benefiting one class at the expense of the other two? I think the value of any legislation can best be tested by the following questions:—

1. Is it of a nature to give confidence in investment in land, and to offer the prospect of a reasonable return to the investor?

2. Is it of a nature to give security to the occupier for his improvements, clearly defining his rights so that he may know where he stands?

3. Is it tending to the better housing of the labourer, giving him a greater interest in the soil and improved prospects for old age: and will it offer a fitting education for his children in the means of gaining their livelihood in the manner for which possibly nine-tenths are best qualified, viz.: on the land, with additional opportunities to the minority who show special capabilities for other walks in life?

Attempts to bring back to the land the unemployed, who are thoroughly unqualified by their life and habits and inexperience of the work necessary, must result in disappointment in most cases, and can only mean subsidised poverty. We should, I think, endeavour to keep on the land those to the manner born, and such others as might be induced while young to obtain the necessary training and knowledge.

In the present feeling of the country with regard to foreign trade, the most valuable relief possible for the occupier would appear to be the removal of the growing

burden of rates and taxes, the cheapening of transport, the opening of home markets for his produce, and the establishment of agricultural schools with moderate fees, and the placing him, as far as possible, on the same footing as his foreign competitors, and leaving him only handicapped by climate, which is frequently enough to contend with. He should have the advantage of decent cottages and buildings, and the best and most workable clauses of the recent legislation affecting the rights of landlord and tenant should be consolidated into one Act, giving security for capital wisely expended.

I know it is a subject of great regret, both to ourselves as agents and to most of the parties concerned, that it has been found necessary to pass Acts doing away with freedom of contract. It is, I admit, a difficult subject, but in these perplexing times, and in view of the good relations existing between landlord and tenant, it is hoped that further experiments in this direction, as formulated in the Land Tenure Bill of this session, may not be considered necessary. Before 1875 agreements between the two parties were generally based on custom and on the kindly feeling existing between them. The reduction of rents and profits since 1875, and recent legislation, have perhaps somewhat strained matters in exceptional cases, but the maintenance of the relations existing formerly, and I may say, on many estates at the present time, is much to be desired, particularly where the tenancy has existed for several generations, and is certainly an asset that should not be lost sight of in considering any future legislation. It might not carry weight in a strictly commercial transaction, but it has tided many a tenant over a bad time, when, if the full pound of flesh had been demanded, he must have gone under. Such cases have, I am sure,

come frequently under the notice of many Members present.

Exclusive of the question of prices, success in agriculture depends so much on our uncertain climate that, with a few bad seasons, the smaller tenant is frequently unable to fulfil his engagements, and where, in such cases, the landlord can extend a helping hand, an old and good tenant has hitherto seldom asked for that assistance in vain.

In my opinion it would be very ill-advised to legislate in such a manner as to destroy this feeling. Given the right sort of landlord and a good tenant, I believe that the present system of separate ownership and occupation is the best for the greater part of Great Britain. The tenant has not to bear the additional burden of providing the capital which would be necessary for ownership, and which would pay him but small interest. Every penny of such capital as he has is available for cultivation and the purchase of stock, thus enabling him to work a larger farm; and, moreover, his capital can be more easily realised if required for family reasons. The benefit of this is obvious, for land can be most advantageously cultivated and machinery best utilised in large holdings. For small holdings, on the other hand, special advantages are required; the land must be suitable for the growth of such products as fruit and vegetables, and for dairy produce, all of which are dependent on having sufficient local markets available. Those acquainted with the working of allotment gardens, dependent on villages or small towns, know how soon the production of such commodities exceeds the demand, and how numerous are the changes of tenancy in consequence.

The period from about 1850 to 1875 was probably

the most favoured time for the British farmer within the knowledge of anyone now living. England during that period felt the full benefit of free trade, gold finds were frequent, and the country's wealth increased with great strides.

Agriculturists no doubt participated largely in the national prosperity. Many also who had been successful in trade were tempted by the amenities of a country life to invest their capital in farming. Where are they now? The demand for land of all descriptions was much in excess of the supply, and it cannot be denied that rents were in many cases inflated, with the result that land was then readily finding purchasers, often at more than 30 years' purchase even of these high rents.

We are now face to face with a very different state of affairs. For purely agricultural land it is at the present time difficult to obtain more than 20 years' purchase on rents reduced from one-third to one-half of those obtained 25 years ago, and even these prices depend more on the amenities of ownership than on the investment value calculated on agricultural rents.

In many instances that have come under my notice, the rent of farms does not amount to more than 5 per cent. on the cost value of the house, buildings, and fences, and, even at these rents, tenants with capital are difficult to find.

The lower rents have tempted many of our neighbours from beyond the Tweed to try their chances in the south, and I am glad to say a considerable number have been successful. Their greater thrift, their more systematised methods of farming, the use of labour-saving machinery, and close personal attention, have enabled them for the present to make a stand where the former occupiers, brought up under different conditions, were

unable to hold their own. This, however, is not enough to bring the people back to the land, although there is now no difficulty in obtaining land or in making favourable terms. The difficulty at present is rather to find good tenants with sufficient capital to work the farms to advantage.

It may be of interest, before dealing with recent legislation, to mention a few ancient Acts showing how attempts were formerly made to meet the agricultural difficulties of our forefathers. These have all, I believe, been repealed.

Among many Acts for the betterment of the agricultural tenant, I may first refer to one passed in the reign of Edward I., in which the King willed "that the bailwicks and hundreds of the King nor of other great lords of the land be not let to ferm at over great sums whereby the people may be grieved or overcharged by making contribution to such fermes."

The damage done by rooks, which formed the subject of a recent newspaper correspondence, was, we find, dealt with in the reign of Henry VIII. "Foras-much as innumerable number of rooks, crows, and choughs do daily breed and increase throughout this realm, which rooks, crows, and choughs do yearly destroy, devour, and consume a wonderful and marvellous great quantity of corn and grain of all kinds, to wit, as well in the sowing as in the ripening and kernelling," it was enacted that everyone should do his best to destroy the crows, &c., upon pain of amerciament, and that every hamlet should provide and maintain crow nets for 10 years, and that the taker of crows should have after the rate of 2*d.* per dozen (about equal to a present value of 4*d.* per crow).

Another Act was passed by the same king evidently to

prevent "corners in land," as it set out in long preamble :
" Forasmuch as divers and sundry persons of the King's
" subjects of this realm to whom God of his goodness
" hath disposed great plenty and abundance of moveable
" substance now of late within few years have daily
" studied, practised, and invented ways and means how
" they might accumulate and gather together into few
" hands as well great multitude of farms as great plenty
" of cattle and in especial sheep, putting such lands as
" they can get to pasture and not to tillage, whereby
" they have not only pulled down churches and towns
" but also have enhanced the price of all manner of corn,
" cattle, wool, pigs, geese, hens, chicken, eggs, and such
" other almost double above the prices have been accus-
" tomed, driving a number of people daily to theft and
" other inconvenience, or to pitifully die of hunger and
" cold, and whereby as sheep accustomed to be sold for
" 2s. 4d. or 3s. at the most is now sold for 6s., 5s., or 4s. at
" the least," &c. It was enacted that "no person after
" the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the year
" 1535 shall have in use, possession, or property by any
" means of fraud, craft, or covin above 2,000 sheep of all
" sorts and kinds under a penalty of 3s. 4d. per sheep
" for excess, and that if any person should acquire by
" marriage or will a greater number he shall sell off the
" excess within a year of such advancement." And
further: "Forasmuch as the number of the hundred of
" sheep in every county be not like it is declared that
" the number of 2,000 sheep shall be accounted 10 great
" hundreds (6 score per 100) for every 1,000, so that
" every 1,000 shall contain 1,200."

The Act also prevented any person receiving or taking more than two holds and tenements, but did not apply to spiritual persons.

An Act of Henry III. lays down that "Farmers leaving their farms shall not make waste nor exile of houses, woods, and men, nor anything belonging to the tenements they have to farm, without special licence had by writing of covenant making mention they may do it, which things if they do and thereof be convicted they shall yield full damage and shall be punished by amerciament grievously." And again in 1488 we find that "If houses of husbandry with 20 acres of land are suffered to go to decay, the King or other Lord of the fee shall receive half the profits and apply the same in repairing such losses."

Even in early days the tendency was apparently to convert arable into pasture, for in the reign of Henry VIII. an Act was passed to the effect that "Whosoever suffereth any town or hamlet or house of husbandry to decay, or doth convert tillage into pasture, the lord of the fee shall have the moiety of the offender's land till the offence be reformed." And again that the King was to have a moiety of the profits of those lands already converted from tillage to pasture until the owner hath built up a convenient house and converted the same pasture to tillage again.

Two Acts were passed in the reign of Elizabeth dealing with this subject, the more important setting out that "Whereas the strength and flourishing estate of this Kingdom hath been always and is greatly upheld by the maintenance of the plough, and tillage being the occasion of the increase and multiplying of people both for service in the wars and in time of peace, being also a principal means that people are set in work and thereby withdrawn from idleness, drunkenness, unlawful games, and all other lewd practices and conditions of life, and whereas also the said husbandry and tillage

“ is the cause that the realm doth more stand upon itself
“ and without depending upon foreign countries ” :—
it was enacted that any lands that had been converted to sheep pastures having previously been tillage for 12 years together at the least next before such conversion, all such lands were to be restored to tillage within three years and to be continued so for ever. Nor should any lands now used as tillage be converted to sheep pasture, but “ shall be continued to be used for
“ tillage for corn or grain and not for woad.” This Act only applied to certain counties.

The question of distress and execution seems to have given Parliament more work than almost any other, showing that there were unsatisfactory tenants in what we now call “ the good old days ” ; for we find that the matter had to be dealt with as early as the reign of Henry III., when an Act was passed which provided
“ that if Bailiffs, which ought to make account to their
“ lords, do withdraw themselves and have no lands nor
“ tenements whereby they may be distrained, then shall
“ they be attached by their bodies so that the sheriff shall
“ cause them to come to make their account.”

Another Act passed in this reign gave the executors and administrators of tenants in fee simple the power to distrain for rent due and not paid at the time of death. Again, in 1690 it was enacted that goods distrained for rent might be appraised and sold if not replevied with sufficient security, and that sheaves and cocks of corn loose, or hay in any barn might be distrained and sold if not replevied.

It was evidently found in the reign of George II. that the before-mentioned statutes were not strong enough to deal with all the cases that arose, as the following introduction to an Act passed in that reign

shows: "Whereas the several laws heretofore made for
"the better security of rents and to prevent frauds
"committed by tenants have not proved sufficient to
"obtain the good ends and purposes designed thereby
"but rather the fraudulent practices of tenants and the
"mischief intended by the said Acts to be prevented
"have of late years increased, to the great loss and
"damage by their lessors and landlords.' For the
remedy whereof it was enacted, that "if any tenant
"upon whose holding any rent is due shall fraudulently
"or clandestinely convey away his chattels to prevent
"the landlord distraining the same for arrears of rent,
"it shall be lawful for the landlord or person by him
"empowered, within 30 days of such carrying off, to
"seize such chattels wherever same shall be found as
"distress for the arrears of rent, and to sell or otherwise
"dispose of same"; and further, any person assisting
to carry off the goods was liable to double the value of
the goods carried off.

The landlord or his bailiff might seize the cattle of a
tenant as distress for arrears of rent, and also take all
sorts of corn, hops, roots, fruit, pulse, and other products,
and the same to cut, gather, make, and cure in the barns,
&c., but these were, however, to be delivered up to a
tenant on lawful tender by him of rent and arrears.

It was also enacted that "whereas great incon-
"veniences have happened and may happen to landlords
"whose tenants have power to determine their leases by
"giving notice to quit their premises by them holden,
"and yet refusing to deliver up possession when the
"landlord hath agreed with another tenant for the
"same," "any tenant who shall give notice to quit and
"shall not deliver up possession shall pay double the
"rent all the time he shall continue in possession."

In 1816 another Act stated, "That whereas it is expedient that the execution of legal processes shall be so regulated as to be consistent with good husbandry and the effect and intent of covenants and agreements entered into between the owners and occupiers of land, no sheriff shall sell or carry off any lands, any straw, chaff, cholder, or turnips, or any manure, compost, ashes, or seaweed, contrary to the agreement," but the sheriff might dispose of such crops or produce to any person who should agree in writing to use and expend the same on such lands, and such person should have the use of the buildings, &c., to do this.

In the following year an Act was passed giving power to distrain for a half-year's rent if in arrear, and soon after another Act allowed a landlord to distrain for six years' arrears of rent. The more recent Landlord and Tenant Act of 1851 set out that growing crops seized and sold under execution were to be liable for accruing rent; more recently we have the Act of 1883, limiting distress to one year, and exempting certain things, including agisted stock, from distress. The agistment of cattle must be at a fair price, although this need not apparently be in actual money, but may be in kind, as in the case where a farmer arranges for cows to be fed on his land in return for a certain quantity of milk; but the court has held that "£2 allowed a tenant for exclusive right to feed cattle on the grass on the land for four weeks" was not taking cattle in to be fed "at a fair price," but was a payment in the nature of rent for use and occupation, and not for agistment at all. All complaints under this Act must be made within six months of the time when the matter of such complaint arose.

Previous to the passing of the 1851 Act, a tenant

farming under a tenant for life had to quit immediately the latter died, being paid for emblements. This Act, however, made an alteration, and from 1851 to 1882 he was allowed to remain on until the expiration of the current year. Since the latter date, however, the tenant remains on until the expiration of his lease or agreement.

Buildings and fixtures erected or affixed by a tenant have been the source of a good deal of friction between landlord and tenant, and before 1851 they usually became the property of the landlord; but after the passing of this Act, if the tenant received the consent in writing of the landlord to their erection or affixion, he was allowed to remove them unless the landlord elected to take them. This was varied by the 1875 and subsequent Acts, so that it is not now necessary for a tenant to obtain the landlord's consent to the erection or affixion of buildings and fixtures before their removal, but he has to give his landlord the option of taking the same, and to fulfil certain stipulations as to repairing damage occasioned by removal, should the landlord decide not to take them.

Without the benefit of these Acts a tenant would have no right to his fixtures unless by express clauses in his agreement, and if he tried to remove them after his tenancy expired he would be liable to an action for trespass; but I believe it has been held that if a landlord not taking the fixtures should refuse the tenant permission to remove them under these Acts, after the termination of the tenancy, a tenant may bring an action against his landlord to allow him to do so.

By the 1851 Act, if a tenant left a farm, leaving the tithe rent-charge unpaid, the landlord might pay and recover from the late tenant as if it were a simple contract debt. This appears to have held good till 1891,

when the Tithe Act was passed, and the tithe was made payable by the owner of the land. It is now generally merged in the rent, and forms a portion of the loss of rent sustained by the owner, as in many cases the rents have not been increased by the amount formerly paid by the tenant in the shape of tithe.

In 1875 the first Agricultural Holdings Act was passed. Not being compulsory, it was generally contracted out of, but possibly it laid the foundation of a more liberal treatment of claims, and it was made the groundwork of most subsequent agreements. This Act was repealed by that of 1883, which, in its turn, was followed by the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, 1895, and is now incorporated with that in the Act of 1900.

Under the Act of 1883, the consent, in writing, of the landlord is required if the tenant is to claim compensation under the Act for the improvements found in the first part of the First Schedule, but special compensation for these improvements may be substituted by agreement. It would appear that an ordinary authority to an agent would not enable him to consent on behalf of the landlord to improvements under this part, but that a special authority is required.

With regard to improvements under Part 2 of the First Schedule, in respect of which notice to the landlord must be given, tenants have in my experience seldom found it necessary to put the power given them by this section in force, as, having regard to the interest chargeable, they can usually make better terms with the landlord for the work to be carried out by him.

Provided it is "fair and reasonable," compensation by agreement may be substituted for that allowed by the Act for improvements under the third part of the First

Schedule, but I think most of us have found it best to let the Act run its course so far as these improvements are concerned, as after a tenancy has run some years it is somewhat hard to say whether the compensation substituted was fair and reasonable.

It should be remembered that a new tenancy is not created by raising or lowering the rent of a tenant from year to year, or by the surrender by the tenant of part of the farm with a reduction in rent.

In *Farquharson v. Morgan* it was held that an award including compensation for matters not within this 1883 Act was bad, but in *Shrubb v. Lee* an award dealing with matters in and outside the Act was held to be good, as it was decided to be entirely outside the Act, and therefore became an ordinary reference. The amending Act of 1900, however, allows an arbitration to extend, by notice, to the settlement of further claims or counter-claims between landlord and tenant. Compensation awarded under the 1883 Act may be recovered by order of the county court judge if not paid within 14 days, but it has been held that this section did not entitle a landlord to enforce the payment by the tenant of the counterclaim if it exceeded the claim. I believe, however, that he could enforce the award as a judgment outside the Act.

Previous to the passing of this Act (1883), unless there was some special stipulation in the lease or agreement, six months' notice to quit, to expire at the end of a completed year, was necessary and sufficient to determine a tenancy. This Act, however, makes a year's notice necessary, unless the parties otherwise agree in writing. A tenancy under written agreement from year to year "until six months' notice shall have been given" "in the usual way to determine the tenancy" is not one

“where a year’s notice is by law necessary” within the meaning of this Act, which therefore does not apply so as to make a year’s notice necessary for the determination of such a tenancy.

A notice to quit must be perfectly clear, but if it gives an option to continue at a higher or lower rent it is not invalid. An irregular notice to quit given by a tenant has been held to act as a surrender, but, since this decision, it has been decided that such notice could not act as a surrender unless in writing, so as to satisfy the Statute of Frauds. A notice to quit need not be served personally, but must be left on the premises or sent by post, preferably registered, and even if it can be shown not to have come into the tenant’s hands, I believe it is still good.

Under the 1883 Act, the tenant’s right to compensation cannot be contracted out of. It does not apply to tenancies of less than year to year; but I should remind the less experienced of those present that an agreement to let at a rent payable quarterly and determinable on any day of the year by three calendar months’ notice to quit has been held to create a tenancy from year to year.

The Market Gardeners’ Compensation Act, 1895, amended the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, so far as it related to market gardens, and gave the tenant compensation for certain improvements when it had been agreed in writing that the holding was let or treated as a market garden. It should be remembered that an agent has power to consent and bind the landlord to the alteration of a farm into a market garden.

It has been held that the erection of glasshouses, and the conversion of arable and pasture land into a market garden, without consent, is not a breach of the covenant

“to cultivate the farm according to the best rules of husbandry practised in the neighbourhood,” but the ploughing up, out of the ordinary course of husbandry, of strawberry plants, or the removal of fruit trees permanently set out, is waste, although the tenant may have paid for the same on entry.

It was originally, I believe, thought by many of us that this Act was retrospective, but in the Scotch case of *Callender v. Smith* it was held that Section 4 does not entitle a tenant, under a contract of tenancy current at the commencement of the Act, to claim compensation in respect of improvements executed prior to the passing of the Act.

It has been decided that a piece of land covered by glasshouses for growing vegetables is a market garden coming within the provisions of the Act.

I should like here to impress on the younger men present that they should take every care, when valuing or dealing with fruit-land, to ascertain to whom the fruit trees, bushes, plants, buildings, &c., actually belong, as I have known cases in which a purchaser bought fruit-land under the impression that he was buying the trees with the freehold, and found afterwards that he had to pay nearly as much again as compensation to the tenant for the trees.

We now pass to the most recent act dealing with the subject of tenant right. I refer to the Agricultural Holdings Act of 1900, which amended the law relating to agricultural holdings, and gave the tenant the right to send in notice of claim up to the date of the termination of the tenancy, instead of two months previous to this.

In the case of a 7, 14, or 21 years' lease, determinable by the lessee at the end of the 7th or 14th year, it should

be remembered that if the lessor should agree to pay a tenant for certain improvements at the end of the term, the lessor would be liable at the end of the 7th or 14th year as well as the 21st year. It has also been held that if a tenant under a lease for 14 years, who is entitled to compensation on quitting, should disagree with his landlord and inform him that he would quit at the end of the current year, the tenant would not be entitled to compensation, as it is a case of "running away." "Termination of the tenancy" has been held to mean the determination as an agricultural tenancy, although a tenant may continue in possession of the buildings.

This statute also allows claims and counterclaims outside the Act to be included in the arbitration under the Act and dealt with in the award, and gives a tenant the same rights to fixtures and buildings taken over by him from a previous tenant, as if he had affixed or erected them himself. It also limits, except in certain cases, the penal rent or liquidated damages, recoverable by a landlord from a tenant, to the damage actually suffered.

There are also rules as to arbitration, and under these if an arbitrator should refuse to delay his award so that a case can be stated, his award may be set aside, as he is guilty of misconduct; but it would appear that no case can be stated after an award is made.

An arbitrator must have no secret interest in any matter referred to him, but should he, by any chance, have some interest known to all parties concerned, and no objection is raised, it will be considered to have been waived. Of course an arbitrator can only determine the difference between the parties in the way directed by the submission, and it would appear that he has no power to award costs as between solicitor and client.

The intention—which we all approve—of the Legislature in passing the 1900 Act was to give a tenant a statutory right to compensation for improvements made by his own outlay, although it is seldom taken advantage of by him. This I think is due partly to the trend of the times in placing a good tenant in as fair a position as the landlord as regards making terms, partly to the necessity of conforming with certain requirements as to notices and production of evidence, partly to the additional cost entailed in settlement, but possibly mainly to the fear of being penalised by a counterclaim in respect of repairs and breaches of cultivation; for most farms, being surrendered in the present day owing to the shortness of capital, are not left in such a good state as formerly, when claims for dilapidations to any extent were rarely known or enforced.

With regard to the principles upon which the various statutes dealing with compensation for improvements by agricultural tenants might be amended, I am of opinion:

1. That certain of the permanent improvements, for which the landlord's consent is now necessary, set forth in Part I. Schedule I. of the 1900 Act, *e.g.* the laying down to permanent pasture, the planting of hops and erection of wirework for hop gardens, and the planting of orchards and fruit bushes, should be placed in Part II. of the Schedule. Notice to the landlord would then suffice, but in the event of his refusing to carry out the work himself and dissenting from his tenant's opinion as to its advisability, or attempting to impose too onerous conditions, an appeal to arbitration should be given.

2. That a similar procedure should be adopted in respect of the conversion of an agricultural holding into a market garden.

3. If such improvements are carried out by the

tenant, the amount of compensation should be based on the actual increased rental value of the land improved, taking into consideration the period during which such increased rental might be expected, having regard to the suitability of the situation and any other special circumstances.

4. All such improvements carried out by sitting tenants should be self-supporting; *i.e.*, the improvement should be worth, to a reasonable and responsible tenant such a sum per annum as would produce an interest of at least 4 per cent. and also provide a sinking fund to extinguish the liability at such a time as it is considered it will be exhausted. The compensation should be assessed on this basis, and not on the first cost of the improvement.

5. In the payment of compensation for such improvements, a distinction should be drawn between cases in which the landlord gives notice to quit, and those where notice is given by the tenant. In the latter, time should be given to the landlord to secure a tenant or to provide the amount awarded, he paying a fair interest in the meanwhile. I do not consider two or three years an unreasonable period to allow, as in small properties the claim may necessitate the sale of the estate or a mortgage which would take time to carry out.

6. With regard to rhubarb roots, grown with the view of forcing and selling about the second or third year after planting, involving claims of very large amounts, I would suggest that the lessor, if unable to find a tenant to take them at a valuation, should be permitted to require the outgoing tenant to retain possession of the land so planted until the end of the second or third year, to enable him to realise the crop, he paying, for the time he holds possession, the rent and

taxes of the land so held. After notice to leave has been given or received this crop should not be planted.

7. That the tenant, without the necessity of giving notice, should have a statutory right to the improvements comprised in Sections 18 to 26 of Part III. of the First Schedule, only having the onus of proving his claim to be correct.

8. That the tenant should have free right of cultivation during his tenancy, provided he returned the manurial value of the hay, straw, and roots to the land, and kept the land in good cultivation, and on quitting left the same in accordance with the custom prevailing in his district, so protecting the incoming tenant.

One great objection to the proposed Land Tenure Bill is that it appears to deal too favourably with the outgoing tenant at the expense of the incomer, which in these days of short capital tends to perpetuate bad farming.

9. That farm valuations and all claims under the Acts should be settled by two arbitrators under the terms of the Arbitration Act. From general experience this has worked satisfactorily both for tenants and landlords, being less expensive and generally avoiding the necessity of skilled witnesses. Should the arbitrators fail for 14 days to agree on an umpire, either party should have the right to call on the Board of Agriculture or the President of The Surveyors' Institution to nominate an umpire. I mention the latter as The Institution is in direct touch with nearly all the most prominent surveyors in the British Islands, and it is important, in order to save the expense of many witnesses, that the umpire should be acquainted with the customs and district and the subject under valuation.

The question of the ownership of game, and the

responsibility for making good any damage done thereby, is one of real interest on rural estates, where a considerable portion of the value is dependent on the amenities, and a few words on this subject may not be out of place.

Under Henry VIII. an Act was passed setting out that—

“ Forasmuch as our Sovereign Lord the King and
“ other noblemen of this realm of England before this
“ time have used and exercised the game of hunting of the
“ hare for their disport and pleasure, which game is now
“ decayed and almost utterly destroyed by divers persons
“ killing 10, 12, or 16 upon one day to the displeasure
“ of the King and other noblemen,” it was enacted
“ that any person tracing hares in the snow with dog,
“ bitch, bow, or otherwise, was liable to forfeit the sum
“ of 6s. 8d.” (then about equal to the value of three
sheep). And under James I. it was enacted that “ any
“ person who shall trace or course any hares in the snow,
“ or take or destroy any hares with hare pipes, cords, or
“ any such instrument or engine, shall go to the common
“ prison for three months without bail, unless he shall
“ pay the churchwarden the sum of 20s. for the use of
“ the poor.”

Other Acts were passed in the reigns of the Georges against killing, buying, and selling and exposing for sale any hares under heavy penalty, but these Acts gradually died out.

Finally, before the passing of the Ground Game Act in 1880, the right to kill hares and rabbits was vested in the tenant unless an express stipulation was inserted in the lease or agreement to the contrary, but, in practice, the landlord when reserving the winged game usually included in the reservation the ground game, so that it was unusual to find a tenant with the right to kill hares and rabbits.

The Act of 1880 gave the occupier the right, subject to certain conditions, of killing ground game, and made void all agreements to the contrary. I believe that a landowner can now only be held liable to compensate a tenant for damage done by ground game if he breeds the same elsewhere, and then turns them down on or adjoining the farm, or if he agrees to keep down the ground game and neglects to do so.

This is the first recent Act in which freedom of contract was interfered with. It is questionable whether a right to recover for damage done by both winged and ground game would not have been more to the tenant's interest than the powers given him in the Act, if means of doing this at a small cost had been placed within his reach. He has now laid on him the obligation to destroy the rabbits as his only remedy, and those tenants whose land adjoins woods not in their own occupation know the difficulty of this. Again, their destruction involves a great loss of time upon the small farmer, and, as a consequence, in many cases the effect has been that ground game has increased rather than diminished since the passing of the Act, and tenants have now apparently no claim against the presence of ground game in excess.

It may not be out of place here to remind our younger Members that the letting of shootings for ever so short a term should be under seal.

Other legislation has been based upon the belief that the exodus from country districts, with its evil effects upon agriculture, might be stayed were the rural labourer able more easily to obtain land for his own cultivation.

With this intention the Allotments Act and the Small Holdings Act were framed, the former of which, passed in 1887, gave to local authorities the power to pur-

chase land for allotments, setting out how such allotments should be managed. This Act has not been greatly used, as there are usually near towns a sufficient number of owners willing to let their land for allotment purposes. In the same year was passed the Allotment and Cottage Garden Compensation for Crops Act, giving a tenant compensation for crops and cultivations to his allotment, and for fruit trees planted and buildings erected if he obtained his landlord's consent to their planting and erection. The landlord may, however, set off against the tenant's claim any counterclaim for rent or breach of covenant. This Act only applies to allotments up to two acres in extent, and it has been held that a piece of land less than two acres in extent occupied by a seedsman, and used for the growing of vegetables, fruit trees, and flowering plants for sale, was not an allotment.

The Small Holdings Act was passed in 1892, giving the County Council the power to acquire, either by purchase or lease, suitable land up to 50 acres, or if more, not exceeding an annual value for income tax purposes of £50, for the providing of small holdings. The Council may then resell the land or let not more than 15 acres, or so much land as shall not exceed an annual value of £15, in accordance with the rules and regulations set out in the Act. It also gives the tenant power to remove fruit and other trees, bushes planted or acquired by him, and buildings erected by him, for which he is not entitled to compensation. Under it, too, the County Council has the power to advance money to the tenant for the purchase of his small holding. The Council have to acquire the land at such price as will enable them to pay all their expenses out of the resale or letting of the small holdings, so as to guard themselves against loss. This necessary restriction has most

probably prevented the Act being put into force, as the costs in connection with the purchase and resale or letting of the land would so add to the original purchase price as to make a resale without loss almost an impossibility.

Reference to another Act for the benefit of the agricultural tenant, passed in the face of great opposition, must not be omitted. I refer to the Agricultural Rates Act, first placed upon the Statute Book in 1896, and since then twice renewed for definite periods. In the case of those rates to which the Act applies, it makes the occupier of agricultural land liable to pay only one-half of the rate in the £ payable in respect of his land, but the full rate on buildings and other hereditaments. This Act has been frequently quoted by Members of Parliament to show what the Government had done for the tenant farmer, but I am sorry to say it has not been of as much use to him as was at first anticipated. To take the case of a small farm in the Eastern Counties with which I have had to do. In the year 1895-6 the net assessment was £104 and the rates amounted to £8 13s. 4d. This year, in spite of the assessment having dropped to £60 10s. 0d. the rates amount to £9 10s. 11d., and I believe that this is a typical case. Although, without this relief, the immense increase in local expenditure would no doubt have caused the burden to have been heavier still, it would have been better if the increased rates, which benefit the community at large more than the farmers, had not been placed on purely agricultural land. This was recognised by the Royal Commission on Local Taxation, who in their report not only emphasised the justice of exceptional treatment for agricultural land in matters of rating, but recommended that the cost of national services, such as the police, education, &c., should be met out of imperial rather than local funds.

I hesitate before touching upon a subject which savours of controversial politics, but to me the matter seems of such paramount importance that I cannot abstain from bringing to your notice one way in which the legislature might, at one and the same time, assist agriculture and add to the nation's reserve of resistance if engaged in a struggle with a maritime power. Those who have studied the Report of the Royal Commission on Food Supply in time of War must have been somewhat startled at the statements contained therein as to the supply of wheat at certain times of the year. The annual consumption being about thirty million quarters, the home production being about six millions, and the weekly consumption being 600,000 quarters, they state that there would probably never, under ordinary conditions, be less than six weeks' supply in this country in the hands of the merchants, farmers and bakers. But this, as in the case of the Leiter corner in May, 1898, might be intentionally reduced. The large increase of the navies of other countries points (although I hope it may be long deferred) to a bid for the command of the sea, on which we rely solely for our ability to exist from day to day.

Bearing this in mind it behoves us to make the most of the agricultural advantages we possess, and to see to it that the end of the Royal Commission does not prove, as has sometimes happened, to be simply the burial of a subject rightly regarded as one of vital importance to our independence, if not indeed to our existence as a nation.

There are many objections to stores of grain being held by Government. It is not easy to keep in bulk. Warehouses are expensive, and distribution difficult. We know that corn keeps best and improves in quality in the

stack, and it would be a wise insurance against a possible calamity, or even a panic, to pay the farmer such a sum per quarter on wheat twelve months old when sold as would induce him to keep it in stack for one year. A few extra months' known supply under Government control would induce confidence, and prevent panic and famine prices, on any slight misadventure to our first line of defence. It would further, I believe, have the effect of increasing the acreage under wheat, enabling the farmer to utilise the stronger wheat-growing land, much of which is now poor and unprofitable pasture, and would thus benefit both farmer and labourer. A small tax on imported corn would meet the cost of the insurance.

The legislation I have already dealt with, although of undoubted interest to every member of the agricultural community, may be said to concern the occupier most nearly. Other measures have been passed which more closely affect, for good or ill, the owner's interests, but time will not permit me to do more than indicate some of the more important of these, viz. :

1. The Improvement of Lands Acts.
2. The Finance Act, 1894.
3. The Settled Lands Act, 1882, and Amending Acts.
4. The Extraordinary Tithe Redemption Act, 1886.

The two first of these were so fully dealt with in the opening address of my predecessor that they need no comment from me beyond the endorsement of his statement that, owing to the high rate of the annual payments for the return of principal and interest, the Improvement of Land Acts are now little more than a dead letter; and that Sir William Harcourt's Act, by withdrawing capital from the land and adding to the burden upon it, has prejudicially affected not only the owners of land, but every person connected with it.

The Settled Land Act was a necessity owing to the depreciated value of land and the burden of settlements made in better times. Its beneficial effect has been two-fold; in the first place it has enabled limited owners to secure the proper upkeep of a part of their estate by the sacrifice of outlying portions, and in the second it has done away with the main disadvantage of our system of entail, and has provided a more open market for land than could otherwise have been the case.

The Extraordinary Tithe Redemption Act has operated disadvantageously to the landowner, as its value was based on the acreage of hops in 1885, then 71,327 acres. It is now 46,722 acres, and from present appearances it must be further reduced. Assuming the average extraordinary tithe to have been only 10s. per acre (which is a low estimate), the annual loss to landowners in the counties affected would now be about £12,300 per annum, and a reduction in the rental value of an even larger amount.

My reasons for thinking that the acreage of hops must continue to decrease are that with a crop costing from, say, £50 to £70 per acre to cultivate and harvest, and varying so greatly in quantity (the average this year being about 5 cwt. per acre compared with 15 cwt. last year), the risk to the grower, who has to compete against the surplus growth of the world without an outlet for any surplus of English growth, is too great. By the aid of cold stores consumers are now enabled to hold over stocks purchased at a low price when the growth is greater than the annual consumption, thus seriously affecting the prices in the succeeding year. This is a new feature affecting the hop industry, and we have strong grounds for fearing that the fruit grower will also suffer, although possibly in a less

degree, from a similar inability to get rid of his surplus by exportation, having equally to contend with the world's surplus. The acreage of fruit has so largely increased of late years, owing to the encouragement given to its planting both by landlords and under recent legislation framed with that object, that already large crops are not remunerative. It is an unhealthy sign when the worst that can happen to a grower of fruit as well as hops is an abundant crop.

The reduction in the area under hops cannot be laid at the door of the Extraordinary Tithe Redemption Act, which should have the opposite effect, but is, I think, entirely due to the working of our present fiscal system.

When one realises the fact that the decrease in the area under hops has displaced the services of some 130,000 hop pickers, whose annual earnings would amount to something like £250,000, and in addition represents a loss of perhaps £120,000 annually expended in the cultivation, it will be seen how seriously the decline of this once important industry affects not only the hop-growing counties themselves, but also the poor of London and other large towns, from which the annual supply of labour is drawn.

And now one word as to the third partner (the labourer). Notwithstanding that the income of both owner and occupier have been materially reduced, that of the labourer has improved, both in weekly wages and in piecework, and in most instances the hours of work have been shortened ; much has been done in improving cottages and also in sanitation, although in this respect there remains a good deal to be accomplished.

Where there are no gardens, allotments are very generally provided. Schooling for his children is free, and he has been given a voice in the management both

of parliamentary, county, and parochial affairs, but with these improvements in his position he is not at present tempted to remain on the land, for which the existing system of education would appear to be unsuited him. Possibly if a knowledge of farm work, and agricultural subjects formed a part of his studies, and he were taught that industry, a good knowledge of his work, and prudence, would enable him to improve his position he might not feel the distaste for country life that at present no doubt exists. The assistance by Government of societies that encourage thrift and building societies under Government supervision, affording some security that the labourer's investments would be used for his own advantage, and the encouragement of institutions having a personal knowledge of the investors, and able to grant small loans to deserving men, might do something to make his outlook more hopeful. A man should also have the means of obtaining, in his own neighbourhood, land for the erection of cottages with small parcels of garden ground on a long lease or by purchase. The communication between the villages and neighbouring towns by light railways and motor services might be increased, and the erection of reading rooms, with workmen's clubs attached, and under popular management, might be assisted.

My address has, I fear, been confined mainly to matters of interest to one branch of the profession, but those whose business energies are exerted in other directions will agree with me that "the cobbler should stick to his last," and will therefore be ready to accept my apologies for confining these remarks to my own actual experience.

Before sitting down I must add one word with respect to the obligations which rest on surveyors, par-

ticularly on members of this Institution. It is, I think, their clear duty to ensure, as far as possible, that their unbiassed views as to the effect of recent and proposed legislation should be clearly stated, and that, considering themselves as the agents of the three classes directly interested, their experience and knowledge should be freely placed at the service of the Legislature. When an Act is passed they should endeavour to ensure it the fullest and fairest trial by carrying it out both in letter and in spirit, doing their best to prevent friction where interests appear to clash, and particularly discouraging any tendency of legislation to restrict the right of free contract.

Mr. T. M. RICKMAN (Past-President) said he felt it an honour to be allowed to propose a vote of thanks to the President for his most able address. It dealt with a subject on which he must confess he personally had no experience. He had only just the knowledge possessed by every ordinary Englishman, who had watched the progress of farming during the last 60 or 70 years, and who had observed the great improvement in the state of farms and fences and buildings, and the great increase in the amenities of the farmer. He had, of course, watched the various changes effected by legislation, and had especially marked the increasing difficulty of obtaining agricultural labour.

His own personal professional engagements were connected with towns rather than with agricultural land, and, while understanding something of the conditions under which buildings and land were held in towns, he had no idea, until he had listened to the President's Address, of the exceedingly complicated and almost ultra-scientific points that might be raised on every agricultural tenure throughout the country. The

address certainly contained a vast amount of information for those engaged in settling questions between landlord and tenant, but he was not very sure that "capital," "intelligence," and "sinews" ought to be separated.

His own view was that they should be combined; the capitalist should not neglect his sinews, and should at least exercise some intelligence, while the labourer would be none the worse if he had some little capital of his own. A labourer who had saved £5 was a better man than any of those about him who had not saved that amount. A man, in whatever position in life, who had succeeded in saving, was the master of all those about him who had not saved, and his own feeling was that, until a man had himself saved, he did not really know the value of money. His own definition of capital would be what a man himself, or his father, had saved out of what he might legitimately have expended.

His present duty and pleasure was to move a vote of thanks to the President for having so clearly and ably dealt with the difficulties to which young men should look forward, and the points they should be able to understand and to form a legitimate opinion upon.

Much had been said as to the right of private judgment, but the principle on which that right was founded was the responsibility of private judgment. Everyone came into the world having to face his duties, and among them, and at the base of them, responsibility for private judgment was one of the most important things, and a surveyor especially had to bear that responsibility, not only for himself, but for others whose interests were entrusted to him.

Mr. H. HAYWARD (Fellow) said he felt it a privilege,

as a Kentish surveyor, to be allowed to second the vote of thanks to the President for his masterly and instructive address, the preparation of which must have involved an immense amount of labour and research. The many old Acts of Parliament quoted were especially interesting, as leading up to the present state of legislation with regard to agriculture.

The Members practising in the county of Kent had had the benefit of Mr. Langridge's chairmanship of their Provincial Committee for many years, and had always looked to him for guidance, he possessing a complete knowledge of the subject with which he had dealt. He was certain that it was a great advantage to The Institution, and he hoped he was not exaggerating when he said he felt it would be an advantage to the country, that the President should have embodied the results of his wide experience in such an Address.

He could not have chosen a more fitting subject, for, however regarded, there was no doubt that the number employed in agriculture and its intimate connection with the general prosperity of the country made it one of the most important industries. He quite agreed with the President that it was almost hopeless to expect, by legislation, to get back to the land the labour which had left it, but something should be attempted in the direction of keeping on the land those who by origin and training were best fitted to make a living out of it. The Education Act might have had something to do with the present state of affairs, though many other circumstances had conduced. He was inclined to think that the standard of education in country parishes was hardly suited to the true wants of the people, but rather tended to drive them from the land into the towns, where they did not always readily find employment. It was now often

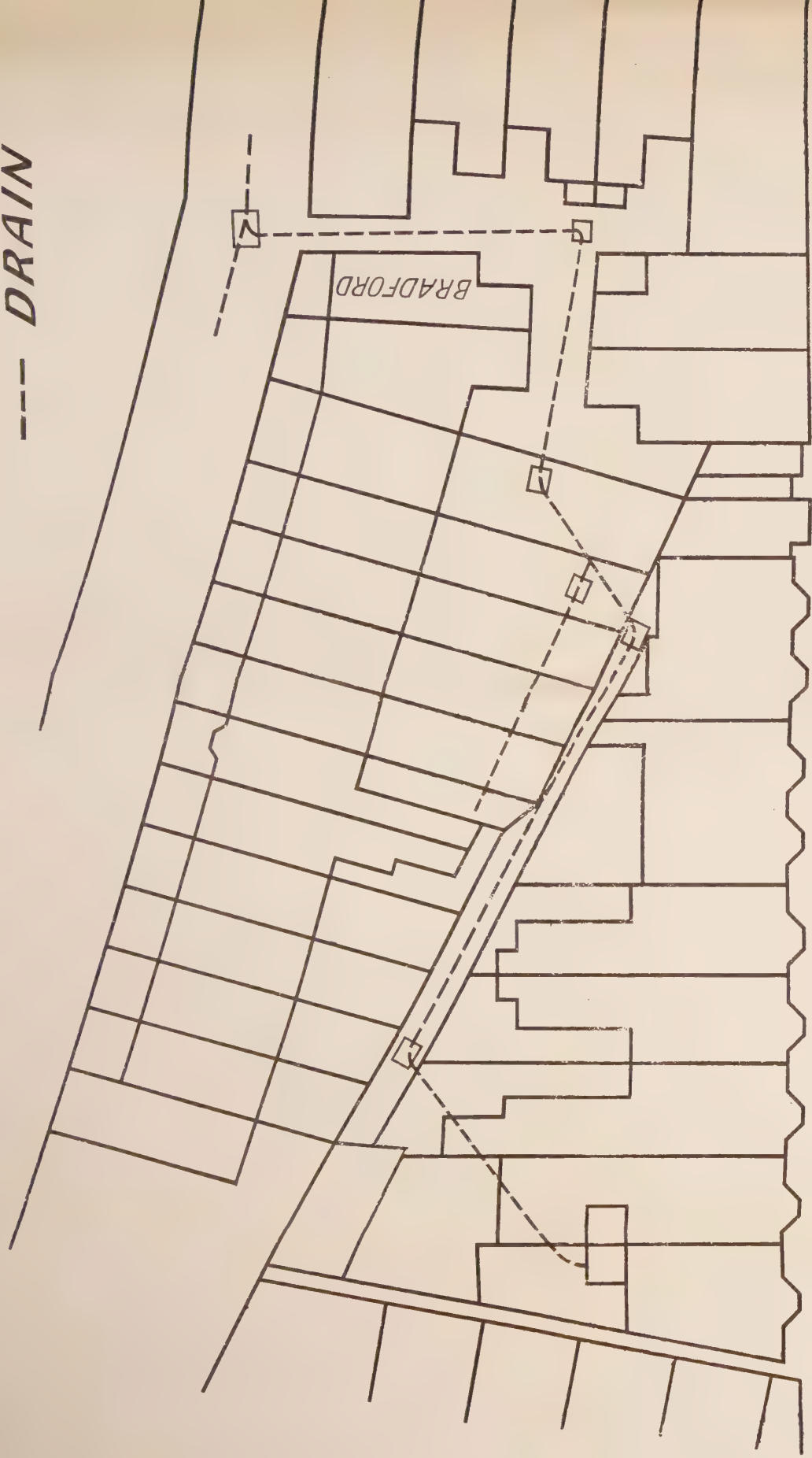
impossible to get a capable agricultural servant, but if a clerk were wanted there would be a hundred applicants for every situation.

He was sure the President's Address would be read and re-read with great profit by all concerned with land management, and if the Government agricultural department would read, not only the actual words of the Address, but between the lines, there might some hope of legislation which would really advance the prosperity of agriculture in Great Britain.

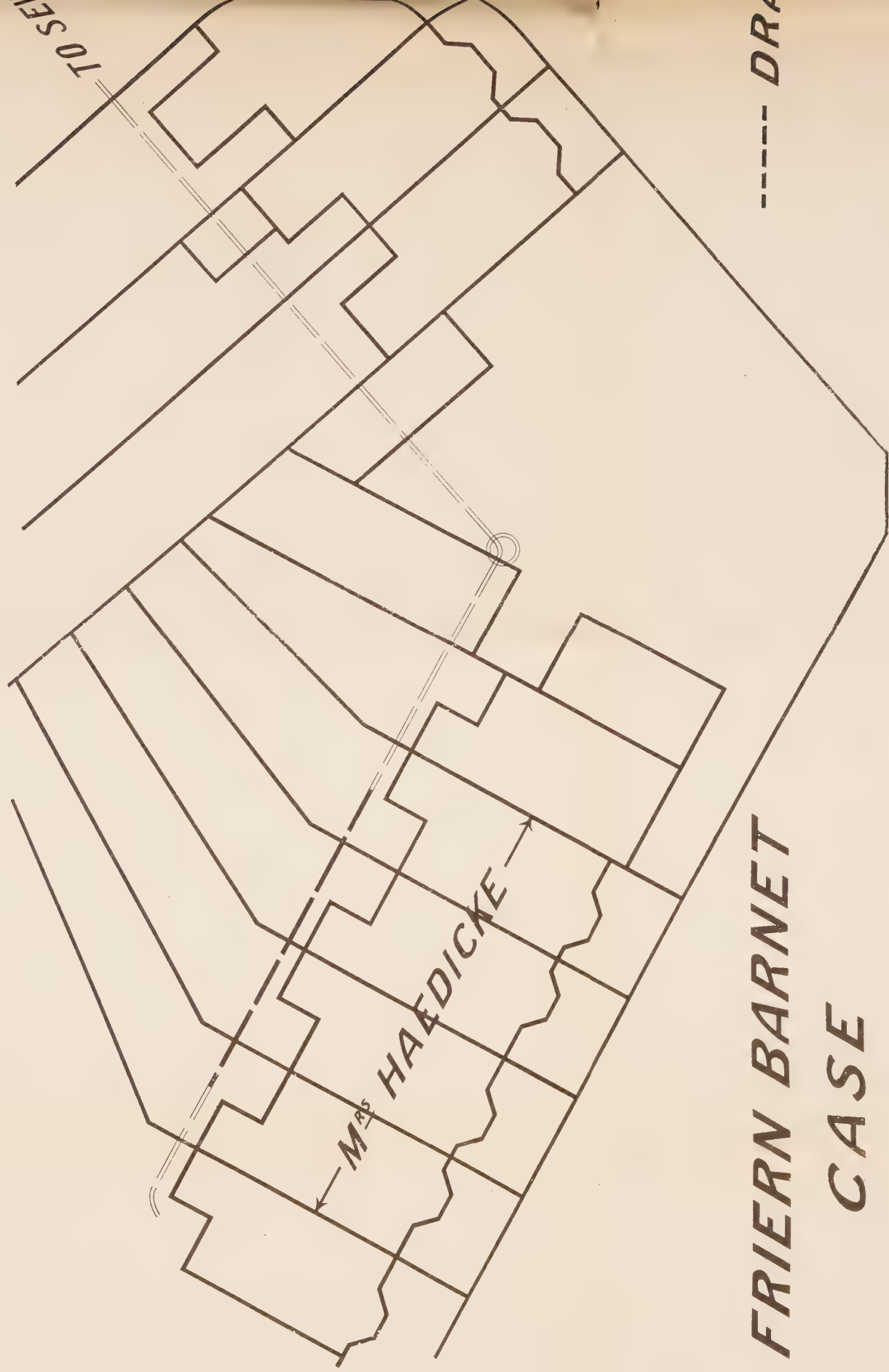
The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously, and the President having briefly replied,

The Meeting then adjourned.

--- DRAIN



EASTBOURNE CASE

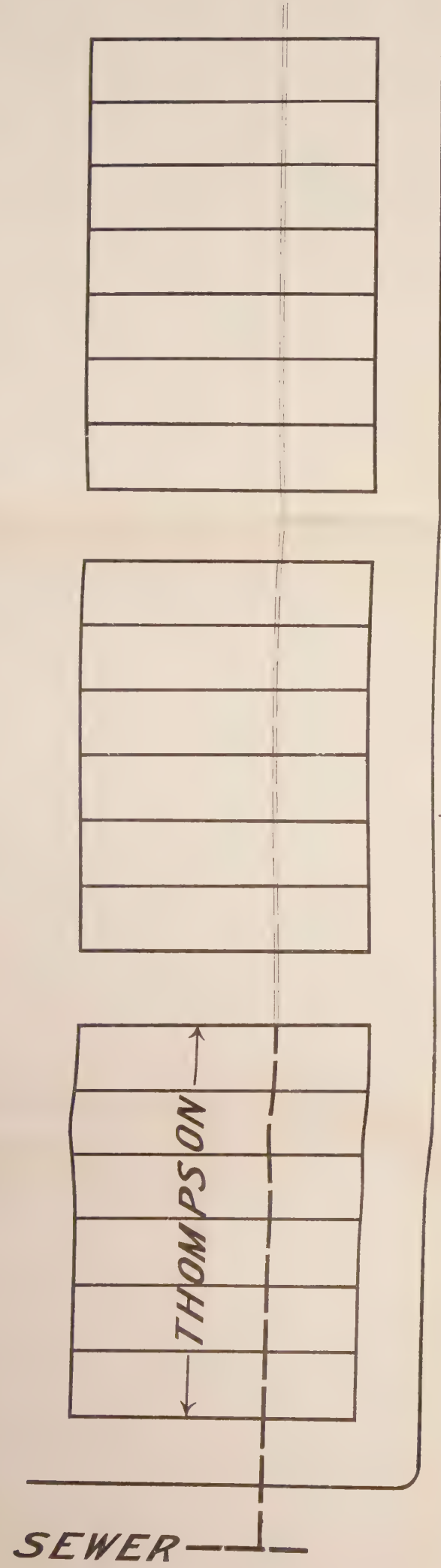


FRIERN BARNET CASE



WIMBLETON CASE

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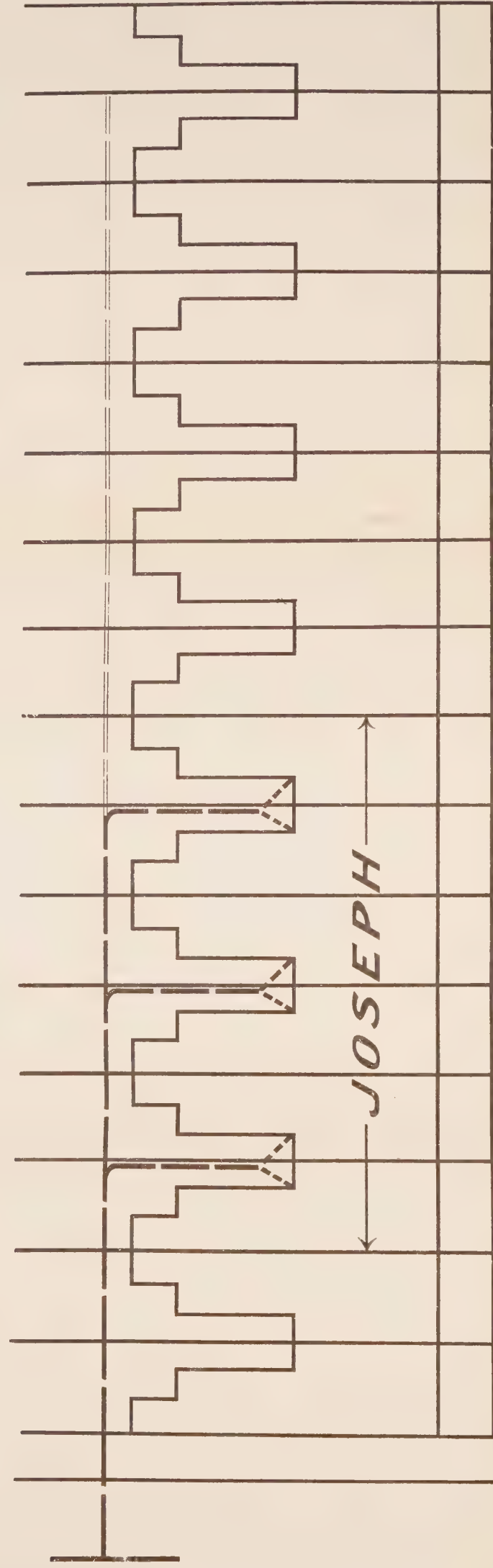
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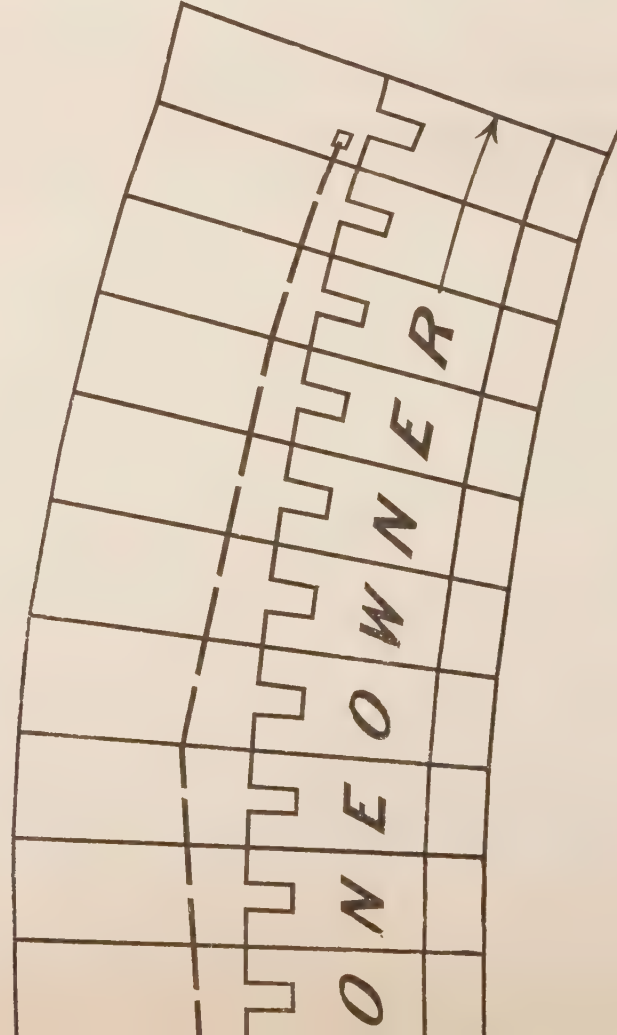
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WOOD GREEN CASE

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SOME NOTES ON SANITARY LAW.

BY E. H. BLAKE (FELLOW).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION held on Monday, November, 26th, 1906.*

GEORGE LANGRIDGE (President), in the Chair.

22.13
Sanitation has been only tardily recognised as a science, but the admirable legislation of the last forty or fifty years has forced it into recognition by all interested in any way in house property. The average property owner, agent, occupier, or builder, has, fortunately, now little chance to forget that there is an intimate relation between the construction and sanitary equipment of a building and the health of its occupants, and this growth of knowledge in matters sanitary has undoubtedly been very largely stimulated by the powers given to local authorities by the Public Health Acts.

The establishment of sanitary authorities, with power to enforce the provisions of the various Sanitary Acts, to make by-laws and regulations governing the execution of work of a sanitary nature, and to supervise the execution of such work, and the powers conferred upon them to inspect for and compel the removal of nuisances, all these have been factors in the matter of sanitary education.

The term sanitary work, is generally used only in reference to drainage and sanitary fittings, but has really a much wider meaning. As applied to buildings, it includes such matters as damp-resisting construction, ventilation, and planning.

When one sees the multitude of houses springing up in the suburbs of our large towns, almost all erected by speculators seeking the greatest return for the least possible outlay, one realises more, perhaps, than in any other way the benefits of legislation.

Procedure under the various sanitary enactments is not entirely uniform. The Acts affecting the Metropolis as a whole do not, generally speaking, extend to the City of London, while the provinces also are not subject to them. On the other hand, the Acts affecting England as a whole do not, generally speaking, include the Metropolis.

Briefly, the country generally is subject to a large number of Acts, most of which are by statute included in the general term "The Public Health Acts." The principal of these are the Public Health Act, 1875, a general Act (in force everywhere without being formally adopted), and the Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1890. The latter is an adoptive measure divided into several distinct parts, any or all of which come into force on the Act being formally adopted by a local authority. The Act is only in force where so adopted.

The Metropolis is subject, principally, to the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, and its numerous amending Acts (the chief of which is that of 1862), the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the London Building Acts. The City of London has its own "Sewer Acts." Under such Acts "Sanitary Authorities" with very full powers of administration, including the

making of by-laws, and the appointment of medical officers of health, surveyors, inspectors, &c., were constituted.

The authorities under the Public Health Acts, as amended by the Local Government Act, 1894, are the Urban and Rural District Councils. The authorities under the Metropolis Management Acts, as amended by the London Government Act, 1899, are the Metropolitan Borough Councils, with the London County Council as the controlling authority.

Sanitary procedure in the City of London used to be regulated by the Commissioners of Sewers, but, by the City of London Sewers Act of 1897, the commission ceased to exist, and its powers and duties were vested in the Public Health Department of the Court of Common Council.

It would be impossible, even in a paper of some length, to refer to all the various sanitary provisions which affect surveyors, whether in the design and execution of new work, in the repair or remodelling of old, or in the management of estates—even a collector of rents having many liabilities in connection with the prevention and remedy of nuisances. To deal with all such provisions as affect the surveyor would involve extracts from the Public Health Acts, the Rivers Pollution Acts, the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, the Infectious Diseases Acts, Metropolis Management Acts, London Building Acts, and so on. All these should be studied by a surveyor desiring to become thoroughly conversant with his own rights and liabilities, and those of his clients.

The most important matters, as affecting surveyors in general, are those of drainage, sanitary accommodation,

and nuisances, and I propose, therefore, to deal with these in some detail, analysing the statutory provisions and comparing those in force in London and in the provinces respectively.

Both in town and country the sewers, generally, are vested in the local sanitary authority, who must keep them in repair and free from nuisance, and must cause all necessary sewers to be made. In default, a complaint to the Local Government Board will bring about an inquiry, and, if the complaint is well founded, pressure will be brought to bear on the defaulting authority, the powers of the Local Government Board extending to appointing someone to carry out the necessary work at the expense of such authority.

The owner or occupier of premises within the district of any sanitary authority is entitled to drain into the sewers, after giving notice and complying with the regulations of the authority. Any person surreptitiously connecting his drains to public sewers is liable to penalties, disconnection of his drains, and payment of all the expenses of the authorities in the matter.

The Public Health Act, 1875, provides that an owner or occupier of premises outside the district of a local authority has a right to connect his drains to the sewers of such authority on terms to be mutually arranged, or in cases of dispute, settled by a court of summary jurisdiction or by arbitration.

All buildings must have efficient drainage. The 1875 Act provides that the local authority shall, by written notice, require all houses without a drain sufficient for effectual drainage, to be drained within a specified time into any sewer not more than 100 feet away. Should no sewer be so near, the drainage must be discharged into a covered cesspool or such other place as the authority

directs. If the notice is ignored, the authority can do the work and recover the cost. Where the cost of such drainage would, for two or more houses, be in excess of the cost of constructing a new sewer, the authority may construct one, requiring owners or occupiers to drain into it and apportioning the cost of such sewer on the properties benefited.

The corresponding provision for the Metropolis, under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, is more comprehensive, in that it gives more detail as to the requirements; but its effect is not much greater. The section (Section 73) gives specific powers of inspection during the progress of the work, with power to order alterations or additions to, or modifications thereof, on the fuller knowledge afforded by the opening up of the ground as the work proceeds. Most of these points, however, are covered by the drainage by-laws, both in London and in the provinces. One point to be noted is that the 1855 Act says: "If a sewer of sufficient size be within 100 feet of any part of the building and *at a lower level*;" whereas the 1875 Act omits the reference to level. While the London Act thus provides for drainage by gravitation only, the Provincial Act could presumably be made to extend to any other means of drainage.

As this provision of the 1855 Metropolis Act would not fit all cases, a section was incorporated in the 1862 Act extending the distance to 200 feet, and providing, as a temporary measure only, for drainage to cesspools if no proper sewers existed within that distance.

In deciding what is necessary for the "effectual" drainage of a new house under the 1875 Act, it has been held in *Matthews v. Strachan*, 1901 (*Professional Notes*, xi. 70), that the local authority must consider only what is necessary for the house in question. They cannot

take into consideration what is desirable, having regard to the disposal of the sewage of the district, and so require separate drains for sewage and for surface water. A separate system might, however, be provided for by by-laws under Section 157 of the Act.

A point sometimes called into question is that dealt with by the following provision of the Public Health Act, 1875. If the drains of a building are sufficient and effectual, but not adapted to the general sewerage system of the district, the local authority may close such drains on condition of providing, at their own expense, other drains as sufficient and effectual for the premises in question. Under the same Act it is unlawful, in any urban district, newly to erect a building, or rebuild one which has been pulled down to ground floor or lower, without such drainage as on the report of the surveyor to the sanitary authority appears necessary, discharging into a sewer, if one exists within 100 feet, otherwise into a cesspool, &c. This provision is also applicable to the Metropolis by Section 75 of the Act of 1855, with the additional provision that the drain shall be available for the drainage of the lowest floors and that wherever such building is rebuilt as aforesaid, the level of the lowest floor shall be raised sufficiently to allow of the construction of such a drain, and for that purpose the levels shall be taken and determined under the directions of the sanitary authority.

There would appear to be no official recognition of the various forms of sewage lifting apparatus, as applied to buildings, although such apparatus is very largely used in America for the drainage of deep basements.

The drainage by-laws of sanitary authorities usually stipulate that the work involving disturbance of public roads and footpaths shall be done by them at the

owners' or occupiers' expense, but in London this power is definitely given them by statute. Both in London and the provinces the sanitary authority may, on payment of the costs thereof, undertake the connection of drains to sewers, or do any works of drainage on behalf of owner.

The foregoing are the principal statutory provisions having reference to new drainage. Those affecting existing drainage will be dealt with under the heading of nuisances.

As to sanitary accommodation, the 1875 Act provides (under penalties) that houses newly erected, or being rebuilt, must have a sufficient water-closet, earth-closet, or privy and ashpit with proper coverings. While this section refers only to new buildings, there is a retrospective provision also to the effect that if a house, on the report of the surveyor or inspector to the local authority, appears not to conform with the requirements just stated, the authority shall, by written notice, require such accommodation to be provided within a specified time, failing which the authority can do the work and recover the cost. If there is a proper sewerage system, authorities can impliedly insist on the construction of water-closets, but the Act provides that earth-closets may be constructed instead, if approved by the authority.

The provision applying to London in connection with this matter is Section 37 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, which is substantially the same in effect, but definitely places water-closets first, providing that earth-closets or privies shall be allowed if sewerage, or sufficient water supply, be not available.

All factories and workshops must have sufficient sanitary accommodation with proper separation of the sexes. In connection with this the Board of Trade has



issued an order under the Factory Act of 1901 defining adequate accommodation as meaning one closet for every 25 women employed; for men, one for every 25 men employed up to 100, and beyond that figure one for every 40, provision being made for the reduction of this number in large works where more than 500 of either sex are employed. In such cases the number is reduced to one for each 60 hands if a proper system of control is adopted.

The foregoing are the provisions as to new accommodation; those with reference to existing accommodation will be given under the heading of nuisances, but there are a few provisions of a miscellaneous nature which may with advantage be here referred to.

The following are brief extracts from the Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1890.

No room over a cesspool, privy, or ashpit, to be occupied as a dwelling or sleeping room, or work-place, heavy penalties being enforceable on both owner and occupier in default.

No new building to be erected on land covered with, or impregnated with fœcal, animal, or vegetable matters unless and until such matter be removed or rendered innocuous.

Buildings described in deposited plans as other than a dwelling house must not be used as a dwelling house unless the structure thereof is approved by the local authority for that purpose, and has the amount of open space at the rear thereof that is required by the by-laws in force in the district.

The Public Health Act, 1875, makes it unlawful to let, or occupy separately as a dwelling, any cellar not so occupied at the time of passing the Act, and specifies

very fully the requirements which must be fulfilled by cellars already so used.

In the Metropolis, Section 96 of the 1891 Act, provides that underground rooms *may* be let separately as dwellings, whether so let before the passing of this Act or not, on certain requirements being fulfilled.

One of the weakest points in the 1875 Act has reference to this matter. The Act provides, among other things, that the cellar shall not be occupied as a dwelling unless it is “at least 7 feet high from floor to ceiling, and there is at least 3 feet of its height above the surface of the street or ground adjoining, and unless there is, outside of and adjoining the cellar, and extending along the entire frontage thereof, and upwards from 6 inches below the level of the floor up to the surface of the street or ground, an open area of at least 2 feet 6 inches wide in every part, &c.”

There is no alterable relation between width of area and height of ceiling above ground. The area might be 22 feet 6 inches wide, but if the ceiling were only 2 feet 11 inches above ground the cellar would be uninhabitable, whereas a cellar with an area one-ninth of this width, but with the ceiling one inch higher above ground, would meet the provisions of the Act.

No doubt this was noticed when drawing up the Act of 1891, since the provisions affecting the Metropolis are more reasonable. Briefly, the provisions as to existing basements are as follows : To be separately occupied as a dwelling, a cellar must be 7 feet high from floor to ceiling, 3 feet of which must be above ground adjoining ; but if the width of the area be not less than the height from floor to surface of ground, the height of room above ground may be less than 3 feet, but not less than 1 foot. Other requirements are :

- (A) Area not less than 4 feet wide, extending down to 6 inches below floor level, and paved ;
- (B) Proper damp-courses ;
- (C) Area, and soil below room, to be drained ;
- (D) Any drain under floor to be gas tight ;
- (E) Concrete under floor ;
- (F) Room to have fireplace and proper flue ;
- (G) Use of closet and ashpit ;
- (H) Window area one-tenth of floor area, one-half of this area to open.

Where two or more underground rooms are occupied together, and not in connection with rooms on another floor, each shall comply with the foregoing provisions.

It is unnecessary to deal with all the by-laws made by the authorities, but reference may be made to the more important.

The 1875 Act empowered Urban District Councils to make, among others, by-laws with respect to the structure of new buildings for securing the interests of health ; with respect to the sufficiency of air space about buildings, and the ventilation of them ; with respect to the drainage of buildings, water-closets, earth-closets, cesspools, &c., and to the closing of buildings unfit for human habitation.

This power is extended, where the Amendment Act of 1890 is in force, to include also by-laws with regard to the flushing of water-closets, the height of rooms intended for habitation, the paving of yards and open spaces about dwelling houses, and the provision of back ways, in connection with the laying out of new streets, to facilitate the removal of rubbish, &c. Such of the above as refer to drainage of buildings, water-closets, earth-closets, &c., and the flushing of water-closets, may be made retrospective. A Rural District Council is also

empowered, under the 1890 Act, to make by-laws as to sanitary matters.

By-laws made by a local authority are of no effect, unless and until they have been confirmed by the Local Government Board. A good model code of by-laws was prepared by the Board for the guidance of local authorities and has been largely adopted. These were drafted as a guide only, and do not call for criticism since they have been considerably varied in many localities, resulting in lack of uniformity.

In the Metropolis the question of by-laws has been on a less satisfactory footing. The structure of buildings, surrounding air space, erection of buildings on low-lying land, &c., are dealt with by the provisions of the London Building Act, 1894. By-laws as to nuisances are made by the sanitary authorities under powers given by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

The regulations as to drainage and sanitary fittings are framed partly under the Public Health Act, 1891, and partly under the Metropolis Management Act of 1855.

Section 39 of the former Act provides that the County Council shall make by-laws as to water-closets, earth-closets, privies, ashpits, cesspools, and receptacles for dung, and the proper accessories thereof, whether constructed before or after passing this Act. The sanitary authority shall make by-laws as to keeping water-closets supplied with sufficient water for their effective action. The sanitary authority have to enforce and observe the by-laws under Section 39, and can only give directions in accordance therewith, other directions being void.

A very complete set of by-laws has been prepared by the London County Council under this section ; and if

properly enforced, would be bound to maintain a high standard of efficiency. The main points of this code are the following:—

All water-closets must be against outside walls, must be properly lighted and ventilated, and must not be approached directly from any room.

All earth-closets must have two outside walls, must be entered from the outside only, and must abut on an open area of not less than 100 square feet, extending below the floor level.

Any person who shall newly fit or fix any apparatus in connection with any existing water-closet, shall, as regards such apparatus and its connection with any soil pipe or drain, comply with such of these by-laws as would be applicable to the apparatus so fitted or fixed if the closet were being newly constructed.

The construction of privies is not vetoed, but it is fortunately so hedged with conditions as to render their construction almost impossible.

Every person intending to construct a water-closet, earth-closet, or privy, or to fit or fix in connection with one any apparatus, trap, or soil pipe, shall, before doing such work, give notice in writing to the clerk of the sanitary authority. No fixed ashpits may now be built, and those in existence prior to the passing of these by-laws must be covered. The owner of any premises shall maintain, in proper condition of repair, every water-closet, earth-closet, privy, ashpit, cesspool, receptacle for dung, and the proper accessories thereof.

The sanitary authority are also empowered under this Act to make by-laws for securing the cleanliness and freedom from pollution of tanks, cisterns, &c., for storing water for drinking or domestic purposes.

Section 202 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855,

empowered the Metropolitan Board of Works and the vestries to make by-laws as to the dimensions, forms, and mode of construction, and the keeping, cleansing, and repairing of the pipes, drains, and other means of communicating with sewers, and the traps and apparatus connected therewith, &c. This power was never exercised by the Board of Works, though the vestries issued their regulations in the matter. These were of a very conflicting nature, and the lack of uniformity was largely felt, with the result that the County Council, as successors to the Board of Works, issued in 1901 a very complete code of by-laws as to drainage. The by-laws at that time in force under Section 39 of the 1891 Act, as to water-closets, earth-closets, &c., included soil pipes, but in preparing drainage regulations under the Metropolitan Management Acts, it was evidently realised that there was a close relation between soil pipes and drain ventilation, and the by-laws as to the former, under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1891, were repealed, others being substituted for them among the by-laws formulated under the 1855 Act.

The chief points in the London Drainage By-laws are the following:—

In the case of newly erected buildings, waste pipes from urinals, sinks, and lavatories, must not discharge, either directly or indirectly, into pipes for conveying rainwater from roofs. Drains are to be laid on concrete six inches thick, carried up at each side for a width not less than the outside diameter of the pipe, and embedding the drain all round for at least half its diameter. No drains to pass under buildings if avoidable, and all stone-ware drains under buildings to be in straight lines and embedded in at least six inches of concrete. New drains to be watertight and stand a pressure equal to not less

than two feet head of water. When a new drain passes under a wall, provision must be made for its protection from the settlement of the wall, by putting arches over the pipes. Soil pipes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, if satisfactory as to height and other matters, will suffice for the ventilation of a 4-inch drain. Lead soil pipes to be connected to drains by the aid of flanged thimbles of brass, copper, or other suitable alloy, secured to the lead by wiped joints. A stoneware or other glazed trap must be connected to a lead soil pipe by a brass socket secured to the latter by a wiped joint, and to the former by means of Portland cement. The ventilating pipe to a water-closet trap must be connected so that the joint is in the direction of the flow, to prevent its becoming stopped up at the point of junction.

The owner of any building shall at all times maintain in a proper state of repair all pipes, drains, and other means of communicating with sewers, and the traps and apparatus connected therewith. These by-laws (drainage) shall, so far as practicable, apply to anyone constructing or reconstructing any pipe or drain, or other means of communication with sewers, or any trap or apparatus in connection therewith, in any building erected before the confirmation of these by-laws, as if the same were being constructed in a newly erected building. That is to say, so long as existing sanitary arrangements remain unaltered, these by-laws will not apply to them, but if altered at any time, the by-laws will apply, so far as applicable, to such work. In connection with this point, however, it is interesting to note that it was decided by the Lord Chief Justice (*Metropolitan Industrial Dwellings Co. v. Long*, December, 1903) that substituting new water-closet pans and traps for defective ones, without altering the existing soil pipe, did not

make it necessary to put anti-syphonage pipes to the traps.

The question of depositing plans of drainage work in London has not long been put on a satisfactory footing. The 1855 Act provided that seven days' notice of intention to construct drains should be given by the person intending to construct them, and that such drains should be entirely to the satisfaction of the sanitary authority. The 1862 Amendment Act stipulated that written application to this effect must be made, accompanied by a plan showing such particulars as may be required by any by-law or resolution of the Board of Works, and that no such work be commenced until sanctioned by the sanitary authority. The Board of Works never made any regulations as to this, and the regulations of the vestries were superseded by the drainage by-laws of the London County Council, which did not call for plans. The difficulty was overcome by the passing of the Metropolis Management Amendment (By-laws) Act, 1899, authorising the London County Council to make by-laws dealing fully with this branch of the subject. There was some delay in framing these by-laws, but a code is now in force, having been approved by the Local Government Board in 1903.

Briefly, their purport is as follows:—

Anyone about to construct a drainage system as a whole, must deposit plans and sections (in duplicate) with the sanitary authority, together with duplicate copies of a detailed description of the proposed work. The plans and sections must show all floors affected by the proposed work, the general arrangement of the parts of the building, including the roof; the size and position of every waste, ventilating, and drain pipe, manhole, &c., and the position of every sanitary fitting. Such plans

shall show the positions of all windows and other openings, and all chimneys within 20 feet from the open end of any soil or ventilating pipe. These plans are to be to a scale of not less than 16 feet to 1 inch. At the same time a block plan must be deposited to a scale of not less than 22 feet to 1 inch, showing the building in question and other buildings on the site, together with any adjacent buildings affected by the work. Names of streets and description of premises in question, difference in level between lowest floor and pavement adjoining, must be indicated as well as the level of adjoining yard or open space, lines, depth, size, and inclination of proposed drains, and so far as can be ascertained without opening the ground, the lines, size, depth, and inclination of any existing drains; means of ventilation, position and form of every existing or proposed manhole, gulley, junction, &c., &c., and the points of the compass.

Such a block plan will not be required if the information just referred to is shown on the larger scale plans. These drawings and particulars are to be deposited at least fifteen days before it is proposed to commence the work and, in case of a new building, before beginning to erect such building.

While the foregoing apply to a scheme as a whole, other by-laws deal with additions to, partial or entire reconstruction of, and alterations to, drainage. They provide that in such cases it shall be sufficient if duplicate plans are submitted, showing such particulars as shall enable the sanitary authority to ascertain whether the proposed work is in conformity with the statutory provisions and by-laws formed thereunder. If, in any case, plans and sections have been previously deposited for construction of the drainage as a whole, it will be sufficient to specify the date of the previous deposit, and

to show the new work on the plans about to be deposited, and only so much of the existing work as will enable the authority to see the relative positions of the old and the new. There is no necessity to deposit plans and particulars, unless the proposed work involves the alteration or entire reconstruction of any pipe, drain, or other means of communicating with sewers, or the traps and apparatus connected therewith.

In cases of urgency, it is provided that, if an alteration to the drains must be made at once, a notice must be forthwith sent to the sanitary authority to that effect, and the necessary plans, &c., deposited within two weeks.

Penalties are provided for the breach of these by-laws, which, however, have unfortunately not that element of completeness which is desirable to ensure uniformity of procedure, and conflicting regulations for their administration have been prepared by various Metropolitan Borough Councils. One incidental difficulty lies in the fact that in some boroughs alterations to drainage work are in the hands of the Surveyor's Department, and in others in the Sanitary Inspector's or Public Health Department. It would be well if the duties of the Public Health Department were restricted to the discovery and investigation of nuisances and the serving of notices, followed by legal proceedings if necessary, the execution and supervision of drainage work (the term drainage being here used in its widest sense) being left to the Surveyor's Department.

Before proceeding to deal with the question of nuisances, it will be well to draw attention to two or three of the definitions under the various Sanitary Acts.

The term "owner" is one which has led to litigation. The Public Health Act, 1875, and the Metropolis Manage-

ment Act, 1855, give definitions which, though slightly differing, bear, for our present purpose, practically the same interpretation.

Both define the owner as "the person for the time being receiving the rack rents of the lands or premises in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the same if such premises were let at a rack rent." In the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the words "lands or" before "premises, &c.," are omitted. There is a difference in the interpretation of the words "rack rent." Under the Public Health Act, 1875, it is a rent which is not less than two-thirds of the full *net* annual value of the property out of which the rent arises, while in the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the word "net" is omitted, the other words being the same. The *full net annual* value is the rent which might be reasonably expected from a tenant from year to year, free from all usual tenant's rates and taxes, and tithe commutation rent-charge (if any), and deducting an allowance for repairs and insurance. The full annual value, however, is given in the 1891 Act, as the foregoing, without deducting for repairs and insurance.

Two cases may be cited, bearing on this definition. The first raises a point affecting lessees, the case of *Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Company v. Kerslake* (*Professional Notes*, vii. 106). Messrs. Truman and Company were lessees of premises. They sub-leased them at the same rent and subject to the same covenants and conditions as they themselves were subject to, for a premium of £790, the purchaser becoming the occupier. On a nuisance occurring it was sought to make Messrs. Truman & Co. liable. They were convicted by the

magistrates and the Court of Quarter Sessions upheld the conviction on appeal. The case was carried to the High Court, where it was held that the sub-lessee was the owner, he being the only person with power to let the premises at a rack rent. The conviction of the appellants was accordingly quashed.

The other case, *Broadbent v. Shepherd* (*Professional Notes*, x. 383), 1901, is one which shows that an agent cannot shirk liability by throwing up his agency for the property. A local authority took proceedings, under the 1875 Act, against the agent or owner, in respect of the abatement of a nuisance. The justices held that the agent was not the owner within the meaning of the Act, and dismissed the summons. The Divisional Court reversed this ruling, and remitted the case to the magistrates, who, at the second hearing, again dismissed the summons on the ground that the defendant was no longer the agent for the property. On a further appeal to the Divisional Court it was held that the magistrates could make an order requiring him to abate the nuisance, although no longer agent for the property. A possibly important point in this case was the fact that a notice failed to find the actual proprietor of the property at an address furnished by the agent.

The expressions "drain" and "sewer" have perhaps given rise to more litigation than anything else in the sanitary Acts. Both are underground pipes for the conveyance of waste liquids, and there ought to be no great difficulty in making a statutory distinction between the two. Unfortunately, however, there has been much confusion, which legislative efforts towards enlightenment have intensified rather than otherwise.

It must be remembered at the outset that the interpretation in London is different from that in the provinces.

In the Metropolis the drainage of buildings in combination with one another is recognised and provided for. In the provinces this is not so, although, before the passing of the 1875 Act, buildings were often drained together. The local authorities may, under that Act, require a separate drain for each house, and their reason for wishing to do so will be seen from the definitions.

Under the 1875 Act, a "drain" is "any drain of
" and used for the drainage of one building only, or
" premises within the same curtilage, and made merely
" for the purpose of communicating therefrom with a
" cesspool or other like receptacle for drainage, or with
" a sewer into which the drainage of two or more
" buildings or premises, occupied by different persons, is
" conveyed," and a "sewer" is defined as including
" sewers and drains of every description except drains to
" which the word drain interpreted as aforesaid applies."
Under this definition a drain is used for one building only, or premises within its curtilage, and therefore, if it is connected to pipes passing from an adjoining building to a public sewer in a street or road, the length of pipes from the point of junction to such sewer becomes a sewer, and, as such, it is vested in the sanitary authority. This provision tended to impose on the authority the duty of repairing miles of piping which should have been repairable by the persons for whose exclusive benefit they existed, and Section 19 of the Amendment Act of 1890 was no doubt intended to remedy this. It has only partially done so.

This Section provides that where two or more houses belonging to *different owners* are connected with a public sewer by a single private drain, an application may be made under Section 41 of the 1875 Act (relating to complaints as to nuisances from drains), and the authority

may recover expenses incurred by them in executing works, &c., in such shares as shall be settled by their surveyor, or, in case of dispute, by a court of summary jurisdiction. For the purposes of this section, and for these purposes only, the expression "drain" includes a drain used for the drainage of more than one building which for all other purposes is a sewer.

There has been much litigation on these points, the principal cases being those of *Travis v. Uttley* (*Professional Notes*, vi. 95); *Self v. Hove Commissioners* (*Professional Notes*, vii. 286); *Hill v. Hair* (1895); *Bradford v. Mayor, &c., of Eastbourne* (*Professional Notes*, viii. 109); *Seal v. Merthyr Tydvil Urban District Council* (*Professional Notes*, viii. 456); *Thompson v. Eccles Corporation* (*Professional Notes*, xii. 513, xiii. 96); *Haedicke v. Friern Barnet Urban District Council* (*Professional Notes*, xii. 522, xiii. 96); *Wood Green Urban District Council v. Joseph* (*Professional Notes*, xiii. 467); and *Jackson v. Wimbledon Urban District Council* (*Professional Notes*, xii. 401, xiii. 226). These cases are perhaps sufficiently well known to justify me in dismissing them in a few words. In *Travis v. Uttley* it was held that pipes passing through private ground and taking the drainage of three houses, constituted a sewer, the Act of 1890 not having been adopted. In *Self v. Hove Commissioners* it was held that the notice given by the authority to the owners of a private drain did not amount to a request to them to do the work on behalf of such authority, since they had adopted the Act of 1890. The case of *Hill v. Hair* has been much criticised, and the judgment to the effect that the Act of 1890 does not apply to drains which were sewers within the meaning of the 1875 Act when the 1890 Act was passed, has been again and again repudiated by the

court, notably in the case of *Bradford v. Mayor, &c., of Eastbourne* (Fig. 1). In this case, which is the leading one on this point, many houses, the property of different owners, drained into a long drain lying under private land and constructed before 1890. It was held to be a single private drain within the meaning of Section 19. The case of *Seal v. Merthyr Tydvil Urban District Council* is one which it would have been very desirable to have carried to the Court of Appeal. It was held by Mr. Justice Cave that the words "different owners" were only used in Section 19 of the 1890 Act because several houses, the property of the same owner and drained by a single drain on such private property, were within the same curtilage, and that such drain was therefore merely a private drain; but this judgment has not been followed in the later cases, and any line of pipes outside London, draining two or more houses in the *same* ownership, is a sewer, unless constructed under any express agreement to the contrary.

In the case of *Thompson v. Eccles Corporation* it was definitely laid down that the words "belonging to different owners" in Section 19 of the 1890 Act mean "not all belonging to the same owner," and the pipe under Thompson's property was held by the Court of Appeal to be a single private drain (Fig. 2). In this case also, as well as in that of *Haedicke v. Friern Barnet Urban District Council*, it was decided that, if a nuisance occurs by reason of defects on one property only, the whole cost of remedying such nuisance can be charged on that property, and notices need not be served on the other properties under Section 19 of the 1890 Act. In the last-mentioned case it was also decided that there is no "single private drain" liability unless and until the Act of 1890 is adopted.

Fig. 3 shows this case. The four houses belonging to plaintiff were held by the Divisional Court to drain into a sewer, but this decision was reversed by the Court of Appeal on the interpretation of the words "belonging to different owners."

The case of *Wood Green U. D. C. v. Joseph* (Fig. 4) is a peculiar one. A row of 16 houses drained in pairs into a line of pipes lying in private ground at the back. Six houses side by side belonged to the defendant. The common drain to each pair of houses was admitted by both sides to be a sewer under the 1875 Act, but the local authority alleged the line of pipes at the back of these six houses to be a single private drain. It was agreed that this line of pipes would have been a sewer had not the eight houses further up been connected to it, and the court held that it had not lost its character as a sewer by the subsequent addition of the drainage of the houses higher up belonging to different owners.

The decision of the Court of Appeal in the case of *Jackson v. Wimbledon Urban District Council* appears at first sight to be in conflict with that in the case just mentioned, but the facts are really very different (Fig. 5). Running from behind some houses to a sewer in the road was a line of pipes admitted to be a single private drain. Into the head of this drain 16 houses drained, 12 on one side, and 4 on the other side of the single private drain. The 12 on the one side belonged to the plaintiff Jackson, who maintained that the line of pipes receiving the drains of all his houses was a sewer, a contention upheld by the Court of Appeal, which thereby established the fact that a sewer can discharge into a single private drain.

I am indebted to Mr. Johnson of Wimbledon for

permission to reproduce some of these plans from his "Diagrams illustrating the Decisions of the Courts on "the Drain and Sewer Question."

There has been much litigation on these points, and the law is sadly in need of amendment. One cannot help feeling that many of these decided cases can only be regarded as a temporary exposition of sanitary law. The following are one or two extracts from recent judgments bearing on the matter. The Lord Chief Justice: "It is almost essential, in the interest of "stopping litigation and putting local authorities in "a position of knowing what their position is, that "there should be an amending Act with regard to this "section. Section 19 of Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1890." Mr. Justice Darling: "I should "be very glad if the Lord Chief Justice's idea could "be reached, and there could be found a court of "sufficient authority to make sense of these Acts of "Parliament. . . . I do not profess to be able to give "any kind of reason for the decision at which I have "arrived." Again, Mr. Justice Channell: "The problem "is really an insoluble one."

There has been much questioning as to the meaning of the word "curtilage." The interpretation given by Mr. Justice Cave in *Seal v. Merthyr Tydfil Urban District Council* does not appear to be confirmed by the cases under the London Acts, which I will refer to later. The curtilage of premises is generally referred to as if it were the fence or boundary enclosing such premises, but the definition adopted by Lord Justice Lopes in *Pilbrow v. St. Leonards, Shoreditch* (*Professional Notes*, vii. 196, 205), was "a little garden, yard, field or piece of void "ground adjacent to and belonging to the messuage, &c." From this Lord Justice Rigby dissented. It is indeed

difficult to imagine premises within a piece of ground near by them, and the inference is, therefore, that the principal building is not within its own curtilage.

Mr. Macmorran, K.C., in defining this term, summarises it as the land adjoining a building, and which would pass with it so far as necessary and convenient for its use.

The term "drain" in the Metropolis Acts is defined in the same way as in the Public Health Acts, with the addition that it "includes any drain for draining any "group or block of houses by a combined operation under "the order of any vestry or district board." The Act of 1862 extended this to cover combined drainage "to the "order or direction of, or with the sanction or approval "of, the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers before "January 1st, 1856." As the Commission of Sewers was created in 1848 there is no such thing as a combined "drain" constructed before that date (*Appleyard v. Lambeth Vestry*, 1897). It should be noted that it would appear that the combined drainage must be by order, so far as drains laid after January 1st, 1856, are concerned, and that approval or sanction is to be deemed equivalent to order, so far as earlier work goes. But this is not exactly the case, as the terms of Section 76 of the 1855 Act have been held to authorise the sanction of combined draining without an express order, in the case of buildings erected since 1856.

There have been numerous cases involving the definition of combined drainage in London. The surreptitious connection of drains to others converts them to sewers. A case of this kind is *Geen v. Newington Vestry*, where a drain from a stable was connected to one from an adjoining house, and on a nuisance occurring, the surreptitious connection was

disclosed. The pipe was held to be a sewer. In the well-known case of *Bateman v. Poplar Board of Works* (*Professional Notes*, i. 328, ii. 333), the approval of the defendants was held to be of the same value as an order, though no formal order was drawn up. Another leading case is that of *Kershaw v. Taylor* (Court of Appeal, 1895). A builder was directed to drain some houses in pairs. He drained them in fours. Such drains were held to be sewers. A similar case is *Bullock v. Reeve* (*Professional Notes*, x. 506). In *Holland v. Lazarus* (*Professional Notes*, viii. 339) an order was made for the drainage of four houses by a combined operation. Without the sanction or knowledge of the vestry a drain receiving the discharge of a rain-water pipe from a fifth house was connected to the head of the combined drain and turned it into a sewer.

Two houses were drained together without an order. One house was subsequently disconnected. The pipe had previously become a sewer and it was held by Mr. Justice Wills, in *Shoreditch Vestry v. Phelan*, that this disconnection could not be held to convert it from a sewer to a drain. "Once a sewer always a sewer." In *Pilbrow v. Shoreditch Vestry*, two blocks of buildings were separated by a causeway. One block had no access to the causeway, and the other block opened only to it. Both blocks were drained by a combined operation without an order of the vestry. It was held by the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Rigby dissenting) that the blocks were premises within the same curtilage and that the main drain in the causeway was therefore a drain only.

In the case of *Florence v. Paddington Vestry* (*Professional Notes*, vii. 477) an owner received notice to repair a defective drain. He spent £47 on it, and then

found it was a sewer. The court awarded that he be refunded the money spent, and given a declaration that the pipe was a sewer.

Under the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Silles v. Fulham Borough Council* (*Professional Notes*, xii. 84), a rain-water pipe conveying water from two houses into the drain of one house brings such drain within the category of a sewer, and so repairable by the public.

In this matter of surreptitious connections a wrong-doer cannot apparently gain advantage by his own wrongdoing, but a man is not liable for the wrongdoing of his predecessors in title.

The burden put upon the ratepayers by this matter is considerable, the sanitary authority having the onus of producing evidence of ordering or sanctioning combined drainage. The London County Council introduced a Bill into Parliament during several successive sessions, with a view to placing the combined drainage question on a better footing, but without success. The failure is rather curious in the face of the fact that the West Ham Corporation secured the passing of an Act in 1898, relieving them from all liability in such cases.

Enough having been said to show the meanings put upon the words "owner," "drain," and "sewer," I shall next draw your attention for a short time to the matter of nuisances.

It is the duty of all sanitary authorities to cause the systematic inspection of their districts for the detection of nuisances, and to enforce the provision of the Public Health Acts. Both the 1875 and the 1891 Acts provide for the appointment of sanitary inspectors, although, in the former Act, the term "inspector of nuisances" is used. No qualifications are specified for inspectors under the 1875 Act, but the 1891 (London) Act requires all inspec-

tors appointed after 1895 to hold the certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board, unless they have been previously engaged in the same capacity for at least three years.

Both the 1875 and the 1891 Acts fully define the term nuisance, the two definitions being very similar. So far as we are concerned at the moment the chief nuisances are :—

(A) Any premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health (1875 Act). The London Act adds "or dangerous," after the word "injurious." The practical effect of this is that, in the provinces, magistrates almost invariably require proof that injury has occurred to health, while, in the Metropolis, proof of danger to health is sufficient—a much more reasonable requirement.

(B) Any pool, ditch, gutter, watercourse, privy, urinal, cesspool, drain, or ashpit, so foul, or in such a state as to be a nuisance, or injurious to health (1875 Act). Here again, in the London Act, the words "or dangerous" are added, with the effect already stated, while there are also added, after watercourse, the words, "cistern, water-closet, earth-closet." The effect of this addition is but slight. It could readily be maintained that, by reason of an insanitary cistern, water-closet, or earth-closet, the premises were in such a state as to constitute a nuisance, but the water-closet or earth-closet are dealt with by another section.

The definition in the London Act also includes "the absence of water fittings, &c." This is not given in the definition of nuisances in the 1875 Act, but it is covered by a separate section of that Act.

Two very important sections of the 1875 Act are Nos. 40 and 41. The former provides that every local authority shall see that all drains, water-closets, earth-

closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools in their district are constructed and kept so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health. Section 41 provides that a local authority, *on written application* of any person stating that a drain, water-closet, earth-closet, privy, ashpit, or cesspool is a nuisance or injurious to health (but not otherwise) may send a surveyor or inspector, after, in ordinary cases, 24 hours' notice, or, in cases of emergency, without notice, and have the ground opened and inspection made. If refused admission, an order of Justices must be obtained authorising entry. If no defects are found, all must be made good, without delay, at the expense of the authority, but if alteration or amendment is required, written notice must be sent to the owner or occupier requiring the necessary work to be done within a specified time. If the notice is not complied with, penalties are provided and the authority may do the work and recover the cost.

The written application referred to may be made by a sanitary inspector.

In the case of *Lancaster v. Barnes District Council* (*Professional Notes*, ix. 131), it was held that, under a nuisance notice involving the relaying of part of the drain, extra work, in order to get a better fall to such drains, was an improvement for which the owner could not be held liable.

Sections 40 and 41 of the 1891 Act are also very important, their provisions being more stringent than those of the 1875 Act. Without the necessity for any complaint to have been made as to a nuisance, the sanitary authority may, after 24 hours' notice, or, in case of emergency, without notice, enter on any premises and examine any of the following works, that is to say, any water-closet, earth-closet, privy, ashpit, or cesspool, and

any water supply, sink, trap, syphon, pipe, or other works or apparatus connected therewith, or for the purpose of ascertaining the course of any drain. This would at first appear to limit the inspection to ascertaining merely the *course* of any drain, but it is generally held that the words "pipe or other works and "apparatus connected therewith" are sufficiently comprehensive to cover drains also. If all is found in proper order and condition and in accordance with the Act, the by-laws of the County Council and the sanitary authority and with any directions given by the sanitary authority in any notice, the authority must make all good, and compensate for damage done.

If found not to be in proper order and condition, or not made or provided in accordance with by-laws and directions, or contrary to the Act, the reasonable expenses of examination are to be repaid to the authority and recoverable; while Section 41 provides that (1) in any of the following cases:—(A) If examination shows the work not to be constructed or provided according to by-laws and directions, or to be contrary to the Act, or (B) if a person without consent of the authority constructs or rebuilds a water-closet, earth-closet, privy, ashpit, or cesspool which has been ordered by them not to be made or to be demolished, or (C) if a person discontinues a water supply without lawful authority, or (D) if a person destroys any sink, trap, syphon, pipe, or any connected works or apparatus either without lawful authority or so that the destruction creates a nuisance or is injurious or dangerous to health, then a person so offending is liable to a penalty not exceeding £10, and if he does not rectify matters in 14 days after, to a further daily penalty; or the authority may, in lieu of proceeding for the penalties, enter

and do the work and recover expenses from the offender.

(2) If on examination any one of the matters referred to appears in bad order and condition, or requires cleaning, alteration, or amendment, or to be filled up, the sanitary authority may serve a notice on the owner or occupier, requiring the necessary work to be done forthwith, penalties being recoverable in default, or the authority may enter and do the work at the offender's expense.

(3) Any person aggrieved by any notice or any act of a sanitary authority under the section, in relation to any water-closet, earth-closet, privy, ashpit or cesspool, may appeal to the London County Council, whose decision shall be final.

It should be noted that there is an appeal allowable only in the case of the items just enumerated.

Although it would perhaps appear from the foregoing that old drains not in accordance with the by-laws must be made to accord with them, this is not so. The by-laws as to water-closets and similar matters are retrospective in action, but if the drains are found, on inspection, to be in good order and condition, but not in accord with the Act and the by-laws, the sanitary authority appears to have no power to compel remedy, but can have refunded the reasonable expenses of the examination.

Cases have sometimes arisen under Section 42 of the 1891 Act, which makes the admirable provision that, "if a water-closet or drain is so constructed or repaired, as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health, the person who undertook or executed such work shall, unless he shows such defective work was not due to any wilful act, neglect, or default, be liable to a fine

“not exceeding £20, but in such a case he shall be entitled to have any other person, *i.e.*, his agent, servant, or workman, whom he charges as the actual offender, brought before the court, and if he proves to the satisfaction of the court that he used due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence, and that the said other person committed the offence without his knowledge, consent, or connivance, he shall be exempt, and such other person convicted.”

An interesting case as to this is that of *Young v. Fosten* (*Professional Notes*, vi. 264), in which the High Court held that the builder may be proceeded against in the first instance as the person who undertook or executed the repairs within the meaning of the section.

Both in London and the provinces, on being satisfied of the existence of any nuisance, the sanitary authority shall serve a notice on the person by whose act, default, or sufferance the nuisance arises or continues, or if such person cannot be found on the owner or occupier of the premises, requiring him to abate the nuisance within a specified time and to execute such works, and do such things as may be necessary.

A nuisance notice may, in the case of a nuisance caused jointly by several persons, be served on any one or all of them. If the nuisance is due to structural defects, the notice must be served on the owner. If the notice is not complied with, the authority may summon the offender before a court of summary jurisdiction, who may order compliance and impose penalties, or the authority may enter and do the work and recover the costs.

The appeal against a nuisance order lies to Quarter Sessions. In the provinces, the order may take the form of an abatement or closing order. In London, the

order may take the form of an abatement, prohibition, or closing order respectively. No appeal is allowed, unless the order is a prohibition or closing order, or structural works are required. In cases of urgency, if the order is appealed against, and the court is satisfied that there is immediate danger, it may authorise the sanitary authority to enter on the premises and abate the nuisance.

Houses without proper sufficient water supply are, under Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to be dealt with as nuisances, and to be deemed uninhabitable. Newly erected houses must not be inhabited unless they are certified by the sanitary authority as provided with proper and sufficient water supply. An owner permitting occupation contrary to this is liable to heavy penalties.

If a nuisance in any district is caused by any act or default in an adjoining district, the sanitary authority may take proceedings in such adjoining district. This is a provision of the 1875 Act, which applies to the Metropolis as well as the provinces.

Under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the sanitary authority has power to make by-laws as to nuisances arising from, among other things not affecting the surveyor, the paving of yards and open spaces in connection with dwelling houses.

In London it is customary to send two notices as to nuisances, one an "intimation" under Section 3, and the other a statutory notice under Section 4 of the 1891 Act. If, under threat of legal proceedings, work be done by the occupier or owner, which should rightly be done by the local authority, the cost can be recovered from such authority, provided the notice in question be a statutory one under Section 4. But it was held in *Oliver v. Camberwell Borough Council* (*Professional*

Notes, xii. 387) that work done under an "intimation" only, could not be held to be done under compulsion, and that in such case the owner or occupier had no remedy.

In the case of a combined drain nuisance, where a local authority had served notice on one owner only, who did the work, the court held that, in the absence of a covenant binding the other users of the drain to contribute to its repair, there was no statutory liability to so contribute (*Nathan v. Rouse*, 1905).

The principal provisions of the Acts of 1875 and 1891 with reference to costs and expenses are these:—Costs and expenses in reference to a nuisance order are recoverable from the person on whom the order is made, but if the order is made on the sanitary authority, or no order is made, but the nuisance is proved to have existed at the time of serving notice, the expenses are recoverable from the person whose act, default, or sufferance, causes the nuisance. If the nuisance is caused by the act or default of the owner, the expenses are recoverable from the person who is, for the time being, the owner.

Where recoverable from the owner, the claim may be levied on the occupier, who shall pay and may deduct the amount from the rent which becomes due from him.

No larger sum is recoverable from the occupier than the amount due from him to the owner, and except in case of fraud, nothing in the Sections dealing with this is to affect any contract between landlord and tenant.

The Public Health Act, 1875, provides that the amount of costs and expenses recoverable in respect of a nuisance shall not exceed, as a whole, one year's rack rent of the premises. This provision does not occur in the London Act.

All notices given by a sanitary authority must be in

writing, which includes printing. The owner and occupier need not be designated by full name, but as "owner" and "occupier" respectively. Notices may be sent by post, left on the premises, or fixed to the building if no one is in occupation.

It will have been seen that the powers of the local authority, as exercised on their behalf by their inspectors, are very extensive; and it is in the interest of the health of the public at large that the provisions of the Act should receive the widest interpretation.

A point which often gives rise to discussion is the extent to which a sanitary inspector may go in his examination of existing drainage.

There is no express statutory power to test drains, but, both in the Metropolis and the provinces, there are provisions to the effect that drains shall be kept so as to be free from nuisance, and the inspectors may enter and see that the provisions of the Acts are being carried out. It is provided that they may *examine* the drain and may open up the ground for this purpose, the latter provision no doubt empowering them to uncover the whole system of drains. Even assuming that the whole length of a drain were uncovered, its condition could not be ascertained by merely looking at it, since there might be flaws in the undersides of the pipes or defects in the joints in such position.

Undoubtedly then, the interpretation usually given to the Act is the right one, the authorisation of the testing of the drain in the first instance, and the opening up of the ground when necessary to get access to such drains, or when a bad state of things has been disclosed by the test.

Granted the power to test, let us next consider whether it is fair to test old drains, or whether they

should, owing to their age, be allowed to be defective. I would strongly urge that it is fair to test existing drainage. Glazed stoneware socketted pipes have been in general use for the last quarter of a century at least, and, if only of average quality, they do not decay and so become defective. Cement joints, if of fairly good quality, are practically everlasting. There is therefore no allowance to be made on either of those grounds. The drains of a house on clay soil may become fractured by settlements of the soil, but are none the less defective. If the drains of a house are of great age and are not of glazed pipes, or are only clay jointed, then their existence is, in crowded districts, a menace to the health of the community at large and the inhabitants of that house in particular.

There is too much of the feeling "out of sight out of mind" in connection with drains. Householders make the great mistake of not looking on the drains as a part of the dwelling, and a delicate part at that. The drains stand in the same relation to the dwelling as the bowels to the human body. They carry off waste matters which it would be injurious to health to retain in the structure. A leakage of the bowels causes instant injury, whereas the injury due to leakage of the drains is more gradually felt, but that is only because the proportions between the bowels and the body, and the drains and the house are different. In time the ground adjacent to the house becomes sewage sodden, giving off noxious emanations, to say nothing of its injurious effect on any water supply pipes there may be in the vicinity of the drain.

In the case of a nuisance arising in connection with the drainage of some artisans' dwellings in Southwark, where the drainage, when plugged, completely absorbed 15,000 gallons of water in a very short time, making it

impossible to fill the system, a well-known public health official gave evidence that it was unfair to apply the water test to old drains, and that he did not regard a leaky drain as necessarily defective. The case was, on this evidence, and the remarkable assertion of counsel that the water test had caused the defects by forcing the joints of the drainage, dismissed.

The Borough Council followed up the matter by serving notice on the occupier that, after 24 hours, their inspectors would enter the premises and open up the ground, but on arriving, the inspectors found that the owner had forestalled them, opening the ground and disclosing a state of affairs so bad that the company owning the building, without further delay, reconstructed the whole system.

The question of allowable deficiency, if any, is one which ought to be put on a proper basis. The drainage system wants maintaining and cleansing in just the same way as the rest of the building, but, generally speaking, owners of property show a strong tendency to shirk their responsibilities in this matter, failing to recognise that it is a vital one, whereas the decoration of the house is merely a sentimental one.

Expressions of opinion by Members of The Institution, on the fairness or otherwise of the application of the water test to existing drainage, would be of very great value. Almost any drain may get stopped up, and if it becomes blocked at, or near, its lowest point, the water test will be at once naturally applied, with serious results in case of leakage, owing to the foulness of the water. To safeguard health, I would suggest that existing drains should stand pressure by water to the extent of a head of one foot at the uppermost end of the system.

The question of liability of lessees for drainage work under various covenants is a very extensive one, owing to the diversity of covenants. One or two examples may be given for guidance.

A lease for years had no repairing covenant, but provided that the lessee should "pay and discharge all "taxes, rates, including sewers, main drainage assess- "ment, and impositions whatsoever, which now are or "at any time during the continuance of said term "taxed, rated, assessed, charged, or imposed upon, or in "respect of the said premises or any part thereof, or on "the landlord, tenant, or occupier of the premises by "authority of Parliament or otherwise howsoever" (*Foulger v. Arding*, *Professional Notes*, xi. 297). It was held by the Court of Appeal (reversing the decision of the court below) that the lessee was liable under the words, "impositions charged or imposed upon or in "respect of the premises," for making a water-closet instead of a privy, in accordance with a notice from the sanitary authority under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, by-laws of the London County Council.

It was laid down, in *Foulger v. Arding*, that a covenant must be assumed to relate only to matters which may reasonably be supposed to have been in contemplation by the parties as being within the purview of such contract.

In another London case, which was not carried to the Court of Appeal (*Stockdale v. Ascherberg*, *Professional Notes*, xii. 87), a tenant on a three years' agreement, covenanting to "pay all outgoings of every description," &c., was held to be liable for the cost of reconstructing defective drains, it being held that the shortness of the term did not limit the interpretation of the word outgoings. The term "imposition" was held to cover the

reconstruction of drains, no matter how short the term (*Warrener, Brayshaw v. Ninnis*, 1903).

The question of the condition of drains is one which has often to be dealt with by those engaged in the management of property. An agent must not lightly assure an intending tenant that the drains are all right. In the case of *De Lassalle v. Guildford* (1901) the plaintiff had taken property on a lease which contained no reference to drains. He executed the counterpart, but refused to hand it over until he received an assurance that the drains were in order. On the defendant's verbal representation that they were in good order, the counterpart was handed over. The drains proved very defective, and plaintiff brought an action for breach of warranty. It was held by the Court of King's Bench that the representation of the defendant was a warranty collateral to the lease, and for breach of which an action was maintainable.

In conclusion, I would add a few words on unofficial sanitary survey practice.

One of the most important points to be borne in mind by the surveyor, in preparing reports and recommendations on the sanitary condition of premises, is that he must adopt no set policy of perfection, but deal with each case entirely on its own merits, recommending such a course of procedure and improvement as is reasonable, having regard fully to the financial and other aspects of the matter in that particular case.

A report containing moderate recommendations for improvement will often result in those recommendations being carried out, whereas an Utopian scheme, involving an outlay totally disproportionate to the merits of a case, will probably lead to nothing, and help to set back progress in sanitary reform.

In making the survey, the surveyor must take nothing for granted. He should make his notes on some definite method, in books kept solely for the purpose and indexed. A rough sketch plan of the premises should be made among the notes, and the positions of all drains shown, marking the positions of all gulleys, waste pipes, ventilating shafts, manholes, and so on, and numbering them for reference. For this purpose it will be found convenient to use a note book made up of squared paper. Various forms of note books can be obtained especially prepared and ruled for sanitary survey notes, but a plain one will, I think, always be found to be better, since no two cases involve the taking of exactly the same particulars.

It must be remembered that, apart from drains and sanitary fittings, insanitary construction, *i.e.*, lack of ventilation, &c., must be dealt with. So also must dampness, and smells due to the rise of ground air owing to the absence of concrete under floors. The leakiness or otherwise of the system of gas pipes, too, must be determined. The drains must be tested, by means of the water test (or by the smoke test, by those who recognise it as of any value for underground pipes) or by the pneumatic test, and inspected also with the aid of drain mirrors and a lamp or candle in important cases. It is, however, out of place in a Paper on Sanitary Law to go into much detail as to the merits or demerits of various methods of testing.

A definite order of procedure should be adopted. Take first, say, the interior of the house, dealing fully with one floor at a time, not forgetting the roof if there are cisterns in it. Then deal with the outside of the premises, looking for evidence of damp from all the various possible causes. Then follow with the drains,

taking notes as to their condition as shown by the tests, their means of ventilation (if any), disconnection, means of inspection, outfall, soil pipes, gulleys, and so on. All should be fully dealt with in the notes, even if not given in the report based on them.

As to the report, it should be remembered that communications to clients should, as a matter of courtesy, be as free from technical language as possible, and that a report on these lines loses none of its professional value, but gains in intelligibility. If intended as a report it should not be in the nature of a specification. It may be in the form of a letter dealing with one item at a time, immediately followed by the recommendations, if any, in reference thereto, and with or without marginal headings; or it may be made in a formal way, ruled into columns, headed, say, "items, condition, recommendations."

Time does not permit of more detailed reference to this part of the subject, even did the occasion call for it, and while I feel I ought to apologise for the length to which my Paper has, I am afraid, of necessity run, I would again urge a point already referred to, that the counselling of sanitary ideals must be done with the greatest discretion, or progress will be impeded rather than promoted.

I should add that, wherever possible, reference has been made to our *Professional Notes* which indicate, in every case, the source from which a full official report can be obtained.

Mr. A. R. STENNING (Vice-President) said he was happy to have the opportunity of proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the author of the Paper. The large number of the Members present showed how many were

interested in the subject of sanitation, with which the author had so ably dealt. The Paper was full of very valuable information, and useful references, in a concise form, to the various Acts of Parliament relating to sanitation. He had not had an opportunity of reading the Paper before he came to the Meeting, and he was not, therefore, so well prepared to criticise it as some of the Members present would be. The whole subject was a very pressing one, which must be dealt with in the every-day experience of surveyors, who were called upon to express opinions about sanitation, and must be familiar with all the up-to-date requirements of the authorities.

The author had, he thought, suggested, although he had not actually proposed, the codification, if possible, of the by-laws of different authorities in order to reduce them as far as possible into close agreement. If, by codification, the Public Health Acts and other Acts could be brought into one concise form, the law would be more intelligible both to surveyors and to the public they were called upon to serve.

He had hoped, from the commencement of the Paper, that the author was going to refer to the ventilation and planning of buildings; but he supposed this would have extended it to an undue length. Perhaps another Paper might be devoted to these subjects, and he would suggest that if any Member would deal with them he would be doing good service to The Institution.

He was sure that all present would join with him in a very hearty vote of thanks to the author of a Paper to which they had listened with interest and profit.

Mr. T. W. A. HAYWARD (Fellow) said he agreed that the best thanks of the Meeting were due to Mr. Blake

for his very valuable Paper. He could hardly help thinking, as he heard it read, what an admirable text book it would form for anyone studying the subject, not only of "sanitary law," as the Paper was headed, but also of sanitary science. Those who knew something of the author and his busy life could thank him perhaps more heartily than those who were not so well acquainted with him, for the time and thought he must have spent in compiling such a splendid paper, which fully deserved the thanks that he was sure all would join him in according.

He had not had the time to go through it as carefully as he could have wished, but he had made one or two notes on points which he should like to deal with if the discussion should be adjourned. He practically agreed with all that Mr. Blake had said, and, full as the Paper was, he would have been content to listen to the author much longer on the subject.

One of the most striking points in the Paper, to his mind, was its opening statement that sanitation had been but tardily recognised as a science.

Speaking as a comparatively young man, he could remember when it was thought that almost anyone was good enough to undertake what was called sanitary work, which meant, roughly, having something to do with drains or sewers.

The public in those days hardly realised that sanitation applied to anything but the carrying away of foul matter from a house by drains. Sanitation, as now understood, embodied things perhaps even more important than drainage, for instance, the planning and ventilation of dwellings.

How often a house could be found where the drains were, perhaps, properly planned, but the w.c. or ashpit

or something of an equally objectionable nature was immediately outside the larder, or with the doorways side by side. And everyone could remember arrangements even worse than that.

With regard to damp, even where the damp-course was efficient and the walls perhaps properly built, the site on which the house stood was often practically unprotected. He had frequently found houses built on a marshy or clay sub-soil without concrete over the site, and, although no dampness rose in the walls, it came up through the floors directly the fires were lit.

Then, dealing with materials used, one frequently found houses with walls built of porous bricks, through which one could almost feel the dampness driven during heavy rain. He might, if time permitted, cite numbers of similar cases within his own experience.

One of the most interesting features of Mr. Blake's Paper was the concise way in which he had brought together the various interpretations of that ever-vexed question "*Drain v. Sewer.*" The borough which he represented had, during the last seven years, spent something like £20,000 owing to what he would call the misinterpretation of the words "sewer" and "drain."

When the Lord Chief Justice himself said that he could not understand the law on the subject, it was well, he thought, that the law should be so altered that the Lord Chief Justice could understand it; and he hoped Members of The Institution would join with members of other professional bodies in trying to attain that end. It was high time, he felt, that the matter should be taken out of the hands of their legal friends, who were now too often profitably engaged in arguing the question of drains *versus* sewers.

Mr. H. COURTHOPE-MUNROE (Associate) said he rose, with considerable diffidence, to take part in the discussion of Mr. Blake's admirable Paper, for, although the author had referred to several cases, in some only of which he had personally been concerned, he found himself the only person whom the author had singled out for invective.

On page 79 would be found an account of a case referring to some drains in the borough of Southwark, coupled with a statement that "the case was, on this "evidence, and *the remarkable assertion* of Counsel" (who was himself) "that the water test had caused the "defects by forcing the joints of the drainage, dismissed." When he read that he felt that, whatever his engagements might be, he was in duty bound to attend the Meeting, and he had really come with the view of hearing what had been the experience of Members of the Institution as to the fairness of the water test, rather than to speak.

Although one previous speaker had been good enough to suggest that lawyers regarded the question of "drain" or "sewer" rather as one of personal profit, efforts had been made, by himself and others, to get the matter set at rest. Speaking as a citizen, rather than as a member of the bar, he quite agreed that it was a scandal that such a state of things should have gone on so long, and Members would, he believed, agree with him when he told them what had recently been done in this matter.

Somewhere in the eighties, he thought, the difficulty first arose, and since then numerous cases had arisen and judges had expressed very strong opinions as to the hopeless state of the law on the subject. Anyone who knew the difficulty of getting any public Bill through the House of Commons could understand that Parliament

had many things to do besides attempting to define a "sewer" and a "drain." In 1895, after certain deputations to the Local Government Board, Mr. Walter Long stated that he took the view of the local authorities on this matter, and various conferences then took place among these authorities.

About this time the judges began to speak, in no measured language, of the condition of the legislation on the matter. In the *Eastbourne* case the late Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wills used extremely forcible language, and in *Butt v. Snow* Mr. Justice Channell expressed himself in the same way. In the *Eccles* case the present Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Darling also spoke in the very strongest manner, the latter saying, perhaps with some little sarcasm, that, in the existing state of the law, he was unable to arrive at anything that could reasonably be called an opinion, and he then proceeded to give judgment to the effect that, whatever the view of Mr. Justice Channell might be, he would subscribe to it.

When matters were in this state, it would be remembered that the *Woolwich* case arose in 1899. The borough of Woolwich was in an anomalous position. Part of the borough (about one-third) was then outside London, on the south side of the Thames, and came under the country Act of 1875. Two-thirds was inside the Metropolis, and came under the London Act. When the Act of 1899 was passed, the one-third in the country was pitch-forked into London, with the result that a very large number of drains, which could not be "combined drains" (because under the Public Health Act, 1875, there was no "combined drain"), were all brought into the London area, and about 3,000 of them became repairable by the local authorities as sewers. In that

state of things the borough of Woolwich, having already spent some £2,400 in putting matters right, in 1904, thought it time to take steps to protect themselves, and to him was entrusted the somewhat difficult and invidious duty of drafting a definition of drain for the rest of the world to criticise.

He would not trouble the Meeting with his definition, but being the father of this child, he hoped it was a sound bantling. The matter came before the Committee of the House of Commons, and that particular branch of the Bill was entrusted to him.

The Committee, having heard the case, and had put before them the decisions of the judges, the views of Mr. Long, and the result of the conferences, and knowing the difficulty of getting a public Bill through the House, that nothing was being done in that direction and that the Woolwich case was a typical one, were asked to sanction that clause which would be a first step towards putting the matter right. With what result? Practically nothing. The Committee expressed their agreement with all that had been said, but decided that the matter must be dealt with by a public Bill so far as it was a general one.

The last speaker had suggested that surveyors should jump into the breach, and far be it from him to prevent them. He had given his views as a citizen, but speaking as counsel he would be inclined to say "long might the difference of 'sewer' and 'drain' continue."

There were one or two other small matters he would like to refer to. He understood—perhaps he mistook the intention of the author—that one of the features of the Paper was an invitation to the younger members to address their minds to legal puzzles. Though he must congratulate Mr. Blake on his excellent Paper, he had

discovered he thought two little holes in it. On page 69 Mr. Blake had dealt very exhaustively with the question of a rain-water pipe, which, having been connected with a drain, converted it into a sewer. Of course, from the point of view of the man in the street, who knew nothing of law, there could hardly be anything more ridiculous than that. Because somebody surreptitiously connected a drain with another drain in a yard, or ran some other rain-water off into such a drain, the whole system was sometimes thereby converted into a sewer, and instead of the man who owned it being compelled to put it straight, the ratepayers in general were called on to make good and maintain it.

That was the position in *Holland v. Lazarus*, but Mr. Justice Channell, in the *Fulham* case, had gone further, in legal subtlety, and it now seemed that if a house having a drain with a gulley, had the rain water of another house connected with it at that point, the whole thing became a sewer from the gulley head; but if, before the rain water discharged into the drain, a few yards of rain-water pipe intervened, there was very considerable doubt if this drain became a sewer. In the case of *Heaver's Executors v. Fulham Borough Council* Mr. Justice Channell had, he thought, laid that down.

One other point had occurred to him on looking through the Paper, as to the word "owner," with which Mr. Blake had dealt very exhaustively on page 60, giving extracts from both the Acts, which contained practically the same definition. He would content himself by reading it and then put his puzzle, which arose in a case now pending before the Divisonal Court. Speaking of those statutes the author of the Paper said: "Both define the owner as 'the person for the time

“ ‘being receiving the rack rents of the lands or
“ ‘premises in connection with which the word is
“ ‘used, whether on his own account or as agent or
“ ‘trustee for any other person, or who would so receive
“ ‘the same if such premises were let at a rack rent.’ ”
That seemed simple enough. Mr. Blake then referred
to the case of *Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Company*
v. Kerlake, and explained it, and then the matter
looked still more simple. But here was his problem.
A house was let at £59 a year as a whole. The man to
whom it was let sublet the different floors, and made in
all a rent of £90. Now, £59 being less than two-
thirds of £90, who was the owner?

Mr. A. P. I. COTTERELL (Fellow) said that while
adding his congratulations to Mr. Blake for his splendid
condensation of the whole subject, he desired to confine
his remarks to the 1875 Act, as affecting the provinces.
It seemed to him that much of the confusion, expense,
and annoyance that had arisen in connection with the
question of “sewer *v.* drain” was due to the fact that
local authorities had not carried out the statutory duty
laid on them to make such sewers as were necessary for
the draining of their districts. The law certainly
required them to do it, but, in most large towns which
were increasing in size, it would be found that sewers
were, as a rule, either made by the estate owner or by
the jerry builder, and the local authority came after-
wards and took them over, when such trouble arose as
had been referred to in the Paper.

He thought he was right in saying that, when the
model by-laws were promulgated by the Local Govern-
ment Board, the then President of the Board stated in a
circular that they did not propose to give any model by-

laws with regard to sewers (though he thought the 157th Section allowed for by-laws for the construction of sewers in new streets), because, the President said, it was the duty of the local authority to provide them. From that time he did not think that more than a dozen authorities had received sanction for such by-laws. They did without them, and left it to estate owners to construct the sewers. Of course they had power to arrange with the owner to make a sewer at the owner's expense, but there was no compulsory power.

If the local authority either constructed the sewer at their own expense or had compulsory power to make the owner pay for the cost, or part of the cost, of the sewer, which would then be constructed by the authority, a great deal of confusion and expense would be avoided.

Again, common sense would seem to suggest this course, for sewers could then be made with more coherence of design than at present. There was no attempt in laying out sewers on estates to make them suitable for the drainage of other estates, and this was, in itself, a source of large expenditure on the part of local authorities.

With regard to surreptitious connections, it seemed inconceivable that such cases should arise as had been referred to. It was simply a form of robbery. He should have thought that any connection made without the knowledge and consent of the local authority ought to be illegal.

As to house drainage, he quite concurred in the opinion that it was well to be reasonable in our requirements. It was quite possible to make too much of slight defects, and to demand entire reconstruction where reasonable repair would meet the case. He thought there was rather a tendency on the part of some

surveyors to frighten owners or occupiers into thinking there must be something radically wrong, and surveyors would do much more wisely if they were reasonably discreet, and did not make too much of defects which were often existent rather in theory than in actual fact.

Mr. ALFRED KING (Fellow) said that much had been made of the requirements of sanitary law, but up to the present time he had not heard one word on the other side of the question from the point of view of the owner, against whom everything seemed to be directed, regardless of his interests.

Personally, he maintained an open mind on the matter, and he held that anyone who drafted, or had anything to do with, sanitary by-laws should look at the question from every point of view, and not sacrifice one interest to another. Everyone had his rights; but this was not always recognised by the by-laws, which in many cases had, no doubt, had a very prejudicial effect on the development of property.

Reference had been made to the mischief due to an imperfect damp-course; but in many instances which he could mention there was no damp-course at all in the walls, the reason being that, at the time the building was erected, damp courses were unknown. Among the estates with which he had to do was one in London, where, among some 100 houses, he would undertake to say there was not a single damp-course, and yet, whenever damp showed on the internal walls, he received notice from the Council notifying that the buildings were damp and must be remedied.

Many of the other by-laws were found, in practical experience, to be absolutely unworkable. In the case of the ventilation of drains, one by-law said that there

should be two pipes (to have an internal diameter of not less than four inches) ventilating a drain, one at the lower and one at the higher level of the drain. Yet further on it would be found that a soil pipe of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter would suffice at the top end. One or the other must be wrong.

Then as to water-closets in basements in new buildings, it was provided that there should be a space of 40 feet superficial area outside, open to the sky. Was that necessary? At the present time he was dealing with a number of buildings in course of erection in different parts of London, and found it very difficult indeed to give that space without sacrificing the building in many respects. He feared that the by-laws had been passed without due consideration, and surveyors who, like himself, had to get their plans adapted to existing circumstances, felt the impossibility of trying to work to regulations, which in many instances did not really meet the case.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously, the further discussion of the Paper was, on the motion of Mr. T. W. A. Hayward, adjourned to the Meeting of January 14th, 1907.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF OUR WOODLANDS.

BY LESLIE S. WOOD (FELLOW).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION held on Monday, December 10th, 1906.*

GEORGE LANGRIDGE (President) in the Chair.

Those of us who are looking forward with hope to a time of greater interest in, and better appreciation of, the British woodlands have marked with satisfaction the revival that has taken place within the past few years in public attention to the subject of forestry. It is difficult to define the origin of that revival. The departmental inquiry of the Government held in 1902, which was a powerful factor in helping forward the movement, was really the outcome of a prior "agitation," if we may use such a term to express the enthusiasm of a few who were genuinely interested in the subject.

Although few in number, these men were bold enough to set an example for a new school of thought, and were so far convinced of the soundness of their arguments, that they did not hesitate to condemn much that had always been held as sound doctrine. It is a significant fact that no one has ever seriously attempted to combat the arguments of the modern foresters. It would be saying too much to assert that they have met with no opposition, but their opponents base their objec-

tion, not upon the principles, which they admit, but upon the application of those principles, which, they consider, have a foreign origin, and are not suited to the conditions of our island woodlands.

This objection is a great danger, because it contains an element of truth, and gives an opportunity to many to decry any modern effort and to continue in the old ways where ignorance is bliss. It is true that the Continental forester works amid conditions which give him every opportunity of reaching a standard of excellence to which we, as a nation, can hardly expect to attain. He is dealing with far larger areas than are customary in Great Britain, and consequently manages them with far greater system and economy. The forests from which he derives his reputation are largely the property of the Government or of municipal bodies, and he is consequently free from individual caprice ; he is not hampered by the evil effect of death duties and thoughtless extravagances or sporting enthusiasm. Moreover, the Continental forester is a man of education, especially trained for his work, and has the advantage of records and statistics of the past. He knows that he is working for posterity, and, as his good work will be carried on, it is worthy of his best effort. All these advantages and the consequent result are held up to us to prove the hopelessness of any effort to establish our woodlands upon the same sound footing, and there is always a danger that the rising enthusiasm of a would-be student of the subject will be damped down by the over confident pessimism of those who know but little and seek to know but little more.

The opponent of the modern school of forestry is essentially narrow in his views. He rejects *in toto* what he denounces as the Continental method, and looks

askance at any sylvicultural treatment that is not supported by a considerable precedent. Such an attitude no doubt saves trouble, but we need a more forward policy than this, if we are to improve our British woodlands. If we allow that the Continental method is not suitable as a whole, we must not lose sight of the fact that it is not a rigid principle. We are very well able to adopt such details as apply to our own circumstances, and omit others that are not suitable. The adoption of the former is by no means restricted by the omission of the latter, nor is the good work of the former minimised by the fact that a part of the complete system is applicable only to large areas, and must therefore be discarded.

The active opposition to any modern scheme of improvement is at least satisfactory, in that it shows some interest in the subject, and arouses discussion and interchange of opinions. A far more serious obstacle is to be found in the utter apathy of a large proportion of those who are responsible for the woodlands of Great Britain. They wish to be left alone; they have carried on a definite system to the satisfaction of the owner for a long period of years, and, whether it be good or bad, it is, in their opinion, unnecessary to make a change, and possibly inconvenient. They have a silent contempt for anything new, or in any sense scientific, and they judge every man according to his ability in marking and measuring timber. They look upon these two acquirements as the sum and substance of forestry, which they treat merely as an art, and not a science. We must recognise the essentiality of these two branches of the work, but we must not give them undue importance, simply because they are the part with which we are most familiar, or comprised in knowledge which is

acquired by practical usage, rather than by any study of cause and effect.

Whatever the practical attainments of the old school of forestry, or whatever their study of "Brown" may have led them to, it will be admitted that for the most part the present condition of our woodlands may be termed chaotic. This condition is not universal, for there are bright exceptions in many parts; but, taking the woodlands as a whole, those who are responsible for their management have not, as a rule, any system of cultivation. We may find methodical cutting of underwood, felling of timber, and also planting. These are an excellent basis for future good management, and are also beneficial to the owner, because they ensure in some measure a regularity of income, but they are not necessarily a progressive policy. We need to go further in revising our method of culture if we would produce good marketable timber, and so improve our woodlands that they yield a better financial result.

It is necessary to be quite clear on this point, because just at this time there is a considerable agitation in favour of planting up waste lands. Such a scheme is to be commended if it be carried out on sound principles, but it is not generally advisable to recommend a landowner to plant when the woodlands on his estate are in a state of absolute disorder. In such a case the new plantation will only add to the confusion, and it would be a far wiser policy to expend the same sum of money in the improvement of the existing woodlands. In the latter case, the remodelled area will become a pattern, and be a lesson for the management of new plantations, when they arise; but if the old woods be left in their disordered state it is probable that the new areas, when planted, will ultimately fall into the same condition.

It is quite another matter when an entire scheme is formulated for future management. Planting is then carried out at the same time as the various necessary improvements, the whole work harmonises, and can be adjusted according to the revenue available.

Some definite scheme, however simple, is always advisable, but, in the case of small areas of woodland, a system embracing regular work and regular income is difficult. For this reason, it is not proposed, in this Paper, to lay down any detailed rules of management, but rather to deal with different types of wood as they exist in England, and to discuss the means by which they can be brought to a higher state of efficiency. In doing so, it must be understood that it is assumed that the rabbits are kept down, and that the agent or forester, in his own sphere, has precedence to the gamekeeper. Rabbits are, without exception, the greatest curse of the forester, and it is quite hopeless to carry out any scheme of management upon business lines unless they be absolutely destroyed. If owners could only be made to realise the immense amount of damage they do, they would probably deal more severely with them; but ignorance, or custom, or a false idea of their shooting value, preserves the rabbit, and sport affords an excuse for his existence.

Good management is essentially a question of finance. It is often discussed whether it pays to plant, and the same question may be raised with regard to the methodical treatment of existing woods. If an owner doubts the wisdom of adopting an improvement scheme on account of the initial outlay, he should remember that the preliminary cost is largely due to the neglect of past years, and that he has been accumulating, or utilising as revenue, money that should have been laid out year by year in the maintenance of a state of

efficiency. It is consequently no hardship to be called upon to spend the accumulated value of that yearly sum; and furthermore, it should not be reckoned as a capital charge, the annual interest on which should be charged against the revenue account in future years. Exactly the same law applies, and is more readily seen in the case of farm buildings. An owner who receives the rent yearly and does no repairs will eventually have to accept a lower rent. If he has to expend a capital sum to command the same rent as before it will merely represent the accumulations of past years. It would be false economy on his part to refuse to expend a capital sum simply because he cannot obtain thereby an increased annual amount on the old rent. In the case of woodland, there should be an increased yearly return as a result of the judicious expenditure of capital, and this return should be maintained and increased if the owner will persevere in his efforts, as we shall see later.

Another aspect of the case, which is, I fear, very often overlooked, is the question of improved capital value. There is often too great a desire to keep up the revenue from an estate, without due regard to the maintenance of the capital value, because it is considered (or it is convenient to consider) that the latter follows the former. To a certain extent this is true, but where the income is taken as the basis of valuation, the number of years' purchase will vary according to the attractiveness of the estate, and inferior woodlands will reduce the multiplier for the whole property.

If then there seems to be no financial risk attached to a process of reconstruction, why is not the work carried out in the many cases in which woodlands are in a state of utter neglect? It is very largely a question of knowledge. Many owners have no idea whether their

woods be in a state of order or of disorder, and it is possible that in some cases their agents are no wiser. If this be so, it is hopeless to expect any systematic management. Even where the agent is interested in forestry and has the enterprise and knowledge, he is nevertheless often debarred from any good work by game considerations and by lack of money.

Without considering abnormal cases, let us look at examples which we meet with continually, and see what can be done to improve them and give a better return to the owner. In doing this we can lay down no hard and fast rules. It is only possible to suggest general rules and leave it to the agent or forester to diagnose and prescribe for each case separately. In doing so it must be understood that there is a reason for whatever disorder exists, and it is of no use to attempt to suggest a remedy unless the cause of the trouble can be discovered. In seeking for this cause, it is very useful to know the history of a wood, and it is wonderful to note, in so doing, how traces of the condition of the wood, a century or more ago, still linger on. Causes of disorder are to be very largely found in want of care when young trees are planted, and in the absolute neglect of woodlands and plantations in all parts of the kingdom. Improvements are needed not only where disorder reigns, but also where woodlands are not being utilised to produce their best financial result, especially where the changed conditions of trade call for a remodelling of such areas.

It is difficult to divide up the woods of Great Britain in order to deal with them in a systematic manner, for there is so much variation of faults and remedies. Some of them would be quite unintelligible to men whose duties do not take them beyond their county borders and I will therefore deal with the subject under three

heads, representing different classes of woodland as follows :

(1) Those that are purely artificial, such as exist in the form of plantations of larch ;

(2) Those that are purely natural, as seen in our beech woods ; and

(3) Those that are partly natural and partly artificial, such as our coppices with standards.

Each one of these presents distinctive features, and must therefore be dealt with them separately.

(1) WOODS THAT ARE PURELY ARTIFICIAL.

We may well consider this first, because, if we take the percentage of acreage, we shall find more disorder and scope for improvement in our plantations than in any other class of woodland. The reason of this is twofold : first, we are generally dealing with trees that are not natives, and secondly, the young plants are often not allowed to have a fair start, and the consequent effect is seen throughout their lives. In addition to this, there is a very general impression that when once trees are planted they are able to look after themselves, and consequently mistakes, instead of being rectified, become exaggerated.

To explain this point, we may take as an example a Scots fir plantation in which the young trees have, to begin with, been planted too far apart. An owner is told that trees 6 feet apart need 1,200 plants per acre, and if they be planted 3 feet 6 inches apart they will require about three times as many plants at three times the cost. His idea of growing trees is possibly based on his experience (sometimes a long experience) of growing cabbages or something similar. From this he

argues that the wider rows simply mean a smaller number of trees in the future, but there will be quite enough of them later on when they grow up to cover the ground. He is therefore tempted by the smaller cost, and naturally so. This mistake has been made in the past, and is being made at the present day. We see the result in plantations 20 to 40 years old. Instead of having clean boles which have been drawn up in a struggle for light in a thickly planted area, we continually find conifers of all sorts upon which the lower branches have never died, and consequently the timber will always be knotty and of little value.

It is extremely difficult to deal with such a wood. No one would wish to cut off the living boughs of a conifer in a plantation, but bad cases require serious measures, which are oftentimes costly, and there is but little alternative, although larch should be made an exception on account of disease. If the lower branches of young trees, say, up to 20 years, be pruned, the increased circulation of air and the redirection of the sap will cause them to make a more rapid growth for a time, which may be sufficient to enable them to go forward, and with careful thinning to form good timber. On the other hand, if these trees have been planted too far apart at first and then the mistake is aggravated by cutting out some of the trees between the ages of 20 and 40, leaving branchy specimens which every year become more hopeless as timber, it is useless to attempt any scheme for improvement. The pruning would be too costly, the tree would not respond to the attention given to it; it would expand without lengthening, and it would still continue to keep its live boughs above. It would be better to make a clean cut of such a plantation, and start again in due course upon true silvicultural lines.

Another trouble in plantations arises from the fact that trees have been planted upon soils and sites entirely unsuited to them. There seems to be a very general idea that larch will grow anywhere and anyhow, and consequently plantations of larch are to be found upon almost pure chalk facing south, or upon a stiff clay with no attempt at drainage. In both cases they struggle for existence; the former becomes covered with the larch bug, the latter suffers severely from larch disease, and these terrible visitations of Providence are said to have killed the trees when their miserable appearance proves beyond doubt that they could never reach a healthy old age. But why was no thought ever given to the future of these trees? Any one of a multitude of unforeseen causes may possibly lead to failure, but there is no excuse for the man who recklessly challenges Nature, and is hopelessly beaten. Nothing can be done to remedy the evils; the larch bug and disease are merely the consequential outward signs of other far more serious trouble, and it is better to face the loss and clear the plantations than to keep them as unsightly breeding grounds for pests, when it is quite evident that they will never produce a remunerative crop.

Drainage is a very important branch of work and one that is much neglected. It was not always so, and it is very probable that when so much attention was given to land drainage some fifty or sixty years ago, the benefits were realised and the woodlands received a fair share of attention. There is considerable evidence of this to be found, but the benefit, or even the necessity of it, is not realised fully to-day. No tree will grow in stagnant water, although the alder is almost an exception to the rule, and the various species, from the willow to the beech, have their different requirements. There is a

vast difference between running water, even though the banks be sometimes overflowed, and undrained land. Trees like a percolating water finding its way through to a stream, but they mostly object to a cold soil in which the water is held back. This retention of superfluous moisture may be due largely to an impenetrable layer of pan beneath the surface, or it may be owing solely to the retentive nature of the soil.

Woodlands over ironstone are not altogether uncommon, but if they were investigated, they would probably be found to be artificial, although they may have been originally planted before the memory of anyone now living. It is necessarily costly to effect a cure. It is possible in a few cases to pierce the pan, and so allow the water to drain away when the subsoil is suitable, but surface drainage is usually the only practical method. It is not every piece of land that can be drained, and even where it is possible, the result would not always justify the expense. On land such as this the trees will be found covered with lichen; oak trees, if they exist at all, will become stag-headed when they contain no more than 10 to 15 feet of timber, and if any larch manage to live, they will be very liable to disease. Spruce is the best tree to plant, for it is not deep rooted, and can stand a wet soil.

If there be no pan, but the soil is naturally wet, drainage is very important in a plantation. Larch planted on a hill side are often very instructive. If the soil be light, the best trees will be found at the bottom, because there is a greater depth of soil and less exposure to the sun. If the soil be heavy, the best trees will be found at the top, because the water there drains through the roots, but the accumulation at the bottom will be a source of danger, and the proof of this will be clearly

seen in the decreasing healthiness of the trees as they approach the lowest level. The remedy for such wet land, is, of course, to open up drains to allow the superfluous water to escape, and these must be kept open. Spruce are much more capable of living in wet land than larch, and, consequently, if the land be drained when the plants are first put in, it may not be necessary, or, in fact, advisable, to keep the drains open, for, as the spruce grow, they will need and transpire a large quantity of water, and the land will become appreciably drier.

There is a large acreage of woodland now in need of being drained. In some plantations the trees will never grow into timber, although they may be kept alive; in other cases the trees will make a fresh start if the superfluous water be drained off; but in all cases there will be practically no growth as long as the soil remains in a waterlogged state. Drainage is not a difficult operation, nor is it costly, and probably its neglect is largely due to the fact that owners do not realise what a great benefit will accrue from a small outlay; they are too apt to look upon the money as sunk without any result, because they cannot see an immediate and decided growth.

Another root of evil, which leads on to serious trouble in the after life of a plantation, is the reckless disregard of the principles of light and shade. It is quite certain that there are many men responsible for woodlands who are quite unaware of the fact that some trees are light-demanding and others shade-bearers. The result of this is seen in simple cases where larch, Scots pine, oak, and other trees have, in the first place, been planted under a shade which must effectually prevent their growth, and it is also seen in more complex cases of mixed woods. It is not difficult to know how to deal with the former of these two cases, because, either the

shade must be removed, or else the owner may be assured that the light-demanding trees underneath will die or be permanently weakened, so that they will never grow into timber. The trouble very often arises from the fact that old standards are left when the land is planted. There is no sane reason for leaving these standards unless they form part of a definite scheme of under-planting, but it is not uncommon to find them left simply from sentiment. Sentiment and forestry do not combine well, and large topped oaks and beech in the middle of a young plantation are costly while growing and disastrous when felled.

Mixed plantations are a much more difficult problem, for they not only require forethought, but they need to be watched, or the whole area may become very involved. Most of the old examples of mixtures only combine two varieties, such as Scots pine and larch, larch and oak, oak and beech; but within the last 20 years some mixtures have become much more elaborate, and we find such combinations as ash, oak, sycamore, larch, spruce, and Scots fir, all planted together without, apparently, any thought for the future. Their existence is probably due to the fact that the nearest nurseryman was instructed to do the work, and the trees have been put in according to the stock in trade, with plenty of variety because it looks as though more trouble has been taken, and it is rather considered to be the correct thing nowadays to plant mixed woods instead of pure.

If landowners would only realise that a nurseryman is not necessarily a forester, any more than a gardener is a woodman, it would save them much anxiety and expense. There are many nurserymen who specialise in forest trees, and some of them have had a Continental training, but the majority of them know

nothing, or next to nothing, of this particular branch. The consequence is that they plant these very complex mixtures, and increase the difficulty by putting in trees of all sizes and ages (generally too large and too old), and it is really very difficult to say whether they pay any regard to soil or not. These plantations are very useful studies, but they do not fulfil the object of mixed woods. The main purpose in forestry is to grow, to its best advantage, the most valuable timber that a soil will produce. Therefore in arranging a mixture, this, in the first place, should be kept in view. A multiplicity of species has no advantage; it is difficult to deal with simple mixtures, but far worse to have to produce method out of an utterly unmethodical combination.

There is no doubt that trees suppressed and dying should be removed from mixtures when thinnings are made. Mere suppression is not sufficient reason for the removal of trees in a young plantation, because the clearance of other useless trees may allow the more useful, but slower growing and shade bearing, species to form an undergrowth. Where a valuable tree, an oak, for instance, is growing well but is in danger of being dominated by an inferior tree, such as a Scots fir, the latter should be cut, unless the oaks be so much in the minority that they are not worth considering for the final crop. But it is not possible to give rules, for the mixtures and growth are so varied; let it be broadly stated that the valuable trees should be kept for the final crop; and as much beech, hornbeam, and sycamore should be retained in mixture as possible, because these trees will stand shade, more especially the beech, and will form leaf-mould as well as help to draw up and clean the stems of the more valuable species.

If two light-demanding trees, such as oak, larch, or Scots pine, grow together, watch them closely, so as to be able to give the better tree the preference whenever there is a likelihood that they will become antagonistic. The best mixture is where a shade-bearer and a light-demander grow together, such as beech and oak; and some of the finest commercial specimens of oak timber now to be seen in England are the outcome of this mixture, formed some two hundred years ago.

Reference has been made to underplanting, which is receiving increasing attention. We cannot say that it is an innovation, for the principle has always been recognised in underwood with standards, although the old reason for planting underwood does not apply to the present-day system of underplanting with standards. This latter method has been applied particularly to crops of light-demanding timber, especially to larch, and an impetus has been given to the system in recent years by the utilisation of the Douglas fir, which has been proved to possess the two great qualities of being able to bear shade and of growing fast. It need hardly be said that it is impossible to underplant with any species that cannot stand shade, so that the trees available for the purpose are limited, but the benefits are twofold. In the first place a following crop is obtained, which can come in for felling at the same time as the original crop, or within a reasonable time afterwards; and, in the second place, the soil is preserved. This latter point is well worthy of consideration, for when light-demanding trees are grown as pure wood, and the later thinnings combined with the open form of the trees make a close canopy impossible, the underplanted species covers the ground and preserves the humus.

Underplanting is also practicable and advisable in

certain cases in which it is necessary to cut a wood very hard when young, on account of disease, or previous neglect or bad management. Here, if underplanting were not carried out, it would be necessary to retain a large number of trees, practically useless for timber, simply for the purpose of drawing up and cleaning the healthy trees; but with a good undergrowth this difficulty would be remedied. Again, where large trees have been removed from a plantation and natural regeneration is doubtful, the gap may be filled without difficulty, if the proper trees be selected for the purpose.

The improvements needed in our plantations are, we have seen, mostly such as arise from a bad start; wide planting, unsuitability of soil, and lack of drainage are each sufficient to counteract the good results that might otherwise follow from young and sturdy plants and careful workmanship. The artificial nature of plantations renders them far more liable to dangers and difficulties than woods that are naturally regenerated, and consequently we find in the former more cause for criticism, and more scope for improved methods in the future. In the case of woods naturally regenerated, the causes of necessary improvements are to be found more in the sins of omission than of commission. There has been far too much dependence on the woods themselves, under the impression that, if the ground be well covered, the rest may safely be left to nature and nothing more can be done. But this is not so. Trade requirements alter, and with the changes must come altered systems of culture to cope with the new conditions. But, beyond this, we must remember that over a very large area of woodland in our island no attempt has been made to improve the stock of timber. We may be assured that the land is capable of producing something

better, if only we will take the pains to make a closer study of the subject and persevere in our efforts. It is well, therefore, for us to turn our attention to the other two classes of woodlands in Great Britain, as already mentioned.

(2) WOODS THAT ARE PURELY NATURAL.

It is well to deal with this class now, because it is in utter contrast to woods that are purely artificial. These pure natural woodlands consist almost exclusively of beech and Scots fir, although we find pure hornbeam, birch, and yew, and natural mixtures of oak or birch with other native trees. It should be noticed that these natural woodlands consist almost exclusively of native trees, growing upon a soil that is naturally suited to them. Where there are mixtures the trees will be found to be native, and where such trees as the sycamore, larch, lime, or horse-chestnut are found in combination, an investigation will generally prove that artificial means have been employed to introduce them.

These facts at once clear away many of such difficulties as beset artificial plantations. There are no troubles arising from unwise mixtures, from unsuitable sites or soils, from trees planted too far apart, and other similar indiscretions. The scope for improvement lies in the extension of the means that have been employed to produce good timber, to cultivate the woods through nature, supplemented by artificial means. The natural state of our forests, where they have been left untouched, is one of beauty, but of no commercial value. We find old forest giants gradually breaking up, and as they go, they allow ever increasing light for young trees to be produced from their seed. So the new generation succeeds the old, and grows up in its rough untrammelled state

to be of little value, except from the æsthetic point of view.

This freedom of growth was at one time a benefit to the growers of oak, who wanted massive forked limbs for shipbuilding. For this purpose, even the cultivated trees were encouraged, by an abundance of light, air, and space, to become contorted into suitable timber. The demand for such timber has changed with the modern shipbuilding, but nevertheless the old method of growing timber is still quoted as law by some who move without thought in the steps of their forefathers.

This is typical of much that is done nowadays. We carry on an antiquated system because it is that of our predecessors, without thought as to the changed circumstances. We do not attempt to improve, because it is taken for granted that, if improvement were possible, it would have been made long ago. There is no need to go far to disprove this. Fifty or 60 years ago the system of growth favoured in the beech district of Buckinghamshire was to practically clear-cut the woodlands periodically, leaving some 10 or 20 trees per acre to act as mother trees to supply seed for the regeneration of the woods. Leases of some of the woodlands were even granted, by which the tenant used the timber as a crop, and the landlord was considered to be protected by clauses which limited the area to be cut per annum, prohibited the felling of trees below a certain size, and stipulated that a certain number of mother trees should be left.

The system was an advance on the purely natural growth of half a century earlier, but we can see now that it was very much open to criticism. The trees kept for seed being allowed to expand, formed huge heads which covered a large area of land and prevented

the growth of young trees underneath, and they were themselves of little use as timber, for the boles were short and rough.

Beech woods of this nature are few in number at the present time, but there is a considerable area where the change from the old to the modern system has never been thoroughly carried out, and where the owners would be well advised to remodel their woodlands. The complete and most satisfactory method is that which is generally found in the Chiltern Hills, and is known as the selection system. Here the grower takes advantage of the fact that the beech is a shade-bearing tree to keep a continual succession of trees of different ages, growing together,

He fells at regular periods of 10 or more years, cutting the best trees and removing at the same time those that will never grow into marketable timber. He cuts regularly and carefully, so that the shade never becomes too dense to prevent the growth of seedlings, and at the same time he keeps the canopy close so as to encourage a struggle for light and draw up the trees to form long and clean boles. The proof of good management, where it exists, is seen in the condition of the soil and the growth of seedlings. If the trees be cut too hard the soil will become covered with brambles and holly, or yew will grow, or if the shade be kept too dense the seedlings will not flourish.

There must be a rotation, a proper succession of trees of the right age, and it is here that we find the weak spot. We find the succession broken—a few large trees, possibly long and well-grown specimens, and then a gap of years and a miscellaneous collection of much younger trees. The owner hesitates to fell these fine examples, for he argues that they are fast growing into money and will leave a large gap when felled; but it is no good

attempting to carry out two diametrically opposite plans, and, as far as silviculture is concerned, they should be cut in a good seed year. The result will be a strong growth of seedlings covering the gaps, and these can be thinned in the course of years to leave trees that will finally take their place in a correct rotation.

There are cases in which a wood consists almost entirely of large beech with no undergrowth, but has possibly a few trees of about 40 years old. This has arisen from the fact that the owner has, maybe unconsciously, managed his woods upon the compartment or crop system, possibly allowing younger trees to grow up to fill blank spaces. He has cut out the smaller trees to allow the large trees to attain their full size and monetary value, just as in a larch plantation.

There is no harm in this, and it is a system largely carried out on the Continent, especially where the beech do not grow on chalk and the selection system is not possible. At the same time, if the owner is able to carry out the selection system, it would be much better for him to do so, for it is far safer and more easily managed, and the revenue, unless the area be great, is more regular. If the wood is to be treated commercially, and the canopy is too thick to allow young seedlings to grow, it would be advisable to have a heavy felling in a seed year; this will start a new growth, and then, if the remaining trees be cut in the succeeding seed year, say in seven years' time, the whole of the ground should be covered with a thick growth of young beech as a basis for the new system.

Of course, if rabbits are allowed to eat off all the young seedlings, or the ground be so hard as to prevent germination, the new crop will be a failure. This is necessarily one of the drawbacks of the system, although

rabbits can be kept out if desired, and the land can be prepared by hoeing if it be abnormally hard.

Another fault that has sometimes to be remedied is excessive felling. It is found in two forms, the apparent and what might be called the unapparent, which is apt to deceive even the owner and his agent. The former is only too well known, and is due chiefly to death duties and impecuniosity. It is difficult to suggest a general remedy or treatment, because it would be necessary to deal with each wood according to the extent of the felling and the nature of the crop. Generally, when anyone unacquainted with timber runs amok through a wood he cuts out all the best trees. In a beech wood, under the selection system, he would not create the difficulties that would arise in a Scots pine plantation. In both cases the result would be seen in the large patches of soil exposed to the elements, which become covered with a mass of detrimental tanglewood, and at the same time the trees expand, instead of being forced up in a struggle for light.

In the case of a beech wood, where the thinning has not been very heavy, the canopy will finally close up and the vegetation underneath will be killed, or if cut down, will not grow again.

Where the cutting has been too heavy for this, it is necessary to depend on the growth of seedlings to fill the gaps, and, if the undergrowth be very thick, it should be cut in a seed year to allow the seeds to germinate and the young trees to grow. In the case of Scots pine, growing where it is reproduced by natural regeneration, a thoughtless felling is a serious disaster. The best principle of growth is to leave the best trees to the last, and when the main crop is cut, retain a few trees as seed producers until it is apparent that the new stock is

sufficient. The destruction of the best timber is not only detrimental to the remaining trees, but it hinders systematic reproduction. The light-demanding nature of the Scots pine makes the natural regeneration of patches very uncertain, and the whole wood is apt to become demoralised. In a larch or similar plantation, where there is no reproduction at all, the position is more acute, because, with conifers, the crowns do not fill out to form a canopy so readily as with deciduous trees. Usually, in any case of overthinning conifers, the remaining trees are left to struggle on as best they can, but there is always one remedy, and that is to thin still further and under-plant. In addition to this, where the remaining stock of Scots pine consists of good specimens, it is sometimes possible to thin as in a partial clearance and trust to natural regeneration.

The unapparent form of overfelling is often exemplified in our beech woods under the selection system. These woods represent all ages, from seedlings to, say, 84 years, and a cutting is made every 12 years. Now, strictly speaking, at each felling only trees from 72 to 84 years should be cut, in addition to a few hopeless specimens. But it is quite easy, without its being noticeable, to include trees down to say 68, and in the next cutting to 65, and so the age limit and average size of the trees is continually reduced. The lower the limit, the smaller the volume per acre and price per foot, and the greater the consequent loss to the owner. In some of the woods on the Chiltern Hills, the average size per tree in a periodical felling would not exceed five cubic feet, and there is a popular idea that this is due to the poverty of the chalk soil. We may safely say that this is not so, but if, when a thinning becomes necessary, trees of all ages were cut instead of taking out all the

best, the standard of the timber would be raised. The revenue for a few years would be reduced, but the capital value and the ultimate annual value would be considerably increased.

(3) WOODS THAT ARE PARTLY NATURAL AND
PARTLY ARTIFICIAL.

Almost without exception these woods are included in the class of underwood with standards. There are a few cases of natural woods that have been underplanted with standards and a few other intermixtures, but for the most part the combination mentioned prevails. The exceptions are mostly modern, carried out on systematic lines, so that there is no need to deal with them here, and we may consequently turn our attention solely to underwoods with standards. The underwood may consist of ash, oak, hazel, chestnut, beech, birch, alder, and possibly one or two others. As a rule, only native trees are coppiced, the one noticeable exception being chestnut. Where there are standards, the very great majority of them are oak, but we also find ash and birch, a few beech and chestnuts, and even larch where they have had special care and protection.

For a large number of years coppice wood was a very successful and remunerative system of silviculture. The underwood was cut regularly every 10 or 12 years, weak spots were replanted, and a few of the standards were felled at each rotation, although they were only considered as a subsidiary crop. The underwood was used for hop poles, wattles and hurdles, hoops, and a multitude of other purposes, and, in the iron days of Kent and Sussex, was grown to a larger size and used for smelting.

Recently, but principally within the last 10 years,

we have seen an entire change. The trade in hop poles has declined on account of the very general adoption of wirework in hop gardens, and the hoop trade has been ruined by foreign competition; consequently underwood, except a few choice pieces of chestnut, has become a drug in the market. Under the circumstances, it would seem natural, where standard trees exist, to make these the main crop and disregard the underwood, which no longer gives any return. But here we find another difficulty. The timber trees have always been treated as subservient to the underwood. They have been "set out," to use a characteristic and general expression, with every opportunity for expansion, and consequently we find them with short boles, huge heads, and inferior timber.

Now what can be done to improve such woodlands? While the underwood trade prospered, the woods, where they had proper attention, were carefully planted up after each felling with ash, hazel, or other plants. This continually maintained them in a state of efficiency. With the fall of prices and consequent loss entailed by keeping the underwoods stocked, the majority of owners abandoned them to their fate, and now merely cut them in their rotation. Such an attitude is safe in that it requires no skill, but it is not progressive, and why should we not be progressive? We have seen that the system of culture was changed on the Chiltern Hills, and thus the chair industry was able to be developed, and there is no reason, if we can see the way clear, why we should not change any other system of forestry to meet the altered conditions of trade.

It is inadvisable, as a rule, to make a sudden radical change, and where it is necessary to make an alteration it is well to work through nature as far as possible.

For these reasons the method that has been employed of grubbing up underwood and planting standards cannot be recommended. Such a proceeding is necessarily very costly; it is difficult to get up the old stubs, and the cost of planting standards is also heavy. Besides, if standards be planted, there can be no object in removing the stools; the shoots can always be cut back when they become a danger to the standards; they are, moreover, useful in forming leaf mould and protecting the soil, and, when the standards begin to grow, the undergrowth will help to clean the stem.

We must therefore turn to other remedies for the existing difficulty, and two separate methods of improvement suggest themselves. The first of these is undoubtedly the better, for it is simpler, and more in accordance with nature. It consists of the care and encouragement of all seedlings and the suppression of the underwood. The usual process at the present time is that the underwood is felled, and in the following year the ground is covered with a crop of young seedling oaks, which are able to grow from the crop of acorns because there is plenty of light and air. The greater part of these are ruthlessly eaten off by rabbits, and the much smaller part struggle to grow amongst the underwood. It is indeed a struggle; the majority become overshadowed, and, with insufficient light, die, but here and there a sapling keeps its head up and survives the rotation. Sometimes the underwood is kept for twenty years or more, and every seedling is killed.

In certain cases, more particularly where there is no succession of young trees, it is advisable to make a clean cut of all the timber. In such cases it is best to make the cut in a seed year, or where the stock of timber is very thick, it is well to have a preliminary felling first

in a seed year, and the final felling when there is next a full crop of acorns. Somehow there is a great antipathy to clean cutting, landowners seeming to be afraid that their neighbours will look upon it as a sign of poverty. It is nothing of the sort; it perhaps requires some confidence in nature, but, wherever these natural oak woods exist, the young trees will grow up like weeds and flourish as long as the rabbits are kept off and the underwood is not allowed to top them. The underwood must then have careful attention. A self-sown young oak grows very fast, but underwood in suitable position grows faster, and it is very possible that, after three years, the underwood stools will have to be trimmed to save the seedlings around them.

There is no doubt that it would be advisable to sow some beech seed among the oaks so as to obtain a mixture, for the beech is a very great help to the oak. But here again there is found a strong prejudice against an innovation. Beech is condemned because it has a small sale value, whilst its utility in the production of the best oak is quite overlooked. The young beech trees grow very slowly at first, and on that account are apt to be damaged by game, if such exist, but, being excellent shade bearers, they are in little danger of being killed by the underwood.

Another method of dealing with underwood is to turn it into high wood by leaving the best stool shoots. Such a proceeding rather excites the ridicule of the local wood-buyer, because he has never been accustomed to it. He foretells that the shoots will never grow into timber, the rest of the stool will die, and other terrible misfortunes will come upon the owner. Nevertheless the experiment is being tried upon several estates at the present time, and there is every reason to believe that,

even if the reserved shoots do not mature into timber of any size, the process will be a useful stepping stone towards pure high wood. Not every wood can be converted in this way, which is only possible where there are oak, ash, chestnut, or beech stools. If the underwood be pure hazel, it must remain so, or if it be birch it is not worth the effort.

The method of conversion usually employed is to go through the wood just prior to the sale of the underwood and mark with paint the one best shoot of each stool. The best shoot is not necessarily the largest. The principle feature to be noticed is its growth from the stock, for the closer it is to the ground the better. Beyond this, each pole selected should, as far as possible, be straight, clean and without a fork, and should have its head clear of other trees. It is not advisable to leave more than one shoot on a stool, but they should be left as thick as possible, and it is well to leave even poor shoots rather than nothing, because they all help to draw up the good poles. It is almost superfluous to add that every teller and sapling should be marked at the same time. There is no doubt that better poles will be obtained if, instead of the foregoing method, the shoots to be left are gradually selected from the time of the cutting of the underwood. In the first year it will be seen which are the strong shoots, and three or four can be selected on each stool, if there be so many, and all others cut off. This will give the survivors a better opportunity of developing. In the course of two or three years these shoots may again be thinned and all new growth cut off, so that finally only the best shoot is left with every encouragement to grow vigorously.

Where the stools are very old this process of con-

version is not advisable. Records of underwood planted more than 100 years ago are rare, but if we can judge from the appearance of stools known to be of that age, we may say that there is to-day a considerable area of underwood grown on stubs of over 150 years of age. We cannot expect to grow timber of any size from worn-out stocks, but this should not be allowed to condemn the whole system. Even if it be possible to grow trees containing only five or six feet, it is better than looking on without attempting anything, and selling the underwood periodically at £1 per acre.

It is well to urge this improvement of our woodlands upon all who are brought into contact with them, for the sake of the specific woods with which we are associated. But there is a wider aspect of the case, for the continual neglect of an old industry is rapidly diminishing throughout the country the number of men accustomed to work at it. Forestry, with its variety of incidents, is not work that the labourer can learn in the course of a year or two; woodmen should be brought up to it from their youth.

In the past, son has followed father in the same occupation, with a natural inclination and aptitude for woodman-craft, but in recent years it is becoming quite apparent that the younger generation are not following in their fathers' footsteps, and skilled labour will be very scarce. It may be argued that the difficulty will find its own remedy, and that the consequent rise in wages will once more attract men, but a far happier solution of the problem would be the prospect of regular work at a fair wage for those who are skilled in it.

Combined with this, we need to give much greater attention to the education of the men who, in the coming generations, will be directly or indirectly the

advisers of those who own the woodlands of Great Britain. Not merely is it necessary to teach the rising land agents the elements of the subject, and to give them an insight into the importance and interest of the work, but we should also urge upon the Government and educational bodies, as far as it lies in our power, the necessity of training up a class of foresters versed in the technicalities of the work as well as the practice.

As we look round, it is surprising to see how little is being done in this direction, and yet there must be hundreds of men in all parts of the country who are anxious to know more, but have absolutely no means of obtaining instruction unless it be at great inconvenience or expense. We have County Council lectures and instruction on bees and butter, fruit trees and fowls, cheese and cookery; but forestry, one of the most far-reaching and important industries of our country, with its multifarious branches and great scope for the future, is left rigidly alone.

Mr. H. HERBERT SMITH (Fellow) said he was sure that all who had listened to Mr. Leslie Wood would agree in according him a very hearty vote of thanks for his admirable Paper, which not only dealt with the matter in a very comprehensive manner, but contained also a great deal that was most instructive to all concerned with our woodlands.

His experience of foresters had been perhaps a rather unusually fortunate one, for he must say that he thought there were in the kingdom, at the present time, a large number of very competent men quite able to give good advice and to carry out the duties entrusted to them in a very intelligent and efficient manner.

The difficulty, in his experience, was, not the want of technical knowledge possessed by foresters or land agents themselves, so much as the difficulty of convincing the landowners of the need of change. It was generally the case, especially in the south of England (he could not so well speak of the north, as he did not reside there), that most of the woods were in close proximity to, or within easy distance of, the mansion itself, and the owner, although generally willing to consider the development of his estate according to the forester's suggestions, always thought first of the amenities of the estate from a shooting point of view, and looked upon his woodlands more with an arboricultural rather than a sylvicultural eye. The forester might explain all the substantial advantages to be derived from systematic forestry, but the owner liked to see the old-fashioned, tall, stately trees in his woods, and any Continental system was abhorrent to him.

Then must be considered, as Mr. Leslie Wood had stated, the utter impossibility of carrying out systematic forestry in any shape or form so long as rabbits existed. It would be a curious computation to endeavour to find out what amount of money was annually thrown away by owners who attempted to plant and yet left rabbits on their estates. No sooner was the planting done under these conditions than it was spoilt.

It was true that an attempt was made on most estates to keep the rabbits out by wiring-in the portions planted; but, as a rule, though wire should theoretically keep them out, in practice it did not, for so many persons, often the keepers themselves, trampled down the wire and thus let the rabbits in.

The forester and the keeper were, he feared, deadly enemies from that point of view, for the one was always

trying to keep the woods clear of game and the other to keep his game in the woods.

Another point was that to plant on a proper system cost unfortunately a great deal of money, and now that landlords' rents were reduced, and from death duties and other causes they were in an impoverished condition, it was impossible to provide the large sums of money necessary to produce efficient forest management. The owner knew that probably neither he himself nor his son would see any advantage during their lifetime and that he was planting for posterity. It was not unnatural that he should think twice before putting his hand into his pocket to carry out any comprehensive scheme of the kind.

Then, as Mr. Leslie Wood had said, in many instances a nurseryman was called in to carry out the work. Where there was no forester, and perhaps the agent did not himself possess any great knowledge of the subject, especially in the case of a small estate, a local or other nurseryman was called in, and these were, he agreed with Mr. Wood, perhaps the very worst foresters to be found. Their education had not been at all adapted to successful forestry, and they too often brought in their own stuff according to the stock in the nursery, and used it as suited their convenience.

He did not want to say anything unkind against nurserymen, but he must say their planting was, as a rule, very inferior. They generally grew their stock in restricted areas of ground, and tried to persuade the landowner to buy big trees with poor roots, which were the very worst kind of trees to plant. When a plantation was left to a nurseryman to carry out according to his own sweet will, the chances were that he would put in a lot of large badly-grown trees with tap roots

which were absolutely useless for the purpose, and in ten or twelve years the plantation would be worthless.

With regard to standards in underwood, Mr. Leslie Wood had given very excellent advice, and he believed that, in many instances, if his advice were carried out the wood would be greatly improved; but there again the question of game came in. It was true that underwood was worth very little now, but it was worth a great deal as cover for game; and although when put on the market it fetched practically nothing, it was becoming more and more valuable for the purpose of keeping the enormous number of pheasants that were now annually reared by many landowners. For that reason he thought it would be found difficult to get landowners to take much interest in improving the actual growth of the underwood itself in the manner suggested by Mr. Wood. The prospect of return held out to them was so remote that it was not commensurate with the amenities from the shooting point of view.

Mr. M. C. DUCHESNE (Fellow) said he had very great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Leslie Wood for his valuable Paper, which was, he thought, all the more valuable because it dealt with common-sense problems rather than hypothetical ideals.

He thought many of the adverse criticisms of the modern school of foresters were invited by gentlemen who wrote books and papers advocating hypothetical ideals instead of studying the real position of affairs on English estates, and one could scarcely be surprised, on reading some of the very impracticable suggestions put forward, that there was so much opposition or that so

much doubt was thrown on the arguments of these theoretical foresters.

Forestry in England would, he thought, always be estate forestry rather than State forestry, and the great difference between the two was not, he feared, always properly appreciated. English estates, especially the woods and home portions, were not as a rule run—and he hoped they never would be—for purely commercial purposes, but rather for pleasure and social amenities, and it was sought to apply on them Continental State methods without thoroughly appreciating the circumstances.

As far as his experience went, it was difficult in many cases to persuade owners to lay out large sums on planting, even when they were in a position to do so—which too often they were not.

He thought a great deal might be done for English forestry generally by natural regeneration, for it must be remembered that a very large proportion of our woods consisted of oak, beech, ash, Scots fir, and other trees which could be naturally regenerated. The great arguments in favour of natural regeneration seemed to be, first, that very little outlay was required and, secondly, that it did not interfere with sport to the same extent as did planting.

In one instance within his knowledge the system adopted was by enclosing circles of perhaps 150 feet diameter, with wire netting on rough posts. The young oaks, chestnuts and other trees came up thick within the inclosures of the wire netting, while outside there was nothing left by the rabbits and other animals. He also knew instances of natural regeneration in the New Forest, which proved what could be done in the direction of encouraging trees by keeping animals out. Two con-

siderations seemed at the present time to make a system of natural regeneration specially important: first, the new fashion in shooting, for which rabbits were not wanted to anything like the former extent; and secondly, the poor price derived from the sale of underwood, which, until recently, was looked upon as the annual income from the woods. He thought both these considerations should tend to encourage forestry.

The gamekeeper had been referred to as the arch-enemy of the forester, but as estates in England were generally, taking the average, rather small, it was in many instances difficult for landowners to employ an experienced forester as well as a gamekeeper. He thought much good could be done by trying diplomatically to interest the gamekeeper in the elements of silviculture—possibly by some financial stimulus—and to convince him that pheasants and trees were not necessarily antagonistic, and that, in many cases, the estate and woods could be very materially improved, even from a shooting-value point of view, by encouraging the growth of trees.

He had often thought that it would be well if ash were more planted in England. It was the timber of which there seemed likely to be the greatest shortage, and one seldom saw ash being planted to any considerable extent.

Another point on which the forester was often mistaken was the adhesion to hard and fast lines in planting. One saw rows of the same trees planted, perhaps up hill and down dale, in different aspects varying as to soil and drainage and many other conditions.

Professor W. R. FISHER, M.A., Oxford (Visitor), said he had been much interested in the Paper and the

discussion, and especially so as the author was an old friend with whom he had often walked through various woodlands, both on the continent and at home. He was sure all would agree with him that a more practical Paper could not well have been written.

He had been much interested in the remarks of the last speaker about natural regeneration, but he wished rather to speak about forestry education, with which he had been concerned for twenty-five years. The Government had really done a good deal for forestry education. They had established a school of superior forestry at Oxford, where after Christmas some young landowners would attend courses of lectures, which really involved a considerable sacrifice of time, for they must stay two years at Oxford after having already taken their degrees. When landowners could be induced to give this time and afterwards go to Germany for practical training, it showed, he thought, that they were taking a very real interest in the subject. Not only English owners were to attend the lectures, but one from the Vosges Mountains, who owned, he believed, some 20,000 acres. This proved there was still something to be learnt of forestry in Great Britain.

That was, of course, a class of education to which the ordinary woodman could not attain, but which he hoped would be taken advantage of by the better class of land agents as well as by landowners.

He believed it would benefit not only Great Britain but also the Colonies and the Indian Empire. He looked forward to lecturing, after Christmas, to a class of 25, most of whom would be going to India and the Colonies, and he thought those classes might be regarded as laying the foundation of a knowledge of forestry throughout the British Empire.

But beyond that the Government had also done much for home forestry. There was a capital school at Newcastle—the Armstrong College—where one of the very best men had been put in charge, and a considerable area of land had been devoted for practical instruction.

In Ireland, the estate of the late Mr. Parnell had been purchased and forestry instruction had been started there, a thoroughly practical man, Mr. Forbes, being at the head. There had been instruction for a number of years at Edinburgh, Cirencester, and at Wye College for landowners and land agents, and in the Forest of Dean there was a first-rate school for woodmen with a sound practical man in charge of it.

Great assistance had been given by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, both Mr. Stafford Howard and Mr. Horner being very keen on the improvement of forestry in the Crown forests and throughout the country. Several Crown forests had been placed under working plans, and while it must take some time to bring forestry up to date, any plan which was scientifically carried out over a number of years must afford considerable instruction as to what was best to be done. Nobody ever really learned forestry out of books—it was absolutely impossible. The only practical way was to go into the woods and see what was being done there.

With regard to Continental forestry, it was not exactly the case that it was all of a State nature. In Belgium last year he visited an estate about 20 miles from Brussels, consisting of something like 2,500 acres under coppice with standards and high forest. The better soil was under the former and the sandy soil under Scots pine. The whole produced on an average £1 13s. 4d. per acre, while the value of the game was

considerable, and was reckoned to pay the expenses of management. He did not see why a similar return should not be obtained here.

He was not in favour of the wholesale abandonment of the coppice with standard system. There was no system better for the private owner of a small estate, with the exception of the beechwoods on the Chiltern Hills. He heard of an estate belonging to Lord Dalkeith, in Northamptonshire, where £10 an acre was obtained for ash underwood. He knew of another place managed by Messrs. Clutton, belonging to the Crown, near Oxshott, in Surrey, where underwood of ash, hazel, and Spanish chestnut had been substituted for inferior species, the planting having extended over a long term of years. He did not say it produced a very large income, but many more standards could be put on those parts of it where standards would grow; at any rate the underwood was always sold. He believed the great difficulty there was labour, as it was close to a growing residential villa neighbourhood with scarcely any cottages. In the High Meadows Wood the underwood was used for pit timber, and in the Castle Hill estate in Devonshire the underwood sold well. What was required was the right kind of underwood to grow and the likeliest to be saleable. At any rate it formed an excellent protection for ash and oak standards, and he thought anything that tended to abolish that system would be disastrous. One could not expect the Scotch to adopt it, for they had never had it, and produced fine conifers on most of their woodland; but otherwise he thought that where it existed it should still be maintained.

He was glad to be able to say that the number of landowners in this country who scientifically managed their woods was increasing every day. One had only

to visit the woods of Lord Yarborough, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Bathurst, Lord Sherborne (it was impossible for him to give a full list of names), Mr. Munro Ferguson, and many others, to see what was attained by a system of continuous treatment. That was really what was wanted, instead of constant changes in the management of woods, and he believed such a system could be introduced, however small the woods might be, and, if carried out for 20 or 25 years, would prove its value. One could not expect to draw up a plan for any much greater length of time; but that plan should be rigidly followed, and perhaps revised in 25 years' time. No improvement would be possible in forestry until every woodland estate, small or large, were put under a definite working plan to which the owner had agreed, and real attempts were made to carry out that plan constantly for a definite term of years.

He supported the previous speakers in the vote of thanks to the author.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously, the further discussion of the Paper was, on the motion of Mr. E. Stafford Howard, C.B. (Honorary Member), adjourned.

AT
THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING,
Held on Monday, January 14th, 1907.

GEORGE LANGRIDGE (President) in the Chair.

The discussion was resumed on the Paper read at the Ordinary General Meeting held on Monday, November 26th, 1906, by E. H. BLAKE (Fellow), entitled, "Some Notes on Sanitary Law."

Before calling upon Mr. T. W. A. Hayward to resume the discussion, the President asked the Secretary to read the following extracts from letters, handed in by Mr. Hayward, the writers being unable to attend the meeting.

From Mr. W. NISBET BLAIR, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, St. Pancras:—

"I regard the Paper as one which will be eminently
"useful to those who are not familiar with the laws
"applying in the provinces and in London with regard
"to sanitary matters; and the references, giving judgments by the Courts on various points, are also most
"useful.

"It seems to me that the most important benefit
"that could result from a discussion upon the subject

“ of the Paper would be a resolution on behalf of The
 “ Institution urging the Government to pass some
 “ simple legislation, such as has already been passed for
 “ particular districts or boroughs, to remove the
 “ anomalous position which results from the inter-
 “ pretation by the Courts of the words ‘sewer’ and
 “ ‘ drain.’ The cost falling upon the local authorities in
 “ dealing with so-called sewers, which were drains made
 “ by some person building property entirely on his
 “ own land and with no idea, either on his part or on
 “ that of the local authority, that anybody other than
 “ the owner was responsible for such drains, is a very
 “ serious matter. A few years ago it was costing St.
 “ Pancras something like £5,000 a year, but it probably
 “ does not reach half that amount now. As regards the
 “ same question in the provinces, the position is not
 “ quite the same, but still there remains the anomaly
 “ that a drain receiving the drainage of property
 “ belonging to different owners is a ‘ drain,’ while, if all
 “ that property belonged to one owner, it would be a
 “ ‘ sewer.’ This also should be corrected.”

From Mr. J. T. PICKERING, Borough Engineer,
Cheltenham:—

“ The author states that in *Matthews v. Strachan** it
 “ has been decided that there is no power under the
 “ Public Health Act, 1875, to require separate house
 “ drains for sewage and surface water, but he expresses
 “ the opinion that by-laws might be made under Section
 “ 157 of the Act to give this power. Such by-laws, if
 “ made, would be *ultra vires*, and the Local Government
 “ Board have therefore always refused to sanction them
 “ when proposed. When the Act of 1875 became law,

* *P. N.* xi. 70.

“ the separate system of sewerage was unknown, and
“ consequently it contains no power for requiring surface
“ water to be separated from sewage. Apart from the
“ law on the subject, it is very undesirable to have a
“ duplicate system of house drains.

“ The author is, I think, wrong in his statement that
“ ‘ the drainage by-laws of sanitary authorities usually
“ ‘ stipulate that work involving the disturbance of
“ ‘ public roads shall be done by them at the owners’
“ ‘ or occupiers’ expense.’ Unfortunately, there is no
“ power under the Public Health Acts to make such
“ by-laws.

“ If there is a proper sewerage system, the author
“ suggests that a sanitary authority can, under the
“ 1875 Act, insist upon a water-closet being provided.
“ This, unfortunately, is not so. It is quite within the
“ power of the property owner to provide a privy, and
“ the model by-laws fully recognise this.

“ The Paper deals fully with the subject of drainage
“ by-laws in the Metropolis, but the author may pos-
“ sibly not be aware that comparatively few authorities
“ in the provinces have any power to deal with drainage
“ systems, except in the case of new buildings. The
“ model by-laws of the Local Government Board, which
“ have been generally adopted, apply only to new build-
“ ings, and consequently premises may be re-drained
“ without plans being deposited with the authority,
“ and practically without supervision. The Local
“ Government Board will now sanction by-laws giving
“ power to deal with re-drainage, but few authorities
“ have availed themselves of these at present.

“ The author appears to be strongly of opinion that
“ no system of house drainage should be allowed to
“ remain which will not withstand the application of

“ water under pressure, and he suggests as a reasonable
“ requirement a head of one foot at the uppermost end
“ of the system. I approve of the application of the
“ water test to new drains, but I cannot agree with
“ the contention that, in order to safeguard health, it
“ is necessary to condemn a drain merely because it
“ will not hold water under pressure. The author's pro-
“ posed drastic treatment of existing drains is scarcely
“ consistent with one of his concluding observations,
“ that moderate recommendations for improvements
“ are more likely to lead to sanitary reform than pro-
“ posals involving an expenditure disproportionate to
“ the merits of the case.

“ It appears to me waste of time to discuss the
“ numerous legal cases on the definitions of ‘ sewer ’ and
“ ‘ drain,’ when there is general agreement that the pre-
“ sent chaotic conditions can be, and should be, speedily
“ removed by the legislature. I would suggest that a
“ joint conference of representatives from the various
“ Institutions and Associations interested should be
“ formed in order to clearly define what is required,
“ and to press their recommendations on the Local
“ Government Board with a view to early legislation.”

From Mr. T. H. YABBICOM, City Engineer and Surveyor, Bristol:—

“ Bristol experienced, in common with all places
“ working under the Public Health Acts, the difficulties
“ of administering the law and of being just to private
“ owners of property, while protecting the public rights;
“ but there has been no case before the Courts relating
“ to Bristol of such importance as to form a precedent.

“ A Bill was promoted in Parliament, and the Royal

“ Assent was given on 11th August, 1905, to an Act to
“ empower the Corporation of Bristol to execute works
“ to make further provision for the Improvement, Health
“ Local Government, and Finance of the City of Bristol ;
and for other purposes.

Section 34, provides (1), “ Where two or more houses or premises are
“ connected with a single private drain which conveys their drainage into
“ a public sewer the Corporation shall have all the powers conferred by
“ Section 41 of the Public Health Act 1875 and the Corporation may
“ recover any expenses incurred by them in executing any works under
“ the powers conferred on them by that section from the owners of the
“ houses in such proportion that shall be settled by the City Surveyor or
“ (in case of dispute) by arbitration under the Public Health Act 1875
“ or by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction and such expenses shall be
“ recoverable summarily as a civil debt or the Corporation may declare
“ them to be private improvement expenses and may recover them
“ accordingly.

“ (2) Section 19 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890
“ shall cease to be in force within the City.

“ (3) For the purposes of this section the expression ‘ drain ’ includes
“ any sewer or drain whether constructed before or after the passing of
“ this Act with which two or more houses or premises (whether belonging
“ to the same or different owners) are at the date of the passing of this
“ Act or may at any time hereafter be connected or which is used or
“ capable of being or intended to be used for the conveyance of the
“ drainage of such houses or premises directly or by means of any other
“ sewer or drain to any public sewer situated under a street repairable at
“ large but shall not include any sewer which has been constructed to the
“ satisfaction of the Corporation under Section 150 of the Public Health
“ Act 1875 or any sewer which has been constructed by the Corporation
“ for the effectual drainage of the city.”

“ We hope that this section may settle all doubts as
“ far as we are concerned, but there has not yet been
“ any case to exercise the ingenuity of our legal friends.”

Mr. T. W. A. HAYWARD (Fellow), resuming the discussion, said that the author dealt most exhaustively with the Acts of Parliament which, he agreed, must be carefully studied by every surveyor called upon to advise clients in matters of sanitation. The question of law was a most interesting one to the lay mind, and one

had to look into it very carefully to ascertain the various points on which one Act differed from another.

On page 47 the author gave a specific instance of two Acts differing in a most important matter, namely, the level of a sewer relative to the house drains. The Act of 1855 said, "If a sewer of sufficient size be "within 100 feet of any part of the building and at a "lower level," whereas the 1875 Act dealing with the same matter left out the question of level. This had, on many occasions, been the cause of difficulty to borough surveyors in the provinces, and it was somewhat strange that reference to such an important item as level should be omitted from the later Act.

Then again, dealing with the level of the floors of a building, the 1875 Act provided that the floors of the building must be at such a level that they could be drained into the existing sewer, and this was incorporated in the 1855 Act to the extent that any new buildings or reconstructed buildings must make provision for such drainage.

He quite agreed with the author with regard to the overlapping of duties in some boroughs concerning the supervision of drainage work, and he was strongly of opinion that the supervision of all drainage and sewer work, as well as the planning and ventilation of buildings, should be under the charge of the surveyor, who was, generally speaking, the officer best qualified by professional training to undertake such work.

There was lately brought to his notice a case in London, where the supervision of drainage work was placed in the hands of the sanitary inspector, who insisted upon ventilating a private drain by an inlet shaft six feet high at the point where the drain communicated with the sewer, and another inlet at the top

end of the drain (which was a rather long one) also six feet high, both with mica flap inlets, while, from the centre of the drain, he carried up a long length of pipe which he described as an outlet. Any one with experience in matters of drainage would know that, however desirable it might be that the air should come in at the two ends of the drain and go out at the middle, such a thing would not happen in practice. If such action were allowed to be taken by officials, all sanitary experts would come to be looked upon with suspicion and distrust.

Dealing with the question of nuisances, a point which struck him most forcibly, was on page 77, with reference to the examination of drains. It was quite true that there was no express statutory power to test drains, but there was an implied power, for it was expressly provided that the inspector or surveyor may "examine" drains, and, for the purpose of examination, may expose the pipes, or, in fact, the whole system of drainage. Having gone so far, it was very evident that the common-sense view to take was that, if the surveyor had power to open up the drains and to "examine" them, he must take some means of discovering where the defects were, and all would agree that this was only reasonable.

He might here mention a case that came under his own observation. Suspicion had been aroused that a certain drain was not as efficient as it might be. On examination, it was found that it had become stopped through a blockage in the intercepting trap, and that no water or sewage was passing through the inspection chamber. On further examination, it was discovered that the drain was full of solid filth, but, strange to say, it hardly contained any liquid. After some difficulty

the drain was cleared. The water test was applied and the water escaped, and in order to ascertain where it had escaped the drain was exposed. When it was uncovered it appeared to be in a thoroughly good condition, laid in a straight line, with a good gradient and on concrete, although not surrounded by concrete. A stopper was inserted at the lower end and water put into the pipes, but, as fast as it was put in it, ran out from almost every joint. This state of things revealed what had been going on for a very considerable time; the liquid sewage had escaped from the drain and the whole of the surrounding subsoil had become impregnated with sewage—surely a state of things which should not be allowed to exist. He did not know if those who argued against the testing of drains with water would say that the fact of testing this drain with water caused it to leak, or that any better test could have been applied.

Again, he might give an instance of a new drain, laid under his supervision some years ago. He had cause to question the soundness of the pipes, and told the builder before he laid them that if they did not stand a water test he would have to take them up again, which he said he was prepared to do. When the drain was laid and tested, the joints were found to be good, but the water was forced through the pores of the pipes as if running through a sieve, showing that it was not always the joints only that were defective.

But to come back to the question of testing drains. Assuming that the surveyor had power to examine, and for the purpose of examination had power to test, was it not very much better to apply some test to the drains before they were uncovered, which would prove whether they were sound or otherwise, so that, in the event of

the drains being found to be sound, there should be no need to have them uncovered. If this were done it would often save a large amount of trouble and expense. The question at once arose, what was the best method of testing drains? Smoke might be used, but, if the drain were defective, smoke could not penetrate through several feet of soil, and would not reveal whether the drain were sound or otherwise. To his mind, the most reliable and efficient test was the water test, and, if a drain would not stand pressure by water to the extent of a head of at least one foot, it was surely not in a fit condition to serve the purpose for which it was constructed. If it would not stand that test, it would certainly not stand if it became blocked and filled with liquid sewage, as in the case to which he had referred. Of course it must be understood that he did not advocate subjecting a stoneware-pipe drain to a water test of several feet head, nor would he suggest more than five feet head at the lowest part of the drain.

He felt strongly that there should be no sentiment in such a serious matter as this, neither should any point of law be involved when the question as to whether a drain was sound or otherwise affected the health, life, and well-being not only of the family immediately concerned, but also of the community at large.

Professor HENRY ROBINSON (Fellow) said he was glad to have an opportunity of hearing the last speaker's views, and he thoroughly agreed with what he said about testing old drains. He thought it would be *a propos* of the Paper to mention the rules which, in future, would regulate the discharge of sewage into rivers and estuaries. The old Rivers Pollution Prevention

Act stated that the best practicable and available means should be employed. When that Act was passed, years ago, people used to discharge sewage and refuse of all sorts into the rivers, there being no recognised method of dealing with impure fluid; but in the last 10 years new light had been thrown on the legal aspect of the question, and two cases had been decided, which he had referred in the *Professional Notes* (vol. xiii. p. 505), which might be usefully studied by any surveyor who had to advise a client in such a matter, or by any lawyer who wished to save the trouble of taking a hopeless case into Court. Both cases were taken to the Court of Appeal, and in both he had the pleasure of acting for the winning side.

The first case, *Lord Gifford v. Chichester Corporation*, had reference to the pollution of an estuary, and the other was the well-known case of *Foster v. Warblington Urban District Council*, where the contention on the part of the defendants, the District Council, was that they had a prescriptive right to discharge filth from the sewer into the estuary in the same way that every inhabitant in a town had a prescriptive right to connect his own drain to the main sewer. The Court of Appeal held that there was no prescriptive right to cause a nuisance or the pollution of an estuary or river. It would, he thought, save a lot of trouble if the judgments in these cases were kept in mind, as anyone unfamiliar with them might be tempted to start litigation *de novo*.

There were now means of dealing with foul fluids and attaining any desired standard of purity. The effluent could be sterilised, if necessary, though that would not be required except in extreme cases.

What often caused a considerable amount of difficulty was the admission of trade waste to the sewers.

There were as yet no decisions which covered this, for each case must be decided on its own merits—or demerits. A trader—perhaps one of the largest ratepayers in a town—desired to discharge trade waste into the sewerage system, and sometimes, as in a case within his own experience, did so in a very unreasonable way. The amount of the waste as compared with the whole volume of the sewage was very large, and its discharge in an intermittent way caused great difficulty at the outfall works.

Several cases had been partly contested, but it had not yet been settled to what extent trade waste might be discharged into a sewerage system. A certain amount of acid in trade waste could be neutralised and dealt with, as also alkaline waste.

With reference to house drains, the last speaker had practically anticipated his remarks. To take the view of the man in the street, so to speak, it seemed to him that an old house drain put in in a scamping way 20 or 30 years ago, without any attempt to make proper joints or without proper supervision, imposed a duty on the present owner to remedy its defects.

If the roof of a house were found to leak and the water came on the beds of the occupants, there would be no question about the owner being called on to repair the roof, and the same should apply to drains. The Southwark case was referred to, in which it was said that it was unfair to apply the water test, but he fully agreed with what Mr. Hayward had said on that subject. He was called upon, in that case, to act for the Southwark Council, in opposition to a personal friend. The case was fought out and appealed against, and during the hearing of the case he prepared a report. It was not merely a leaky drain, as there were other sanitary

defects which he reported, and he suggested that his report should be shown to the other side, and, if any competent expert was engaged, he would appreciate the defects he had pointed out and would have them remedied. His suggestions were adopted, the drain was relaid, and no further litigation took place.

With reference to the case of several houses draining into one drain or sewer, there was a case which he thought might be useful for reference. In that case Mr. Stephens, the ink manufacturer, built some works at Islington and a row of houses for the occupation of his workmen. All the closets were in yards at the backs of the houses, and he wished to lay one drain or sewer at the back into which the sewage could be discharged.

The then Vestry (or Council as it would be now) objected to this, and required him to lay drains under each house into the public sewer in front. He (Professor Robinson) being retained to advise in the case, expressed the opinion that, from a sanitary as well as from a financial point of view, it would be most unwise to do this, and in the end, as they would not give way, the matter went to the London County Council, and, an inquiry having been held, his view was sustained, and the drain so laid that all the houses drained at the back into one pipe, coming by one connection to the main sewer.

He might in conclusion mention another case. The Corporation of Portsmouth some years ago endeavoured to remedy the condition of a great number of houses which were in a very insanitary state, and he was asked to report upon them as an independent expert. One house was chosen as an example, in which he found all sorts of defects, and the magistrates decided, after

hearing his evidence, to make an order to remedy these defects and abate the nuisance. An appeal was taken before the Recorder of Portsmouth, who heard the evidence, and Mr. Macmorran, who was counsel on his side, felt no doubt that the order would be confirmed. But the other side produced in court a healthy looking woman and a small child, also looking very healthy. It was stated that the woman was the wife of a man engaged in the public service, who was too busy to attend, but who also enjoyed the very best of health. Those were the only witnesses produced on the question of health, and, in summing up, the Recorder, while paying a compliment to Counsel for the way in which he had conducted the case, said that, in view of the evidence before him of the good health of the occupants of this house, he must quash the Order. Unfortunately there was no appeal from the Recorder's decision.

Mr. S. G. TURNER (Visitor) said he was glad to have an opportunity of taking part in the discussion of Mr. Blake's Paper, for two reasons: first, that he had been, in the past, not entirely unconnected with the surveyors' profession; and, secondly, that he could now regard the question under discussion from the point of view of a lawyer.

The difficulty of the question of "Drain or Sewer" was brought home to him lately when, on referring to an *Encyclopædia of Local Government Law* now being compiled and already issued up to the end of the letter D, he looked up the word "Drains," and was directed to "see 'Sewer and Drain,'" which shelved the question until the intervening volumes were completed.

The actual words used in the definition of "Drain" in the Acts relating to the Metropolis would be familiar

to all. To the lay mind they appeared sufficiently comprehensive, but, to the professional mind of either a surveyor or a lawyer, they must call up visions of afternoons spent in stuffy courts, and of complex cases involving almost interminable argument. Certain decisions and definitions could not but be confusing to the lay mind. Had not it been held that two semi-detached houses might be one building? And had it not also been said that the question of one building or more than one building was a question of fact, to be decided in each case?

"Within the same curtilage" were words which had received various interpretations. Two well-known cases, the *Lowther Arcade* case (*St. Martin's in the Fields v. Bird*)* and *Pilbrow v. Shoreditch Vestry*,† appeared to conflict. In the *Lowther Arcade* case the pipe draining a number of shops in one arcade was held to be a sewer, though, as a matter of fact, the premises were so far in one ownership that the gate across the Arcade was closed every night.

In *Pilbrow v. Shoreditch Vestry*,† where the property in question was a block of artisans' dwellings, it was held that the drain, in a sort of courtyard between two sections of the block, was a drain and not a sewer. Perhaps he might be permitted to read a dictum of Lord Esher in that case. He said: "In my opinion the "question does not depend on conveyancing law, but "on considerations relating to the mode of building, or "the object with which the buildings have been erected "and the manner in which they have been used."

Then there were those delightful words, "Combined "operation by the order of a vestry." The burden in such a case was placed upon the person who sought to show that the pipe was a drain. A former Lord Chan-

* *P. N.* vii. 193, 204.

† *P. N.* vii. 196, 205.

cellor said that *primâ facie*, according to the definition in the Act, a pipe that took the drainage of more than one house was a sewer. Therefore the burden of proof must lie on the person contending that it was a drain.

Again, what was "an order"? It was necessary that there should be an order of the vestry or the local authority, that the drainage should be by combined operation. In the case of *High v. Billings* the local authority delegated for the time their powers of making an order for combined drainage to their surveyor. It was held that they had no right to so delegate their powers, and that all the pipes laid under those conditions were sewers and not combined drains, the inference being that the matter was dealt with by the surveyor himself and not brought before the authority.

On page 69 of the Paper the case of *Silles v. Fulham Borough Council* * was referred to, and the statement was made that a man was not liable for the wrong-doing of his predecessors in title. He thought that statement a little too wide. Mr. Justice Channell said in his Judgment that in the case of *Heaver's Exors. v. Fulham Borough Council* † that what gave the actual occupier a better position than the original wrong-doer was the fact that the ownership of the property had been divided. If a man held two houses directly from the actual wrong-doer he might be liable, as the actual wrong-doer was.

He could not help thinking that the Judges were getting rather tired of these "Sewer v. Drain" cases. They seemed to have begun to think that a rather unfair burden was being placed on local authorities. In *Harvey v. Busby*, ‡ which was the latest case, the facts were briefly these. In the first place a plan was passed ordering that three houses be drained by a combined

* *P. N.* xii. 84.

† *P. N.* xii. 415.

‡ *P. N.* xiv. 84.

drain. Some six or nine months after a second plan was passed ordering that four houses adjoining should be drained by a combined drain, their drainage passing through the same pipe which took the drainage of the first three houses to the sewer. Instead of draining the houses in the groups sanctioned, one house of the second group was in fact connected with the drain of the first group, and instead of the first group of houses draining into the sewer sanctioned a connection was made to a sewer in another street, so that the work was not carried out in accordance with the plans submitted. Even in a case like that the Judges seemed reluctant to find that these pipes were sewers and not drains. The Lord Chief Justice in his judgment said: "Once we get "grouping allowed, the deviation in carrying out that "grouping will not alter the character of a drain to "that of a sewer." These words were capable of two interpretations. They might mean that if the work were carried out by groups of five and two, instead of four and three, still the pipes would remain drains. He thought, however, that what the Lord Chief Justice meant was that, so long as the houses remained in groups of four and three, any matter of detail, or slight deviation in carrying out each group, would not alter their character. Mr. Justice Darling said, "I much "regret the conclusion to which I have come, because "the decisions by which we are bound appear to me to "be at all events most unfortunate."

Reference had been made in the Paper to the value of the water test for drains. He personally approved of it, and would say emphatically that it was the only adequate test by which it was possible to find out whether drains were fit to do their work. He was much struck with the expression in the Paper "natural

“water test.” That was what a stopped drain had to bear. If a drain were stopped at the lower end it had to bear the natural water test when it filled up, and surely it was not very extravagant to require that a drain which might be subject to a certain pressure in ordinary working should be tested to find out whether it was capable of bearing that pressure or not.

Dealing with sanitary accommodation, the Paper referred to a complete set of by-laws prepared by the London County Council; but he thought he could mention some sanitary work which was not completely covered by those by-laws. Take the case of the construction of public-house urinals which do not open on to a public street. Section 202 of the Metropolis Management Act authorised the making of by-laws as to “pipes, drains, or other means of communicating with “the sewer or the traps and apparatus connected there-“with.” Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1891, gave the County Council power over the construction of a “water-closet, earth-closet, privy, ash-pit, or cess-“pool”; but where urinals would come in he did not know, unless it were said that a urinal was a privy or a piece of apparatus.

Then as to nuisances: reference was made in the Paper to the question whether, if a person paid money for the removal of a nuisance and subsequently found that the local authority was liable, he could recover from the local authority the money so paid, and it was said that, if it could be proved that the money was paid under compulsion of legal process, it could be recovered from the authority. He dissented from that view. The position of the law was that if a man paid another man's debt simply out of kindness of heart he could not recover the money from that man. That was the decision in the case of *Oliver v. Camber-*

well Borough Council,* in which the plaintiff was served with notice that a nuisance existed on his premises (*i.e.* "a Section 3 notice"), and he spent money in getting it removed. He afterwards found that it was the duty of the local authority to remove the nuisance, and he tried to recover from them, but did not succeed. He had voluntarily paid money that another ought to have paid.

Then there was the case of *Moore v. Vestry of Fulham*—a "new street" case. The facts were that the defendants issued a summons against the plaintiff to recover certain street improvement expenses alleged to be due from him. The plaintiff paid the money before the summons was heard, and the summons was withdrawn. The plaintiff then discovered that his premises did not abut on the street in question, and brought an action to recover the amount he had paid, but it was held that he could not recover, for the very reason that he had done the work under compulsion of legal process. It was said that his remedy was to resist the summons and then he would have succeeded, and if he did not take his remedy when the opportunity occurred he could not afterwards come to the Court and plead that he had paid under compulsion. He did not know of any case which had been decided on a "Section 4" notice.

He would conclude by trying to answer a question which Mr. Courthope-Munroe had propounded in the course of the previous discussion: "A house was let at £59 a year as a whole. The man to whom it was let sublet the different floors, and made in all a rent of £90. Now, £59 being less than two-thirds of £90, who was the owner?"

Under the Public Health Act of 1891, a summons was issued for a nuisance in respect of an "occupied house,"

* *P. N.* xii. 387.

and the section said that the summons was to be served on the "owner" of the "premises." In the Act there was an explanation of the word "house" and a definition of the word "premises," and there was nothing to show that either word meant part of a house. If the summons were for a nuisance that arose in one of the tenements, it could not be said, he thought, that a man receiving the rent of that tenement was receiving the rack rent of the "premises." The original landlord would have been the man to sue.

Mr. HAROLD GRIFFIN (Fellow) said he should be glad, if he were allowed to do so, to add a word of thanks to Mr. Blake for his most valuable Paper and for the diagrams, which showed most clearly the effect of the legal decisions on this very puzzling question. Many things which were formerly always dealt with as drains, now often turned out to be sewers.

It was, he thought, assumed by the author of the Paper and by several previous speakers that for a public authority to be compelled to expend, in drainage work on the property of a private individual, money raised from the general body of ratepayers, was a gross injustice.

So far as the country generally was concerned, no doubt there was a good deal to be said for that view of the case, but the circumstances in London were somewhat different. The Borough Councils in London were, after all, merely the successors of the old vestries and district boards, and their piteous whining for relief did not really deserve much sympathy.

Section 250 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, said, shortly, that "Drain" shall mean any drain for the drainage of one building only, and shall also include any drain for draining any group or block of houses by a

combined operation under the order of any vestry or district board, and the word "Sewer" shall mean sewers and drains of every description, except drains to which the word "Drain" interpreted as aforesaid applies.

This seemed tolerably clear, although it was true that for thirty years or more nobody was shrewd enough to discover that it meant what it said. The worthy vestries and their clerks and surveyors made a mistake, that was all ; but, in this country, if a man misconceived his legal rights and was defeated in an action at law, he had to put up with it. It was of no use applying to Parliament or to the public to subscribe the money to pay his costs.

The case of combined drains (with a few exceptions to which he would refer presently) stood on exactly the same footing. The authorities could have protected themselves if they had chosen, by taking care that no pipes intended to convey the drainage of more than one house were laid without a formal order being passed and entered on the minutes. As matters now stood, they simply had to thank themselves for the consequences of their neglect.

The only cases to which this statement did not apply were old drains, laid before the appointment of the Commissioners of Sewers under the Act of 1848, and cases where drains of adjoining premises had been surreptitiously connected with pipes which formed originally the drain of one house only. Both these classes of cases, however, comprised only a very small number of sewers on private property, compared with those which had arisen through pure neglect on the part of the authorities, and for that reason he thought no future legislation ought to be retrospective.

The fact that the definition of "Drain" and "Sewer "

was again brought to the front by Section 112 of the Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1862, showed that "the powers that be" understood the question even as long ago as that, and dealt with it in what they considered a reasonable and equitable manner.

There were two courses of action sometimes taken by the Borough Councils which could not be too strongly condemned.

The first was, when a sewer on private property was found defective, to endeavour to get the owner to reconstruct the drainage at his own expense, although the officers of the Council knew all the time that the Council was legally responsible for the work.

The second method was even worse. The sanitary inspector would find certain drain pipes defective and serve a notice on the owner. The owner (who was better informed than the owner in the first case) ascertained that the drains were combined with those of adjoining premises, and alleged that the defects are in a sewer. The officials, after diligently searching their records, would fail to trace any order permitting the combined system of drainage. The Council then dropped its threatened proceedings, and nothing more was heard of the matter.

That was all very improper. If the drains were defective, it was manifestly the duty of the Borough Council, as the authority responsible for public health, to see that they were rectified, irrespective altogether of the question as to how the expense was to be borne. To shelve the business because the cost must be incurred by the Council was quite unworthy of a public body.

He hoped that the points he had touched upon were not without some interest to surveyors, although perhaps he was not wholly in accord with the views of the

author of the Paper, and of others who had taken part in the discussion.

Mr. A. HARSTON (Fellow) said, with regard to the diagrams accompanying the Paper, for some of which the author acknowledged his indebtedness to Mr. Johnson of Wimbledon, it might be convenient to note that they, with others, could be seen in the library in book form under the title "Combined Drains."

In respect of the London County Council drainage by-laws, p. 55, there was also in the library a very useful book on the same, with annotations and illustrations by Jensen.

On page 65, the case of *Wood Green Urban District Council v. Joseph** was referred to, and it might be remembered that the District Council had since appealed to the Court of Appeal from the Judgment of the Divisional Court, and that the appeal was dismissed, so that the law, as stated in the Paper, might be taken as settled, for he believed there was no higher appeal.

The case of *Silles v. Fulham Borough Council*,† was, as stated on p. 65, one in which a rain-water pipe conveying water from two houses into the drain of one house brought the latter within the definition of a sewer. He was a little doubtful, from the printed reports, whether what was described as a rain-water pipe was really what was generally known as a rain-water pipe. It might be a rain-water drain; but if it were a stack pipe above ground taking the water from more than one house, then the decision in that case, carried to its logical conclusion, would make a stack rain-water pipe, conveying the drainage of two houses, a sewer. This case he had commented on in the *Professional Notes*, vol. xii. p. 10.

* *P. N.* xii. 467.

† *P. N.* xii. 84.

In the case of *Mullens v. The Llandaff Council*, in the year 1903, the Court of Appeal held that a surface channel at the side of a road was a sewer, because a rain-water pipe which collected the rain water of several houses discharged into it. There, again, it seemed that, if those two cases were carried to a logical conclusion, a rain-water pipe and a gutter that conveyed water from two houses could not be distinguished from a rain-water drain, and must be a sewer.

In the case of *Nathan v. Rouse* * the note seemed to be a little meagre. The case was sent back by the Divisional Court of King's Bench to the County Court, where it was decided against the plaintiff, not only on the ground that he had neither statutory nor contractual right to contribution from his neighbouring owner to the cost of abating the nuisance, but that he had also failed to prove, as required under Section 120 of the London Health Act, 1891, that the nuisance was caused or increased by any act of the defendant. Though the principle was laid down in the Court of King's Bench Division, the ultimate judgment was given by the County Court Judge, to whom it was referred back.

In London, in the case of what were indisputably combined drains of the houses of different owners, he would like to ask who was responsible for repair or abating a nuisance in the outlet length of drain, laid under the street or streets from the last house, to the public sewer which carried the drainage of several houses of different owners: it might be of considerable length, and possibly pass the frontages of several other owners. The question there was, who was responsible for the maintenance and repair of the drain? It was not a sewer, for it was not only made with the consent of the local authority, but in many cases had been made

* *P. N.* xiii. 118.

by their direct order. The owners of the houses had been forced into a partnership in their drainage, but the Act had provided them with no means of apportioning the expense of repairing the most important part where the largest pipes were laid, from the outlet of the last house to the sewer.

Mr. N. SCORGIE (Visitor) said he was glad to have an opportunity of hearing such an interesting discussion on the important question of "Sewer v. Drain." He could quite understand Mr. Griffin's view of the question. A surveyor in private practice of course wanted, in his client's interest, to get as much as possible done for him at the expense of somebody else.

It was rather curious that most of the cases referred to during the discussion came from Hackney, of which borough he happened to be the engineer. With regard to *High v. Billings* there was something more in that case than had appeared, either on the notes or in the Judgment. When the old Board of Works in the Hackney district delegated power to their surveyor, they did so on the condition that he was to approve combined drains if they were in order, reporting to the Board every quarter on the plans.

He appeared to have failed to carry out this condition, or rather he would say, as the then surveyor was deceased, they were unable to find any record of his having so reported. As a result, all pipes taking the drainage of two or more houses laid in Hackney between the years 1859 and 1866, to the number of some 6,000, must now be repaired by the ratepayers of the borough. He thought that if Mr. Turner had gone a little further into the Public Health Act of 1891, he would have found that the matters he referred to were dealt with by a

provision that all urinals accessible from any street had to be sanctioned by the sanitary authority, which had to express such sanction in writing and specify the construction and appliances. If the place in question opened on to a private yard, the case might be different. It was curious to find how far some persons would go to get out of a moral and equitable obligation if it were not a strictly legal one. He had even known a person, interested in property, to go to the top of a roof and pour water from the ridge down the slope to see whether it would flow by the gutter into the rain-water pipes of two houses, and so convert the drain into a sewer.

The duties of supervision had been dealt with. He agreed with Mr. Hayward that this should be in the hands of the surveyor to the authority, and not left to a nuisance inspector, who was called in London a sanitary inspector. Two cases in one district had recently been brought to his notice in which the inspector had dealt with the reconstruction of the drainage. In one case the man started at the bottom of the drain to relay the whole to the head of the drain. When he got half way, giving the pipes more fall than they previously had, with a new outlet nine inches above the old outlet, he found that he would be too high to take the end houses, and in the result the sanitary authority had to relay the remainder of the drain to the uppermost point.

There were one or two points in the Paper which seemed to suggest the necessity of some modification in the by-laws, particularly those that said that a w.c. should not be approached directly from any room. That provision had been got over, in a number of cases, by making the w.c. open into a lobby and the lobby into a room, which was certainly not the intention of the framers of the by-laws. The author of the Paper said

that cement joints of very good quality were practically everlasting, but he could hardly endorse that opinion, for he had found that cement was subject to variable strains, and although it might be of good quality it might be slightly warm when put there, or the builder might—in a very exceptional case—use too much cement and too little sand. Then, although the drains might, at the time of testing, stand the water test, he thought that many of the hundreds and thousands of drains laid during the last few years would not be found in proper condition to-day. They might be all right to-day, and to-morrow a slight settlement might take place, especially after an exceptionally dry summer. The ground, if on a clay subsoil, would sink, and the drains would go with it. There would never be really efficient drains until the necessity were recognised of using iron pipes. That was the only way to safeguard owners of property against the periodical visitations of sanitary inspectors, who were bound to carry out their duties, which they often did under considerable difficulties.

Mr. H. T. SCOBLE (Professional Associate) said he thought some difficulties might arise in cases where it was proposed to build over the line of a drain which was now held to be a sewer. The sanction of the authority was necessary, both in the country and the Metropolis, before buildings could be erected on the line of a sewer, and it occurred to him that important questions might arise where owners wished to build, or to rebuild, over the pipes. He had intended to bring forward the case of *Harvey v. Busby*,* but that had already been referred to.

A case had occurred which might not be within the knowledge of many present, where it had been held that a tidal estuary was a sewer.

* *P. N.* xiv. 84.

Mr. COURTHOPE-MUNROE (Associate) said he hoped he might be allowed to add a few words to the remarks he made on the last occasion, as some observations which fell from Mr. Griffin and Mr. Scorgie had brought him to his feet. Apart from the legal aspect of the case, he could not agree that a person ought to be allowed, because of the limits of the Acts of Parliament, to make out a case for pipes under private property being repaired by the local authority. He thought that it should morally not be regarded so much as a question of the construction of the Acts of Parliament and what were the niceties existing in those Acts, but of what was the fair thing as between man and man. How could it be fair that when pipes went wrong under private premises they should be repairable at the expense of the ratepayers of the locality? That was what it came to. The pipes under a house were put in as part and parcel of the house. If they went wrong, it was by the user of the house and by that particular portion of the house not being kept in proper repair.

Then it was said that if the pipes formed part of a combination of six houses, it would be a hardship on the owner of one that he should be called on to repair the pipe which took not only the drainage of the one but that of the five other houses. If a person had a piece of land and put six houses upon it and, for his own purposes or for the sake of economising, adopted a combined system of drainage instead of providing separate drains to the houses, and the houses ultimately became the property of not only A, but of B, C, D, E, and F, there could surely be no reason for releasing him or his successors in title from the obligation to keep the pipes in order. It was surely his and the purchasers' risk.

Then as to *High v. Billings*, he did not think Mr. Scorgie had put the case quite accurately. The point was not whether the deceased surveyor did or did not make a quarterly report, but the point was that the Act of Parliament said that, before these things were done, the mind of the local authority should be brought to bear on the case and should say whether or not it should be done, that being the only condition on which combined drains could be lawfully made. It was not for a body of men to say, "We have a surveyor, a competent man, who shall do as he likes and report to us once a quarter." That might be a common-sense way of looking at the matter, but it was not what the law said, and the only way to legally sanction combined drains was by showing that the mind of the authority had been brought to bear upon the question.

The point in that case was that the local authority handed over to their officer a duty which Parliament said—rightly or wrongly—was to be discharged by the local authority itself.

Mr. BLAKE, in reply, said he had first to express his great indebtedness to the Members for the very kind way in which they had received his Paper and for the hearty vote of thanks passed at the former Meeting. He could only say that it had given him much pleasure to prepare the Paper, and he had been more than satisfied to find that it was so much appreciated.

At the last Meeting Mr. Stenning said he could have wished the Paper to go a little further and to include such subjects as ventilation and the warming of buildings. He did not know if any one present was eager to rush into the breach and to prepare a Paper on that

subject ; but, if not, he should be very pleased to contribute, on some future occasion, a Paper on the ventilation and warming of buildings.

He did not wish to refer at any great length to many of the matters dealt with during the discussion, which had, generally speaking, been endorsements of what he had said. It was with some regret that he had to refer to the remarks of Mr. Courthope-Munroe on the last occasion. Had he known that the Meeting was to be honoured by the presence of such an acknowledged legal authority, he might possibly have been a little less severe in his remarks on the Southwark case. But still he felt himself in a position to stick to what he had said. As to the "remarkable assertion of counsel," he was afraid that Mr. Courthope-Munroe could not point to another speaker who had contributed an atom of evidence on his behalf, either that evening or on the last occasion.

There was no doubt that the water test was the only absolutely trustworthy test for drains, new or old. All would agree, without question, that new drains should be water-tight, and their not being so would increase the owner's responsibility with regard to matters of health. It seemed to be generally admitted that when a drain was laid it should be water-tight, but it was suggested that at some subsequent time this condition was not necessary.

He should like to know, if drains would not hold water after a certain time, what effect they would be likely to have on health. When was it to be regarded as permissible that a drain should be other than water-tight? If it were agreed that it was to be water-tight at the beginning, was it permissible for it not to be so a week later, or a month later, or a year later, or when?

There must be some time. There was, to his mind, no question but that it must be water-tight always, or it would be dangerous to health.

He did not think he need go into the various ways in which drains could become deficient after they were laid. As was well known, there were various causes over which the owner of the house might have no control. A drain might become deficient through a settlement of the building, or the cement might be too new. It might be of good quality and might stand the test, but at some subsequent time the cement, through being used too new, might expand and split the sockets off, and the water test would find that out. If, on the other hand, it was over-aerated or too old, the joints might become loose, and cause a danger in that way.

One could appreciate the view of Mr. Courthope-Munroe in arguing a case in which he owed a duty to his client, but he should be very reluctant to think that Mr. Courthope-Munroe's views, as a private citizen, coincided with those he expressed as counsel in that case. He believed that, if he were proposing to become tenant of a house, he would instruct his surveyor to examine the drains and see they were all right, and he considered that any surveyor, who allowed a client, on the strength of his report, to enter into the occupation of a house where the drains were not water-tight, incurred a grave responsibility. Another point raised by his learned friend Mr. Courthope-Munroe was with regard to the Paper as a whole. He said, after speaking in very complimentary terms of the Paper, that he found two little holes in it. He (Mr. Blake) should be delighted to try to mend them. The first he understood to be that, while he had referred to a number of cases on drainage and sewer questions,

there were others to which he had not referred—to be exact, the case of *Heaver's Executors v. Fulham Borough Council** had been omitted. To be perfectly frank about the matter, that was a very involved case, of which he had read the reports over and over again without understanding it. He found that he could not go beyond saying that he “thought” so and so and “believed” so and so. His justification was that he found, from the report of the proceedings, that Mr. Courthope-Munroe could not go any further. His verdict on the case was also, he noticed, “I believe,” “it seems,” and “I think.” He (Mr. Blake) could not go further, so he had left it altogether.

Then the second point was with reference to a problem stated by Mr. Courthope-Munroe, on page 91, which had already been referred to by a previous speaker.

“A house was let at £59 a year as a whole. The “man to whom it was let sublet the different floors, and “made in all a rent of £90. Now, £59 being less than “two-thirds of £90, who was the owner?” On the face of it he would answer the question in this way. He did not think there was a case covering it exactly under the 1875 Act, but in Ireland, under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, which contained the same definition of owner as the 1875 Act, there was a case in 1881 (*Bowen v. James*) undoubtedly on all fours with it, in which it was decided that the person receiving the rack rents was the owner. The particulars of that case were that James held on a yearly tenancy at £65 (rateable value, £72 10s.). James sub-let on weekly tenancies, making a profit. He would remark that no particulars were given in the *Law Reports* as to what the profit was; but it was held that he was the

* *P. N.* xii. 415.

owner receiving the rack rent, and the two-thirds element did not enter into it. He believed there was a later case of *Rice v. White* in 1904. He did not think, even with the addition of what had been said that night, that the question of a person occupying a part, and so not receiving the rent for the whole property, affected the matter. He received the beneficial value and could receive the rent under a lease, and he thought it was a reasonable view that he was the owner within the meaning of the Act.

He should like also to express his agreement with a remark made by Mr. Cotterell at the former meeting with regard to the sewerage of building estates. No doubt it would be much better if building estates were sewered by the local authority on behalf of the public rather than that it should be done in the haphazard way now so prevalent.

Another speaker (Mr. King) made one or two remarkable statements to which he would like to refer. One was that a house that had no damp-course, and which was undoubtedly dangerous to health, should be allowed to continue so because it was built without one. He said that he knew of hundreds of houses built when damp-courses were unknown. He supposed Mr. King meant that they were statutorily unknown, for damp-courses were known in practice a very long way back—for centuries, in fact—and the fact of houses being built without damp-courses should not be used as an argument against putting them in. He understood Mr. King to think that by-laws were inequitable—he might almost say iniquitous. He seemed to argue that what was wanted was a set of by-laws of a more elastic nature, in which a certain amount of latitude was allowed. But he thought the opinion of those who had experience in

the matter was that this would not be in the interest of either party. By-laws should be as definite as possible, and should be rigorously applied, the local authority having no power to vary them unless power were given, in the by-laws themselves, to do so.

The next point he would refer to was one in writing, from a Member who was unable to be present, and who wished further information on a matter of some interest. The question was to what extent sewers in rural districts were liable to take in surface water; and there seemed to be some difference between the writer, who was highway surveyor to a local authority, and the sanitary surveyor, as to whether the former was to be permitted to discharge surface water into the sewers.

It seemed to him that the crux of the whole question was the proportion of expense to be paid by the different parishes. The answer, in his opinion, was that the whole matter was one of expense. A Rural District Council had imposed on it by the Public Health Act, as the local authority, the duty to provide all necessary sewers, to keep all existing sewers efficient, and to make or cause to be made all necessary new sewers. In this particular case the matter seemed at first sight to be complicated, because the highway surveyor was not the sanitary surveyor; but by the Local Government Act, 1894, all separate highway authorities were merged into the Rural District Councils. The decisions showed that a sewer was none the less a sewer because it took surface water. That did not affect the question. It was a sewer nevertheless. Some large districts had their own sewers, for which they were separately rated when the rates were levied over the whole district. The whole question was one of the equitable redistribution of rates. A highway surveyor had undoubtedly the right to connect

with the existing sewer. Both parties, the highway surveyor and the sanitary surveyor, were servants of the same authority who had to provide the sewers.

There were one or two more small points to which he would refer. Mr. Turner, whom he was very pleased to see present as a former municipal engineer, had referred to the case of *Oliver v. Camberwell Borough Council*,* and to the fact of money being paid under compulsion. He did not know whether he or Mr. Turner was right (he could not argue the point), but the statement in the Paper was taken from one of the standard *Law Reports*, that money not being paid under compulsion could not be recovered, and of course the only compulsion would be legal compulsion.

The case of *Wood Green Urban District Council v. Joseph* † had been referred to on the last occasion as not having then been carried to the Court of Appeal, but since then the Judgment had been confirmed by the Court of Appeal, and therefore might be taken as law.

The Fulham case was also mentioned by Mr. Harston, whom he would refer to the remarks of Mr. Courthope-Munroe, an undoubted authority on such a matter, on the last occasion. He dealt with that particular point, and took a rather different view from that taken by Mr. Harston.

In conclusion, he would again thank the Members and visitors present for their very courteous appreciation of his Paper, and their kindness in according him so hearty a vote of thanks.

* *P. N.* xii. 387.

† *P. N.* xiii. 467.

Mr. E. B. I'ANSON (Fellow) (who, in the absence of the President, had taken the chair) said he was placed at some disadvantage in not having been present when Mr. Blake read his Paper. The question of drainage, which was acknowledged on all sides to be a most important one, had been fully discussed, and the meeting had had the advantage of hearing not only the surveyors' views, but those of their legal friends.

There were one or two points to which he would refer. It had been said by surveyors that if a drain did not stand the water test it must, undoubtedly, be pulled up. In certain cases he would rather dissent from that view, because if it were carried to its logical conclusion in such places as Streatham and Harrow, for instance—two of the worst neighbourhoods of London for drainage—one might be pulling up the drains every fortnight, for he believed that in no case, where drains had been ever so well laid in those localities, would they live very long to stand such a test.

If a drain leaked under a house it should no doubt be pulled up; but if outside, where the drain had a good fall, he thought it might be a great hardship on the owner. In the case of Streatham it had been decided that, if the drains stood the smoke-test, it was held to be sufficient.

He entirely agreed with Mr. Scorgie as to the use of iron drain pipes, and thought it would be better if the local authorities in such localities as he had named would insist on new drains being laid in iron, which would save much future trouble. In Streatham, as a matter of fact, he was now invariably laying iron drains.

He did not think it necessary for him to make any further remarks, as the question has been so fully discussed. He had only to thank Mr. Blake for his very

able Paper, and the speakers who had taken part in the discussion for the valuable light they had thrown on this very difficult subject.

The Meeting then adjourned.

ON THE USES OF A GEOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

BY HENRY WOODWARD, LL.D., F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., &c.
(PAST-PRESIDENT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.)
LATE KEEPER OF GEOLOGY, BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL
HISTORY).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION held on Monday, January 28th, 1907.*

GEORGE LANGRIDGE (President) in the Chair.

According to the Charter of The Surveyors' Institution every Fellow ought to be more or less a geologist, for among the wide field of applied knowledge which he is expected to acquire is that of "the science of ad-
"measuring and delineating the physical features of the
"earth," and also "the art of determining the value of
"landed property and the developing of estates."

In these branches of a surveyor's training a knowledge of geology and physiography must take a most important place; indeed they ought to form an essential part of his education.

Without a knowledge of the soil and subsoil of an estate, the successful prosecution of "forestry" any more than of "agriculture" could not be carried on; and this knowledge has its root in geology, for the

soil and subsoil are, originally, the result of the slow and gradual decomposition by atmospheric agents of the more solid strata which lie beneath.

Without a knowledge of geology in managing an estate, one might be deceived as to the best road material to use ; or might send many miles to procure stone, or lime, or sand for mortar ; or clay for bricks, for building or repairing farmsteads and walls, when the raw material existed close at hand, only needing to be quarried.

Without geological knowledge a man might spend large sums fruitlessly in sinking wells for water supply if unacquainted with the structure of the rocks beneath, and the presence or absence of impervious water-bearing beds, and the most suitable position at which to reach them.

Without geological knowledge we might spend a lifetime above valuable phosphatic deposits, greatly needed by the agriculturist ; or of mineral wealth in coal, or iron, or metalliferous veins, and never realise the riches stored beneath our feet.

These are but a few of the many practical aspects in which geology commends itself to the attention of the surveyor.

But whilst readily admitting these economic propositions, the Fellows present may very naturally ask, " What connection is there between these matters and " the named and arranged collection of fossils recently " placed in our hall ? "

It is to give a reason for its existence that I venture to come before you to-night.

Origin of the Collection.—As to the collection itself, it may interest Members to learn that it is based upon three cabinets of fossils, rocks, and minerals, one of

which was presented by a Fellow of The Institution, Mr. C. E. Curtis; the other two having been acquired by purchase from the late Mr. Sorby, a brother of Dr. H. C. Sorby, F.R.S., of Sheffield. To these collections have been added a series of specimens presented by the Trustees of the British Museum and others the gift of private friends.

As to its utility, I think that may be best explained if I give, as briefly as possible, a small fragment of geological history, which should not only answer this question of *cui bono*, but prove interesting to all the members of your profession.

In 1769, William Smith was born at Churchill in Oxfordshire, and brought up as a country lad on his uncle's farm at Overton Norton, where he attended a village school, and was later on engaged as an assistant in the office of a Mr. Edward Webb, a land surveyor at Stow-on-the-Wold. By diligent study at night, of mathematics, geometry, and trigonometry, he acquired the mastery of the elements of his profession, which then comprised many things now conceded to the engineer.

One subject he took up, in addition to his other work, for which no text book had then been written, and it was indeed a *terra incognita* even to most men of learning, namely, the study of geology.

In following his occupation as a surveyor he traversed Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Warwick, and Somersetshire, and made continual observations on the soil, the trees, the rocks, and their fossils.

His first work of importance as a surveyor, the Somersetshire Coal Canal, enabled him to apply in practice the result of his previous observations, and to confirm two of the greatest facts in geological science,

which, demonstrated practically by William Smith more than 100 years ago, have been confirmed by all subsequent workers.

These facts are : first, that the several layers of rock from the New Red Marl (Trias) upwards followed one another in regular and orderly superposition, one overlying the other, and always following the same order ; and, secondly, that the fossil organisms, such as shells, echinoids, corals, and so forth, found in each, are characteristic (as a rule) of that particular formation, and serve to identify the beds wherever they have been met with.

“ This discovery of a mode of identifying the strata “ by the organised fossils respectively embedded therein “ led to the most important results.” (*Phil. Mag.*, 1833.)

From 1794 to 1799 William Smith remained in the service of the Somersetshire Canal Company, and during that time he visited, as their surveyor, all the important canals, locks, and embankments in various parts of England, with a view to facilitating his work on the Coal Canal.

In these journeys he continually tested his previous and more local observations, on the orderly succession of the rocks, and the constancy of the special fossils found embedded in each formation, and was able to prove to his own satisfaction the truth of his theory.

In 1799 he drew up his first table of the order of succession of the British strata, and although he did not publish it until long afterwards, a copy was sent by his friends the Rev. Benjamin Richardson and the Rev. J. Townshend to Professor Sedgwick at Cambridge, and has since been preserved in the Museum of the Geological Society of London.

In the next fifteen years William Smith, in the pursuit of his professional work as a surveyor and

engineer, travelled far and wide on foot over England, and was occupied in draining lands, in irrigation works, in the protection of coasts, the guarding against landslips caused by springs, and in matters of water supply, for which he acquired a high reputation.

Lord Leicester, the Duke of Bedford, Sir Joseph Banks, and Mr. Crawshay were among his patrons, but although he was for years in receipt of a good income, he impoverished himself in order to carry out the one idea of publishing his cherished geological map. The original MS. or rough map, the outcome of innumerable observations made in his journeys, and which had been plotted down from day to day upon such topographical maps as he could procure, was after a time transferred to one of Cary's large maps of England and Wales, 8 feet 9 inches by 6 feet 2 inches.

By 1814 the four sheets in the vicinity of Bath were completely coloured, and some other portions were also in an advanced state. On 23rd May, 1815, he was able to exhibit a completely geologically coloured copy of his map at a meeting of the Board of Agriculture, and he received the award of £50 from the Society of Arts. Owing to the failure of some quarry property owned by him near Bath, in which he had invested all his savings, William Smith suffered a severe pecuniary loss, and this, added to the very large expense he had incurred in bringing out his map, compelled him to part with his beloved geological cabinet to the Trustees of the British Museum in 1816, together with a supplemental collection two years later (1818). These are now, happily, preserved in the Geological Department, and are of the very greatest interest historically, and worthy a pilgrimage to Cromwell Road to inspect.

William Smith also commenced the publication (in

parts) of an illustrated work entitled *Stratigraphical System of Organized Fossils*, and another entitled *Strata Identified by Organized Fossils*. They contain numerous coloured figures of fossils engraved by Sowerby, but, like his map, were too costly to yield any profit to the author. He received the award of the first Wollaston Gold Medal and Fund from the Geological Society in 1831, "as a great original discoverer in English geology, and especially for his having been the first, in this country, to discover and to teach the identification of strata, and to determine their succession, by means of their embedded fossils"

Professor Sedgwick (the Woodwardian Professor of Geology in Cambridge), who, as President of the Geological Society, occupied the chair, gave a brief but satisfactory history of Mr. Smith's career, and demonstrated the propriety of the award. Professor Sedgwick spoke as follows: "The men who have led the way in useful discoveries have ever held the first place of honour in the estimation of all who, in after times, have understood their works or trodden in their steps . . . I, for one, can speak with gratitude of the practical lessons I have received from Mr. Smith. It was by tracking his footsteps, with his maps in my hand, through Wiltshire and the neighbouring counties where he had trodden nearly thirty years before, that I first learned the subdivisions of the Oolitic series, and apprehended the meaning of those terms which we derive from him as our master, which have long become engrafted into the conventional language of English geologists, and also adopted by those of the Continent.

"If, in the pride of our present strength, we were disposed to forget our origin, our very speech would

“bewray us ; for we use the language which he taught
“us in the infancy of our science. If we by our united
“efforts are chiselling the ornaments and slowly raising
“up the pinnacles of one of the temples of nature, it was
“he who gave the plan and laid the foundations and
“erected a portion of the solid walls by the unassisted
“labour of his hands.”

The British Association (founded at York in 1831) held its second meeting at Oxford, and on this occasion the actual Wollaston Gold Medal (awarded to him the year previously by Sedgwick as President of the Geological Society) was handed to William Smith by Dr. Buckland, and he was further gratified by the announcement that in response to the united expression of English geologists, the Government of His Majesty King William the Fourth had granted Mr. Smith a pension of £100 a year.

It was one of his greatest pleasures to attend the annual gatherings of the British Association, where he met so many geological friends, who were glad to hail him by the title (conferred upon him by Sedgwick) that of the “Father of English Geology.”

In 1835 he attended the meeting of the Association in Dublin, and while there the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D

In 1839, when on his way to the British Association meeting (about to be held at Birmingham), he rested in Northampton, where he was taken ill, and died on the 28th August, in his 70th year.

Thus ended the life of one of the pioneers of the science of geology, who, by long and careful observation of the rocks around Bath, discovered the important fact that the several strata of that district were characterised by peculiar groups of fossils, and, applying this fact, was

enabled to identify the same beds in the most distant parts of our island, to construct sections, and to complete and publish in 1815 a geological map of England and Wales, the main features of which have remained but little varied by subsequent investigators during nearly a century.

From the foregoing very brief account of the labours of William Smith it will be seen that the two chief objects of the collection of fossils displayed in the hall of this Institution are to illustrate the two great facts in geology which his life work established, namely :

(1) The orderly superposition of the great series of sedimentary rocks ; and

(2) That the fossil organisms, shells, corals, echinoderms, &c., found in each sedimentary deposit are, as a rule, characteristic of that particular formation, and, like coins of the reigning sovereign, they serve to identify each stratum wherever it may be met with.

This, then, is the practical bearing on the economic side of geology which the collection is intended to teach us.

There is, of course, much more to be learnt even from so small a collection as the one we possess here.

These fossil remains can tell us something of the physical conditions under which each stratum was laid down, *e.g.* whether deposited as sediments in the sea or in freshwater lakes, or subaerially in sand-dunes or loess, or as peat-deposits, or under stalagmites in caves and fissures, or beneath showers of ashes and lapilli or streams of lava from a volcano such as Vesuvius, covering the cities of Herculaneum* and Pompeii,† or

* Buried under hard tufa.

† Overwhelmed by showers of ashes.

in the crevases of a glacier, or under avalanches from the slopes of mountains.

We may also learn somewhat of the climate of our earth in these remote times and its meteorological conditions, and may reconstruct for ourselves the landscape and picture its fauna and flora.

Or again, by means of its fossil remains, we can trace the gradual evolution of life upon the earth from a few simple and lowly forms of organised beings in the earlier epochs, to the vast assemblage of living beings that people earth and sea to-day.

Let us now take a brief glance at a few of these once living organisms whose remains have been left to us from the long buried past, and, by means of some illustrations, we may wander in imagination, over the hills of past years or along the ancient seashore, and watch what the tide of time casts up at our feet.

[Dr. Woodward here introduced a series of lantern slides illustrating the fossils characterising the various geological horizons, and gave a *viva voce* description of the same.]

LIST OF SLIDES EXHIBITED.

Portrait of William Smith.

William Smith's Map of England and Wales.

William Smith's Collection and Bust in British Museum (Natural History, Cromwell Road).

RECENT AND PLEISTOCENE.

Under Modern London (superficial deposits).

The Beaver, Walthamstow.

Molar tooth of *Elephas primigenius*.

The Mammoth (restored).

The gigantic Irish Deer.

The Sabre-toothed Tiger (*Machærodus*), Kent's Cavern.

Cavern of Gailenreuth.

PLIOCENE.

Crag Mollusca, *Buccinidæ*, "Whelks."

Crag Mollusca, *Pectunculus*, etc.

Skull of *Tetrabelodon*. Four-tusked elephant. (Miocene).

EOCENE TERTIARY.

Mollusca (Oligocene), *Pleurotoma*, *Neritina*, *Murex*, *Voluta*, *Cerithium*, *Rissoa*, *Melania*, *Cytherea*, *Ostrea*, *Corbula*.

Nummulites, Eocene, Bracklesham, &c., Carpathian, &c., &c., France, Pyrenees, Alps, Apennines, Atlas ranges, Egypt, Himalayas.

CRETACEOUS FORMATION.

Chalk Echini (Sea-Urchins). *Holaster*, *Discoidea*, *Cyphosoma*, *Echinoconus*, *Pyrina*, *Ananchytes* (*Echinocorys*), *Micraster*.

Chalk Mollusca. *Scaphites*, *Inoceramus sulcatus*, *I. undulatus*, *Turritiles*, *Terebrirostra lyra*, *Baculites anceps*, *Magas pumilus*, *Radiolites* (*Hippurites*) *Mortoni*.

Lr. Greensand Mollusca (Cretaceous).

Diceras, *Exogyra sinuosa*, *Crioceras*, *Gervillia*, *Inoceramus concentricus*, *Hamites*, *Ptychoceras*, *Cinulia*, *Gryphæa*, *Exogyra conica*.

Triceratops prorsus (Cretaceous), Wyoming.

Pteranodon longiceps, Marsh; Chalk, Kansas.

Hesperornis regalis, Marsh " "

Hesperornis regalis (restored) " "

Pythonomorpha, *Platecarpus*, and

Mosasaurus Hoffmani, Chalk Maestricht.

WEALDEN AND PURBECK.

Iguanodon Mantelli, Wealden, Hastings (restored).

Purbeck dirt-bed, Portland, with stems of Cycads,

Mantellia megalophylla, and *Mantellia microphylla*.

Living Cycad, *Encephalartos Kaffir*, Cape of Good Hope.

OOLITE TO LIAS.

Amphitherium Prevosti. }
Phascolotherium Bucklandi. } Great Oolite, Stonesfield.

Archæopteryx lithographica; long-tailed bird, with teeth, Solenhofen.

Archæopteryx lithographica (restored).

Belemniteuthis antiquus Pearce; Oxford Clay, Wilts.

Plesiosaurs (restored). Lias, Lime Regis.

Dimorphodon macronyx; Lias, Lyme.

Diplodocus Canegiei; Jurassic, Wyoming.

Pentacrinus briareus; Lias, Wurtemberg.

TRIAS.

Pariasaurus Bainii; Trias (Karoo Beds), South Africa.

Elginia mirabilis; Trias, Elgin.

Tridactyle Footprint of Reptile (and raindrop marks); Trias, Ct., U.S.A.

The maker of the Footprints; *Anchisaurus*; Trias, Ct., U.S.A.

Lariosaurus Balsami; Muschelkalk Perledo, Como, Italy.

PERMIAN.

Protriton, Permian, Bohemia.

Mastodonsaurus giganteus; Lr. Keuper, Wurtemberg (skull 4 feet in length). *Actinodon latirostris*; Lr. Permian, Saarbruck.

Transverse (magnified) section of tooth of *Mastodonsaurus giganteus*; Lr. Keuper, Wurtemberg.

PALÆOZOIC.

COAL MEASURES—CARBONIFEROUS FORMATION.

Alethopteris lonchitidis, a fern from the Coal Measures.

Lepidodendron, a tree of the Coal Measures.

Sigillaria with its root *Stigmaria*, Coal Measures.

Calamites with its leaves *Asterophyllites*, Coal Measures

Forest of Coal period (restored).

Eophrynus Prestvici (an Arachnide), Coal Measures.

Species of *Blatta* (cockroaches), Coal Measures.

Euphoberia, a myriopod of the Coal period.

CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE.

Glyphioceras hispanicum, Foord and Crick, Carbonifs, Asturias, Spain.

Fusulina Limestone, Carbonifs, Lr. Austria.

Crinoids from the Lr. Carbonifs L., Iowa, U.S.A.

DEVONIAN AND OLD RED SANDSTONE.

Stylonurus Lacoanus (Claypole), U. Devonian, Pa., U.S.A.

Cephalaspis Lyelli, Devonian, Hereford, and Scotland.

Pterichthys Milleri, Old Red Sandstone, Scotland.

SILURIAN.

Triarthrus Beckii, Silurian, N. America.

Crinoid, Silurian.

CAMBRIAN.

Olenellus Callavei, Cambrian, Shropshire.

Radiolaria, Palæozoic and Recent.

In conclusion Dr. Woodward said :

Notwithstanding the undoubted fact that William Smith had attained to a very correct knowledge of the great series of the Secondary Rocks in England, I think we may conclude that he had not time nor opportunity to make any very thorough investigation of the much larger series of the Palæozoic Rocks.

Nor need this surprise us when we remember that

before 1830 not 100 miles of railways had been laid down; very few collieries or ironworks had been opened; whilst steam power factories were as yet undeveloped.

Consequently Smith's opportunities of studying the older rocks were extremely limited, as comparatively few artificial excavations were then in existence, whilst their exposed natural surfaces offered less opportunities to the collector of fossils than the very numerous quarries and the long escarpments of the Jurassic and Cretaceous series afforded.

Nevertheless he had made considerable progress, and all that the vast army of geological workers have done since 1839 confirms the accuracy of Smith's original conclusions as to the orderly succession of the rocks and the certainty of their identification by means of their contained organisms.

It is interesting here to record that the work of classifying the horizons in the Carboniferous series by life-zones is actually now being carried out by a Committee of geologists appointed by the British Association, whilst the labours of Professor Lapworth, Messrs. Peach and Horne, Dr. J. E. Marr, W. G. Fearnside, Miss G. Elles, D.Sc., and Miss E. M. R. Wood (Mrs. Shakespear) and others, have for many years been similarly directed to the zoning of the Cambrian, Ordovician, and Silurian rocks, by their fossil contents.

Perhaps the highest tribute to William Smith's early labours is afforded by the fact, that wherever geologists have extended their investigations *abroad*, the same orderly succession of the rocks and their fossil contents has been met with, and their correlation is as undoubted. Their relative thicknesses, their colours, their degree of hardness may vary (our soft Chalk, for instance, being represented in the Lebanon by hard fissile Limestone),

but their chronological succession and the character of their fossil contents remain but little changed.

The only series containing special and peculiar features are those of certain localised terrestrial, lacustrine, and estuarine deposits which occur in various distant parts of the world, and often contain a land fauna and flora peculiarly their own.

The great Carboniferous series, in which are our productive Coal-measures, for example, are exceptionally widespread over the earth, and retain, as a whole, a remarkably persistent fauna and flora. Even where it has, to some extent, changed its ordinary characteristics, it is found that this peculiarity extends over a very wide and well-marked area.

Thus the "*Glossopteris* flora" of the Coal-measures marks the Carboniferous series in Brazil, in South Africa, in Australia, India, Bohemia, and Bavaria.

The Trias and Permian of Russia, with its peculiar and varied Anomodont and Theriodont reptiles, is met with in South Africa and India, and in our Triassic beds at Elgin in Scotland, in Cheshire and Warwickshire, and in North America.

Our own Wealden and Purbeck deposits in Sussex, the Isle of Wight, and Dorset are repeated in Hanover, in the Laramie beds of Western North America, and in Brazil.

The extensive ancient Tertiary lake-deposits of North America have yielded a special fauna; and the recent discoveries by Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S., in the Fayûm, Egypt, and other regions have also revealed certain peculiar groups of terrestrial mammals.

It is not improbable that the remarkable discoveries of mammalian and other remains in the "Pyrotherium beds" of Patagonia may be co-related with others in

Eastern Australia, one very peculiar form of Chelonian, *Miolania*, recently described by Dr. Arthur Smith Woodward, F.R.S., at least being common to them both.

There is abundant evidence to show, from the enormous thickness* and homogeneity of the Palæozoic deposits (Cambrian 30,000, Ordovician 8,000, Silurian 5,000, Devonian 10,000, Carboniferous 12,000, Permian 3,000 feet), that the earlier periods of geological time were vastly longer and their conditions much *more uniform* than those of later times, and that in these earlier times, life, though abundant, was less varied and much more simple.

There can be no doubt that the whole series of Secondary and Tertiary formations, probably three miles in thickness, have been built up by slow degrees out of the waste of the 15 miles or more of Primary or Palæozoic and Archæan rocks by the action of sub-aerial and marine agents of denudation—frost and snow, heat and cold, rain and rivers, and the sea.

The following table of the stratified rocks may serve to illustrate (by the figures attached to each formation) the relative thickness of the sedimentary deposits and their order of succession in the series.

It also shows the first appearance and duration of each of the great groups of organisms in time.

* Some ten miles or more of organic and sedimentary deposits. If to this we add five miles for the great Eozoic series, we obtain a faint notion of the vast thickness of the Primary rocks.

TABLE OF STRATIFIED ROCKS.

BY HENRY WOODWARD, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.

Periods.	SYSTEMS.	FORMATIONS.	LIFE-PERIODS.
TERTIARY, OR CAINOZOIC.	RECENT	Terrestrial, Alluvial, Estuarine, and Marine Beds of Historic, Iron, Bronze, and Neolithic Ages Peat, Alluvium, Loess Valley Gravels, Brickearths Cave-deposits Raised Beaches Pæliolithic Age Boulder Clay and Gravels	Dominant type, Man.
	PLEISTOCENE (250 ft.)		
	PLIOCENE (100 ft.)	Norfolk Forest-bed Series Norwich and Red Crag Coralline Crag (Diastian)	
SECONDARY OR MESOZOIC.	MIOCENE (125 ft.)	Ceningen Beds Freshwater, &c.	
	EOCENE (2,600 ft.)	Fluvio-marine Series (Oligocene) Bagshot Beds London Tertiaries } (Nummulitic Beds)	Dominant types, Birds and Mammals.
	CRETACEOUS (7,000 ft.)	Maestricht Beds Chalk Upper Greensand Gault Lower Greensand Wealden	
	NEOCOMIAN		
	JURASSIC (3,000 ft.)	Purbeck Beds Portland Beds Kimmeridge Clay (Solenhofen Beds) Corallian Beds Oxford Clay Great Oolite Series Inferior Oolite Series Lias	
	TRIASSIC (3,000 ft.)	Rhætic Beds Keuper Muschelkalk Bunter	
	PERMIAN or DYAS (500 to 3,000 ft.)	Red Sandstone, Marl Magnesian Limestone, &c. } Zechstein Red Sandstone and Conglomerate Rothliegende	Dominant type, Reptilia.
	CARBONIFEROUS (12,000 ft.)	Coal Measures and Millstone Grit Carboniferous Limestone Series	
	DEVONIAN & OLD RED SANDSTONE (5,000 to 10,000 ft.)	Upper Old Red Sandstone Devonian Lower Old Red Sandstone	Dominant types, Fishes, and Giant Crustacea.
	SILURIAN (3,000 to 5,000 ft.)	Ludlow Series Wenlock Series Llandovery Series May Hill Series	
PRIMARY OR PALÆOZOIC.	ORDOVICIAN (5,000 to 8,000 ft.)	Bala and Caradoc Series Llandeilo Series Llanvirn Series Arenig and Skiddaw Series	
	CAMBRIAN (20,000 to 30,000 ft.)	Tremadoc Slates Lingula Flags Menevian Series Harlech and Longmynd Series	Dominant type, Invertebrata.
	EOZOIC- ARCHÆAN (30,000 ft. ?)	Pebidian, Arvonian, and Dimetian Huronian and Laurentian	
	[Thickness unknown]	[No fossil remains as yet discovered]	

Range of Invertebrata and Plants in time.

Range of Fishes in time.

Range of Amphibia and Reptilia in time.

Footprints (of Birds ?) — Range of Birds in time.

Range of Mammalia in time.

With the progress of time many new forms of life have come into existence—but probably no differentiation of climate took place until the Triassic period—the earlier Floras and Faunas extending over all the land and seas of the globe successively during the vast and unmeasurable periods of the past.

I think we may justly conclude that beneath the varied and picturesque aspect of Nature, a slow but orderly succession of physical changes of land and sea have ever been in progress; these have reacted upon and have doubtless influenced the regular succession of life on the earth for countless ages in which it has existed, before man himself appeared upon the scene in which (for good or ill) he is now taking so active a part as a factor of change in this our modern Utopia.

Mr. T. M. RICKMAN, F.S.A. (Past-President), said he esteemed himself fortunate in being allowed to propose a vote of thanks to his dear old friend Dr. Woodward. For 30 years or more he had been in the habit of taking all his geological difficulties to Dr. Woodward, and getting from him valuable information and a perfectly clear description of all matters in connection with the study of that science. He remembered on one occasion a reference to Sir Richard Owen ("Owen, the knowing," as he used to be called) in respect of one of the very figures which had just been shown upon the screen—the tooth of a mammoth, which he (Mr. Rickman) had found while acting as surveyor in the gravel pits when the Natural History Museum was being erected. The question arose to whom it belonged, and the Office of Works and the British Museum authorities disputed the ownership until the tooth itself was entirely destroyed. He had hoped it would have been one of the relics of

the past added, as specially interesting, to the collection in the Natural History Museum.

He was particularly interested in the reference to Mr. Smith, who was a surveyor *par excellence*. The only connection that he could claim with Mr. Smith was that, in 1839, when he was to have been at the British Association Meeting, he (Mr. Rickman) was a boy in King Edward's School, the great hall of which was given up for the meeting. In that way he felt himself linked with the past.

In thanking Dr. Woodward for his Paper that evening, everyone must have in mind the valuable assistance that all interested in geology derived from the *Geological Magazine*, of which he was editor. The most varied information was contained in it, and the whole history of the progress of the knowledge of geology for something like 40 or 50 years had been chronicled by Dr. Woodward with the utmost care.

All surveyors were specially interested in geology, for they had to deal with the surface of the earth, which they could not properly study without becoming interested in the fossils. In every yard of ground that was dug would be found something that showed there had been life there.

One lesson which he thought might well be learnt was that those various creatures had come into existence one after another in accordance with a definite plan, and however beautiful their varieties may have been in the earlier stages, the production of the highest osteology, the human frame, was the end and perfection of them all. Our own bodies we ought to esteem as the highest representative of the power of nature, or nature's master, and as perhaps the most perfect apparatus which had ever existed.

Might he say, also, that for architects—he had always maintained that surveying was a branch of architecture—the study of geology was of great value. In his own opinion the interest in looking at the country, at the varied surfaces exposed in the cuttings of the rocks, was derived, to a great extent, from recognising the forces that had been at work. His own impression was that in the old Greek architecture there was a repetition of the forces of weight pressing on materials of different densities and different powers of resistance which were most perfectly represented in the beautiful mouldings, and that the influence on form of force and of weight might be traced through all perfect architecture.

Since he began to look into these matters, partly ^{or} under Dr. Woodward's guidance, he must say that he had derived greater pleasure from every journey he had taken and every walk in the country than ever before, and he would urge most strongly on all who had the time and opportunity to test for themselves the interest to be derived from studying, not merely the forms of the rocks, but the outline of the country, as showing the forces that had been at work.

There were places where, in the Dolomites for instance, one might see buildings represented in the rocks, as at Cortina. From Trient to Tione, also a Dolomite country, a photograph or a sketch would almost furnish a study for an architectural drawing. Then again the Corniche roads, north-west of Lago di Garda and the Riviera, cut through a variety of strata and showed the different classes of rock where the surfaces were broken. In England, every cliff in the Yorkshire district bore upon it the history of many changes, of many forces, and of the wonderful power of

the fossil-bearing strata to change their shape. In Scotland, a journey from Glen Urquhart to Beaulieu, and in Ireland a study of the surface of the rocks from Cape Clear to Kinsale, would show that any number of hours or days spent in the study of geology would be amply rewarded by the pleasure experienced in really understanding the meaning of the various forms.

Mr. T. A. DICKSON (Fellow) said he had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Dr. Woodward. He could not, like Mr. Rickman, claim to have been in touch with William Smith in 1839 ; but, living as he did in the neighbourhood of the town where William Smith died, he was pleased to think that a church in that town contained a bust of one who was well called "the Father of English Geology."

He was very glad to renew the acquaintance of some old friends on the screen, for some years ago he had spent a considerable time among the Coal-measures. He afterwards gave up this rather black work for pleasanter work above ground, but still he felt he owed a great debt to geology. He knew there were now many modern ways of finding water, but he was conservative enough, when looking for water, to have consulted a geologist to help him in his search. As Mr. Rickman had said, not only in work, but in recreation, especially in the country, one was able to appreciate the great work that William Smith had done in laying the foundation of an intelligent study of the formation of geological strata.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously,

Dr. WOODWARD, in reply, said at that late hour he would merely express his thanks for the cordial manner in which he had been received, and for the very kind vote of thanks which had been accorded to him.

It would give him very great pleasure if, at any time convenient to the Members of The Institution, they would meet him by pre-arrangement to pay a visit to the William Smith collection at the Natural History Museum. One heard of visits paid to various shrines, and, as he thought he might boast of having set up a shrine to "the father of English geology," he should be very glad if they would go with him to worship at that shrine, and see the original collection, which had involved immense labour at the time it was made, and which marked a distinct period in the advance of geological thought and methods. He was sure that the Members would be most cordially welcomed by the present Keeper of Geology, Dr. Arthur Smith Woodward, F.R.S., and the other officials of the Museum, and he, as an old ex-official, would be very proud to take part in the visit.

Dr. A. SMITH WOODWARD, Keeper of Geology, British Museum (Natural History) (Visitor), said, as the present holder of the position from which Dr. Henry Woodward had now retired, he should be most delighted if the Members of The Surveyors' Institution would arrange a visit to the Museum.

The Meeting then adjourned.

THE VENTILATION OF LONDON.

BY A. A. HUDSON, BARRISTER-AT-LAW (ASSOCIATE).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION held on Monday, February 11th, 1907, at 8 p.m.*

GEORGE LANGRIDGE (President) in the Chair.

The ventilation of London is a very wide subject, with which I can, of course, only deal in a very general way. The principles of the ventilation of London will apply to other densely populated towns, varying, however, according to local conditions.

It is not many years since that people were content to live in badly ventilated houses with low rooms, insufficient window space, bad drainage, and so on, and it may be that many would still be content to do so; but, from time to time, Acts of Parliament have been passed forcing owners to construct their houses according to proper principles, regulations being made with regard to the heights of rooms, ventilation in the rear of buildings, and the construction and ventilation of drains.

In consequence of this legislation, occupiers, whether they like it or not, are forced, for the good of the general public, to live under conditions far different from those of thirty or five-and-thirty years

ago. What would have then no doubt been thought a gross interference with the rights of owners and occupiers of property is now submitted to as one of the natural incidents of life in a populous town ; but although submitted to, it has not been without a struggle whenever the interpretation of the statutes pressed hardly upon the pockets of private individuals. Every one desires to see the end of enforced expenditure on all classes of property, but as centres of population become more closely packed, so means must be employed to make and enforce provisions for the health and safety of the public. The extent, however, to which individuals should be compensated where private interests are sacrificed for the benefit of the community, is always a matter for serious consideration.

VENTILATION OF STREETS.

In venturing now to submit to this Institution some suggestions with regard to the ventilation of streets, I hope that I shall not be thought to be advocating principles which are unreasonable in the interests of the general public. I feel, however, that this Paper should have been read upon a hot summer's day, and not at a time when we are trying to escape from cutting winds.

The ventilation of streets, from which the houses on each side thereof gain, to a large extent, their supply of fresh air, must of necessity be very important ; and it is this view of the subject with which I propose to deal.

Streets, like houses, depend for their natural ventilation upon diffusion, but chiefly upon the action of wind, which is caused by the unequal weight of air at different temperatures.

Now it seems to me that the general surface of the

more densely populated parts of London, looked at from the point of view of ventilation, is not the surface of the road, but a surface at a level varying in parts, but, speaking generally, about from 40 to 50 feet above pavement level. In the City no doubt the average height is much greater.

In order that I may be able the better to illustrate the subject, I want to draw a picture of the position of streets relative to the air which lies above them.

Anyone looking down upon London from a height would see a broad winding river, and on either side a dense mass of buildings broken here and there by green spaces and trees.

But if a closer view were taken from a high building, London in places would present a monotonous uniformity of houses, the chimney pots looking like reeds cut down to the ground, and below the surface formed by roofs and chimney pots there would be the streets and other spaces, looking like deep trenches and holes sunk below the surface. If these streets were cut in the ground, as one sometimes sees trenches cut in a peat bog, and the river were to overflow its banks, all these trenches would be filled with water, and the water would run over the flooded area in the direction of the stream. The result then would be that those trenches at right angles to the direction of the current would contain stagnant water, while the trenches running parallel to the stream would be washed from end to end by the current, and the water therefore in those trenches would be continually changing. To vary the picture a little, supposing the flooded area were studded here and there with stumps of trees, or suppose that there were inequalities in the ground, eddies would then be formed, and the surrounding hollow spaces and depressions

where the water otherwise would be stagnant, would be found to be in motion.

Applying this illustration to the air passing over the tops of houses the results are very similar. This is demonstrated in times of fog. Imagine a bank of fog brought up by the wind on a clear day; the fog will often be seen rolling down streets in the direction in which the wind is driving it, while side streets will remain practically clear. The chief difference between the picture I have drawn of a stream and the action of air is that in the case of the air the current does not always travel in the same direction—winds come from every quarter, though some winds are more prevalent than others. The streets, therefore, with change of wind, become ventilated in turn, the foul air being driven out of them, but their turn may, depending on the wind, be at long intervals, and in summer time, when there is often no wind at all, the whole of the air in the streets is stagnant, offering a very poor source of ventilation for the houses which abut on the streets.

The spaces to be ventilated in London do not consist only of streets. There are squares, and these, speaking generally, are well ventilated, because there being almost invariably a street at each corner, and sometimes two, every opportunity is given for cross draughts. There are, however, enclosed spaces at the back of houses formed by the houses in four streets backing on to a kind of internal square. These internal squares are generally very badly ventilated. In many cases the entrance to them is by archways only, and in such cases there can be no through currents of air or cross ventilation. In other cases only one side or part of a side may be open, thus only allowing ventilation with one particular direction of wind.

The relative degree of purity of town, suburban, and country air is dealt with by Professor Carnelly and others in a paper read before the Royal Society in 1887, and they find that the average carbonic acid and organic matter are much lower in suburban than in town air, and presumably they would be still less in country air.

The best natural ventilator London has is the River Thames, because, it being a well-known fact that water changes its temperature less quickly than air, the result is that currents of air are created owing to the differences of temperature between the air and the water. The fact that the river is tidal is also of much importance in this connection.

The London parks are also most important ventilators; here the dew on the grass and the water of the lakes all cause draughts, apart from and beyond the fact that the large area of these parks enables the upper strata of air to descend.

The Thames and these large open surfaces ventilate, however, little more than the houses fronting on to them. The openings which the streets make at the edges of the park, and at the Thames side, are comparatively speaking so small that the air is not driven far down them; and it can only be driven down them when the wind is in the right direction.

WIND EDDIES.

I have, so far, assumed that the tops of the houses are more or less on a level; but, if there is great irregularity, eddy-winds are produced which very much improve the ventilation of streets and other spaces on which buildings abut.

Eddy-winds are a most important means of ventila-

tion, and many illustrations might be given, but I propose to give only three.

If anyone cares to walk round the Russell Hotel, even on a comparatively calm day, he will find that the eddy-winds are so strong that he will probably get his hat blown off. These eddy-winds are caused by the Russell Hotel being carried up to a very much greater height than the surrounding buildings. The wind striking against it, is diverted and carried down to the ground. In the same way when a post stands in a stream or a rock rises in the sea there is a constant eddy of water going down to the bed of the stream or the sea, causing sometimes a scour for a considerable distance.

Another example of eddy-winds is the effect caused by the wind striking a cliff. The wind hits the face of the cliff, rises up over the face, taking a curved course, and coming down again to the ground some distance beyond, the intervening space being comparatively free from wind. This curious action of the wind is given as the reason for cattle falling over cliffs. They feed with their backs to a strong wind, and finding that they get less wind by backing nearer to the cliff, they end in backing over the edge.

Another example, which must be familiar to every architect, is that a chimney shaft rising from the eaves at the side of a steep roof invariably produces smoky chimneys in certain winds, because the wind driving over the roof eddies down the flues.

From these considerations it would seem that flat pitched roofs, and streets with long rows of more or less level-topped houses, create very little eddies, and are therefore bad for ventilation, while streets with houses of irregular heights and frequent cross streets improve ventilation. A street is said sometimes to be very

draughty. This must be caused either by rising ground not far distant, or by lofty buildings or cross streets, or by some great inequality of temperature of its surroundings, such as would be caused for instance by close proximity to a river.

Architects who are fond of Gothic architecture will be pleased to hear that buildings with gables, steep pitched roofs, and irregular skyline, seem better for ventilation than the square blocks of houses produced for cheapness by the speculative builder, because the steep roofs create more eddy-winds.

The much-abused sky-signs might have a new life, for they might not only be used for advertising, but for the purpose of producing eddies, or arresting the currents of air and drawing them down into the streets. They, however, would probably not give equal pleasure to the lover of art, though a sky-sign might be made artistic.

Movement of the air is of the highest importance, for it enables hot and humid atmospheres to be borne with less discomfort or lassitude.

Comparing winter with summer, the winter ventilation of towns would seem to be very much better than the summer ventilation, first, because winds in winter are stronger and more frequent, secondly, because currents of air are caused by the heat of the houses.

In summer the houses are approximately at the same temperature as the streets ; but in winter, all the houses being heated, currents of air are created by the cold air being drawn down to supply the place of the hot air given off by the houses.

In summer time the streets might be washed and flushed down with water more frequently, to render them as clean as possible, and also to create, to some extent, currents of air by changing the temperature

of the roads and pavements by the cold water with which they are flushed.

There is also less necessity for ventilating the streets in winter time, because there is less opportunity for the breeding of germs by the action of the heat of the sun upon manure and refuse, and hence putrefaction is less active.

THE NECESSITY FOR VENTILATING STREETS.

The necessity for the ventilation of streets, I think, must be obvious, even assuming that there is nothing obnoxious in the streets themselves which ought to be drawn away, or blown away, by the action of wind, for not only do houses draw their air from the streets, but many inhabitants of London take almost their only exercise in them. It cannot, unfortunately, be said that the streets are free from obnoxious matters containing germs injurious to health, notwithstanding the modern methods of cleaning and flushing.

In the first place there is the dropping of the horses, which, in certain states of the atmosphere, rapidly decomposes, and there is the wood pavement saturated with offensive matter; a nest for germs, to be carried hither and thither by traffic (including our boots) and by flies and dust.

Besides these particular pollutions the dust pails put out every morning along the lines of streets, containing filthy refuse with no attempt at deodorisation, are another source of impurities in the air. Though it may be said that these pails are cleared away in the course of an hour or two, at the same time no very great care is taken to see that parts of the refuse are not left on the pavement. This refuse is often carted away

in open carts, and even when the carts have covers these are more often open than shut.

Again, in addition to these direct causes of bad air and bad smells, it must be remembered that the bulk of the sewers which run under the streets, taking, as they do, the sewage from the houses, are ventilated directly into the streets. By that I mean that, although the drains are trapped, yet if, owing to pressure or want of water in the traps, the sewer gas does escape; the place into which it is intended to escape is the street, and not into the houses looking on to the street.

Some years ago, when local authorities were beginning to take up seriously the subject of efficient drainage, it was suggested that the house drains should not be trapped as they entered the sewer, but that each house should, by means of a ventilating pipe, assist the ventilation of the main sewers. In fact I know a case in which the local authority refused to allow an owner to trap his house drain as it entered the sewer. There were many objections to ventilating shafts without a trap between the house drain and the sewer, because the foul air from the sewer would have been discharged just above the house tops in great quantity and not sufficiently far away to prevent the foul air being driven into the top windows.

The result of the present system is that, while the streets are undermined by elongated cesspools supposed to be sealed, there is in fact nothing to prevent sewer gas in time of suddenly diminished atmospheric pressure or in times of drought discharging into the streets in comparatively large quantity.

The sewer gas is most likely to escape during a period of cyclone. The air is then lighter and the pressure is reduced. This may be illustrated by an instance of the

escape of gas in coal mines. Recently, when the weather was anti-cyclonic and exceedingly cold for some days (the pressure then being increased), a cyclonic period followed, with the result that, the pressure of the air being released, several coal mine explosions took place owing to the escape of gas from the coal.

It is possible that some improvement may be effected in these matters by cleansing and deodorising streets and refuse, and by efficiently ventilating the sewers by tall shafts, or by efficiently cleansing the sewers by flushing, but at present the state of some of the streets is deplorable, especially in hot weather. Wood pavements have been laid down to deaden sound, but they appear to be injurious to general health by breeding bacteria, and they affect the eyes and throat by the peculiar form of dust which they give off in the shape of minute particles of wood fibre. But beyond the actual pollution of the air by offensive matters allowed to be deposited in the streets or to remain there, there is the deterioration or using up of the air by human beings, and the increasing use made of the air by motors and by all kinds of machinery. The action of motors in stirring up germ-laden dust is a very serious item.

VENTILATION OF HOUSES ABUTTING ON STREETS.

It seems to me that architects will require to reconsider the use to which windows are put facing on to streets, and it may be that, in future, windows in many streets will have to be used purely for the admission of light, and not for any other purpose, certainly not for air.

The difficulties of using windows for ventilation are, first, that the air which is let in is often stagnant, or, to

use another expression, used up, and even if it is not used up, it is filled with impurities and is unhealthy. But whether the air is healthy or not, the smells from street are often most unpleasant, especially from wood pavements and from the incomplete combustion of petrol used in motor cars. Even assuming that all these conditions were improved so that the air to be obtained from the streets was pure and free from smell, there is still the ever-increasing *noise* in the streets from motor 'buses and motor cars, besides the ordinary goods and carriage traffic, which will probably entirely prevent the opening of windows unless some effective method is adopted for reducing the noise. Street calls and organs have now been very much checked; cobble pavement and granite setts have been for the most part removed, and perhaps some better form of traction may be the means of rendering streets less noisy in the future.

But beyond all these difficulties in the way of the open window, there is the dust, often in a very injurious form, namely, dust composed of minute wood fibre from the wood pavement, heavily laden with bacteria derived from horse dung, which I have already referred to.

In the paper read before the Royal Society to which I have referred, it is stated that Miquel finds that the number of micro-organisms is much greater in the centre of a town than in the suburbs. This is doubtless due to the stir in the town raising dust. The fact that the number of organisms is greater during the day in a town than in the night is what might be expected for the same reason. Less smoke from the chimneys is discharged at night. A further factor that tends to purify the air at nightfall is the dew, which condenses upon particles floating in the air and causes them to be deposited.

SOURCE FROM WHICH AIR IS TO BE OBTAINED.

Fresh air must be found somewhere until liquid air has become sufficiently cheap for ordinary use. If air has to be found, there are only two places from which it can be obtained, viz. the back and the top of the houses, if it cannot be obtained from the streets.

If it should be necessary in the future to design or alter houses so as to use the windows looking on the streets to obtain light only, the ventilation would chiefly have to be derived from shafts running down the middle of the house, unless the spaces at the back of houses are subjected to some great improvement.

It is possible that the fresh air travelling over London can be caught by screens and drawn down central shafts, and if these shafts were kept as they would be under the control of the owners they could be kept absolutely clean. In this way the occupants of many houses might be more likely to breathe fresh air than they would be by drawing their ventilation from either the fronts or backs of their houses. It may be that windows might be used in the day time and the shafts at night, for while noise may be tolerated in the day time it cannot be at night. Good ventilation of dwelling houses into the open air at night is important, because the air, as shown by Professor Carnelly, is purer then than during the day, and because these houses are occupied.

It will, I think, be also necessary in the future to ventilate buildings in many more cases by mechanical means, and probably by electric power, but whichever system is adopted, whether the extraction of foul air (admitting fresh air by inlets) or the better method of forcing in fresh air and driving out the foul air, *the source from which the fresh air is allowed or forced to*

enter should be pure. There are difficulties in both methods to which I do not propose to refer.

The difficulty of drawing fresh air from the backs of houses is that the backs of houses are not as a rule kept as clean as they should be, and the gathering ground for the fresh air is not all that could be desired. The surface of the internal squares formed by the backs of houses is often occupied by stable buildings, and in many cases filled with a motley collection of low buildings and decaying rubbish. The ventilation of these spaces is sometimes even worse than that of the streets, there being no through draught to carry away the impurities or the stagnant air in them. The refuse in these places is often such as would not be described as a nuisance, yet dead trees decaying vegetation, and polluted soil must in the long run be as injurious to health as a positive nuisance of a more acute type. The physical deterioration observed in persons living in towns is possibly often due to chronic sub-acute poisoning from causes similar to this.

These spaces at the back of houses should not be permitted to be closed in by houses on all sides. The existing building regulations prescribing the angles at which the backs of buildings should be constructed are of quite minor importance compared with provision for allowing access of air to the rear of buildings.

The subject of the right to air at common law is in an undecided state, and it is unfortunate that the case of *Chastey v. Acland* as regards the right to air was compromised. In that case, which went to the House of Lords, precisely the same question arose as I have been calling attention to. Certain backs of houses at Exeter formed an oblong with three sides closed; the defendant built up the fourth side or, so to speak, corked the bottle, and the plaintiff claimed that

the access of air to his house (one of the houses backing on to this oblong space) was injured.

PURITY OF AIR AT DIFFERENT HEIGHTS.

There is another part of my subject, namely, the relative purity of air at different heights.

Of course, if all the houses were to be built higher, those who lived in the top storeys would breathe fresher air undoubtedly, but those who happened to live in the lower storeys would be worse off than if the houses were kept at their present height.

I am not suggesting, therefore, that the height of the buildings in London generally should be increased ; but I think that tall blocks of buildings here and there distributed throughout London would constitute more or less health resorts for those who lived in the upper storeys, whilst those who lived in the neighbourhood of these high buildings would have the ventilation of their houses vastly improved by the currents of air caused by the eddies round these lofty buildings.

I saw it stated in *The Lancet* that it is well known that on the earth's surface at normal level we practically exist in a sediment of bacteria, but, as we rise above this level, so the number of organisms sensibly diminishes, until at last at great heights they cease to exist at all, and the air is bacteriologically pure and sterile. The difference is even marked between the ground floor and the top floor of an ordinary building. And what bacteria there are on the top floors of buildings are less likely to be distributed owing to the absence of flies. I know, from my own experience in living in a flat some years ago, about 60 feet from the ground, a fly was never seen, unless it was brought up on someone's clothes or

on goods; as, therefore, flies do not exist at even moderate heights, one enemy, at any rate, which I believe is responsible for carrying bacteria, is absent.

While referring to the advantages of living in lofty buildings, the disadvantages of living in the lower floors of ordinary buildings should be considered, and in this connection I should like to call attention to the vitiated air which exists in the basements used for shop purposes. It must be within the knowledge of everyone who has done any shopping in such premises that, after a short time, the exhaustion felt is very great, and an escape into the fresher air of the street is necessary, though that, in some cases, is but a poor substitute for really fresh air. At the same time it must not be forgotten in considering the ventilation of rooms that the temperature, humidity, and movement of the air are important factors. Dr. M. H. Gordon says, in his valuable report on the ventilation of the House of Commons, that "The subjective symptoms found by Flügge and his associates to be induced by air that had exceeded the limit as regards temperature and humidity were described as 'feelings of inconvenience, oppression, lassitude, giddiness, nausea, &c.,' symptoms that were found to be relieved at once by reducing the temperature and humidity of the air. On the other hand, so long as this combined factor was kept below the limit mentioned, there was no evidence of any injurious effect, even though the proportion of exhaled carbonic acid exceeded the maximum ever recorded as having been found in the air of a crowded room." With regard to the movement of air, he says: "Dr. J. S. Haldane found that 'when the subject of experiment was at rest, and the air environment still, the point at which the temperature regulation of the body began to fail (as

“ ‘ proved by careful observation on himself and others
“ ‘ with the thermometer) was when the wet bulb
“ ‘ temperature of the air rose above 88° F. In moving
“ ‘ air, however, a wet bulb temperature up to about
“ ‘ 93° F. could be borne without abnormal rise of body
“ ‘ temperature, provided that the body was at rest.
“ ‘ During muscular work, on the other hand, in still
“ ‘ air the maximum temperature that could be endured
“ ‘ without abnormal rise of body temperature was very
“ ‘ much lower, viz., for a person stripped to the waist,
“ ‘ about 78° F.’ ”

The question of the ventilation of basements is important, not only because of the number of shop assistants employed in such places, but also because of the very large number of domestic servants, both male and female, who spend the greater part of their lives in basements. The basement to a private house, however, has the area as a means of ventilation, while the shop basements do not appear to have in many cases any natural means of ventilation at all.

The only legislation hitherto intended to provide proper ventilation for rooms has been, I think, confined to cases where numbers of persons are employed, and in such cases there is a stipulated amount of cubic space for each person ; but cubic space is no test as to the purity of air, and if the air is impure the fact that few persons have to breathe it should not be allowed to be any argument against providing fresh air. It would be no answer to a complaint that a coal mine was badly ventilated to say that only a few miners were employed or that there were so many cubic feet of air to each miner. Cubic contents may if excessive even produce the opposite results to what one would expect. In the paper before referred to, read before the Royal Society, Professor Carnelly states that

after the cubic space of a bedroom is increased beyond 1,000 cubic feet per person the impurities show a slight increase, and he suggested the following simple explanation: "A large bedroom of say 3,000 cubic feet has "usually about the same means of ventilation as one of "only 1,000 cubic feet: consequently the air will be "changed less frequently in the larger than in the "smaller room."

If persons employ others, whether few or many, and require that they should carry on their occupation or service in basements, I do not think it would be unreasonable to legislate that the air should be kept pure, according to government tests. Those who work in factories have been for some time protected by legislation from injury by fire, and now every one else in London, under the London Building Acts Amendment Act of 1905, living in certain kinds of buildings is to be so protected. It is only one more step to say that people should be protected by legislation from injury by foul air, especially as foul air is certain to cause injury, while fire is often a remote risk. It has been proved that the death rate increases as the air becomes more and more impure, and especially among children. Poverty and insufficient food, however, must be taken into account. Professor Carnelly found that the death rate among children under five in one-roomed houses was nearly four times as great as in four-roomed houses, while the general death rate was about twice as great. He also found that the total number of micro-organisms detected by his method of experimenting was about six and a half times as great in one-roomed houses as in four-roomed houses.

It may be that mechanical means will have, in certain cases, to be adopted to force fresh air into basements and other subterranean places. Speaking

generally, mechanical ventilation is far better than natural ventilation, because in all cases of natural ventilation there is a risk that the air in one part will be much more impure than in other parts and the efficiency of the process is more dependent upon outside conditions. On the other hand mechanical ventilation, though it increases the "airing," may break down. Probably some compromise between the two would be better than either. Professor Carnelly in referring to the ventilation of schools says: "The all-important argument for mechanical ventilation is that it maintains a certain standard of purity, and unless some simpler method which will maintain a similar standard can be devised its adoption in crowded schools seems to be very much required."

The inspectors to be employed in the examination of polluted air will have to qualify in a severe test as to their sense of smell. Dr. M. H. Gordon in his report on the ventilation of the House of Commons says that "it is exceedingly doubtful if any objective test of the offensive odour of air polluted by the exhalations of human beings in a closed room will ever be equal in delicacy to the test of the subjective feelings. It is of interest in this connection to refer to a valuable point cited by Dr. Hurtley in his chemical report, namely, that the delicacy of the human sense of smell has recently been the subject of quantitative investigation by one of the most distinguished chemists of the day—Professor Berthelot, of France. Professor Berthelot selected two substances possessed of powerful odour, musk and iodoform, and he carefully ascertained the smallest amounts of each of them perceptible by the sense of smell."

Dr. M. H. Gordon goes on to state that, according to

the figures of Professor Berthelot, "the human sense
" of smell is about a million times as delicate an index
" of the presence of musk as is the spectroscope of the
" presence of sodium, and the latter test exceeds in
" delicacy the ordinary chemical test for exhaled carbonic
" acid by about the same extent." He also says "that as
" the sense of smell is a frequent means by which the
" efficiency of ventilation is judged by the public, it is
" well to bear in mind the enormous delicacy of this
" test as compared with the objective tests at present
" available."

Dr. M. H. Gordon summarises this part of the subject as follows: "Regarding as a whole the tests by which
" the efficacy of a ventilation process for cleansing the
" air of a given air space can be judged, it would appear
" that no objective tests at present available can in any
" way compare with the subjective sense of smell for
" delicacy in detecting the odoriferous portion of such
" organic pollution as may have been added to it in the
" exhalations of those present."

As the sense of smell is so good a test, it must appear to most people that some of the tube railways are excellent examples of the necessity of ventilating subterranean places.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I would suggest, first, that the public duty of cleaning and watering streets should be much more carefully performed to prevent pollution; that those in authority who have the control of high buildings should sanction and encourage them in selected places for the purposes of ventilation; that legislation should provide means to prevent the erection of continuous blocks of houses of

uniform height; that buildings generally should be ventilated by drawing their air from prescribed heights above the roof; that sky-signs and anything likely to create irregularities in the tops of buildings should be encouraged; and that special statutory provisions should be made for the ventilation of basements, to prevent the closing in of the spaces in the rear of buildings, and to ensure an adequate supply of pure air.

We are already fully acquainted with the sanitary inspector: we shall have to get accustomed to the fire-escape inspector who will soon make his appearance, and it is only another phase to introduce the air and ventilation inspector.

I think I may say, without any medical knowledge, that anything which tends to reduce the physical capacity to resist disease is an injury to health; but whether there be an injury to health or not, it is certain that anyone who has to inhale vitiated air or spend sleepless nights (owing to noise) is not in the best condition to carry on his profession or calling.

Much of the best of the manhood of this country finds its way to centres of population, and it is only right, and a national duty, that the State should provide by legislation for the health and vigour of the workers in great towns, so that the nation as a whole may compete with the active brains and bodies of the inhabitants of new countries.

Mr. H. T. STEWARD (Past-President) said it was with very great pleasure that he rose to propose a vote of thanks to his old friend Mr. Hudson for the time and trouble he had taken in writing the Paper and

coming to read it for the edification and instruction of the Meeting.

The Paper touched upon a great many subjects which he had no hesitation in saying, for himself, that he was quite incapable of dealing with, for they went far beyond his knowledge and experience; but at any rate it furnished the Members with ample food for thought, and contained a great many suggestions which would well repay careful consideration at their leisure, with the result of not only educating their minds, but of stimulating them to do whatever lay in their power to assist in improving the health of London generally.

He was not at all certain in his own mind that he was not rather too old to agree with quite all the modern ideas and nostrums which were prescribed in the present day; but, at the same time, he had no doubt that, as science progressed, so the best means of promoting human health and happiness would be adopted.

It could not be doubted that London was now a much healthier city than formerly: the average death rate was he believed lower than ever before, and people certainly lived to be older. If one looked down the obituary column of *The Times*, for instance, he thought it would be found that we lived to be not only as old, but even older than our forefathers. Such papers as that which Mr. Hudson had read could not fail to throw light upon, and promote interest in, the conditions which made for the public health and well-being.

Mr. HOWARD CHATFIELD CLARKE (Fellow) said it gave him great pleasure to second the vote of thanks, for he felt, as he was sure all present did, the great debt which The Institution owed to any member of the Bar who read such a Paper as Mr. Hudson's. He thought

one of the greatest advantages which The Institution enjoyed was its close connection with members of the Bar and the kindly interest which they took in the surveyor's work.

He felt, with Mr. Steward, that this was a very wide subject to discuss, but he thought that Mr. Hudson had hit one or two points very neatly, and had shown that it was necessary, for the general good of the community, to sacrifice something of personal profit. Owners would not in future, perhaps, be able to get quite so much out of their buildings or land as in the past; but, for the preservation of health in big towns, especially in such a city as London, measures must be taken to improve the condition of places where the atmosphere was vitiated. Though there might be differences on some points, on which he would not venture an opinion, such as the cost of running steamboats on the river, he thought all would agree that it was worth while even to go to some expense in the interests of the health and happiness of the community at large. But if he ventured too far in that direction he felt he should be going beyond the bounds of the discussion.

He thought Mr. Hudson had dealt very clearly with the question of high buildings. He knew that, on some estates, for instance the Duke of Westminster's, the owners allowed high buildings at the corners of streets, and, at a certain distance back, insisted that the buildings should be lower, so that there might be a good passage of fresh air. This was also dealt with by the Building Acts (Amendment) Act, in the case of buildings in new streets 40 feet away from the main street, not only for the purpose of air, but, he presumed, for the passage of light. With reference to Mr. Hudson's view that irregular heights of buildings in streets improved the passage of

air, he, the speaker, thought that the Commercial Road or the Mile End Road, in the east of London, where the roadways were of immense width, with low houses on either side, should be some of the healthiest parts of the town, if the population were not too dense; for there was an ample passage of air over and around the houses, which averaged little more than cottage height.

Narrow streets, like those which formerly existed round Drury Lane and the neighbourhood, were terrible places. The heights of the houses averaged 50 or 55 feet, and they had, practically, no yards of any kind whatever. Many had now, he was glad to say, been condemned and demolished.

With the author's remarks about basements, he was sure all would agree. In the City of London many clerks were employed in these basements and had to work in them all day. He remembered, when a young man, suggesting a scheme by which air could be conveyed to the basement, by building a well-hole right up from the basement level to a skylight open to the heavens above the ground floor level. Thus it was possible to have ventilation from the front and the back of the building, or, if not to the back, then to a well-hole at the side.

Many other important points were raised by the author, especially that as to the non-trapping of house drains before their junction with the sewer, which system, he was sorry to see, was still permitted in some parts of London. He knew of one district where the authorities not only permitted this, but allowed two houses to drain into the same drain, which went untrapped into the sewer.

He knew there were several present who could speak with more knowledge and experience of the subject than he could, so he would conclude by thanking the

Chairman very sincerely for allowing him the opportunity of seconding a very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Hudson.

Mr. WILLIAM WOODWARD (Fellow) begged leave to add his thanks to those already expressed to Mr. Hudson, and before he made a few remarks on the Paper he should like to congratulate his friend, Mr. Chatfeild Clarke, for his mild suggestion, made very tentatively, for an increase in the rates.

The subject might be said to be a fresh one, and he quite agreed with the reader of the Paper that, if it had been read at the end of July or the beginning of August, it would have been easier to appreciate the advantage of cooling breezes. If anyone wanted to know what an eddy of wind really was, let him try the entrance to the Baker Street or some other tube station, where he had not only found some difficulty in holding his hat on, but, though he was not a very light weight, had not found it easy to keep his feet.

He quite agreed with Mr. Hudson that irregularity in the heights of buildings did increase draught. This was particularly noticeable in narrow alleys, where a current of wind was often found which did not exist in the wider streets. Varying heights of buildings in London would also certainly conduce to that picturesqueness of architecture which was so desirable in a city. If healthy air were to be found in any great town it was surely in London, and perhaps the different heights of buildings did secure that end. Chicago might be mentioned as an example of buildings at different heights, but whether it would be desirable to have Chicago buildings of 42 storeys in London, merely to

create wind eddies, he did not know. Possibly a certain body in Spring Gardens might raise objections.

As to open spaces, he agreed with Mr. Hudson on the importance of not closing in quadrangles, and if an instance of the fallacy of so doing were necessary it could be found in the block of workmen's dwellings erected in Newport Market. There was a quadrangle with an opening on one side only, and it was found that, even in winter, the air in the quadrangle was vitiated. Who was responsible for such a building he could not say.

With regard to the shafts which Mr. Hudson proposed, he conceived there might be some difficulty, particularly in blocks of flats. One tenant might close his windows to prevent the air coming through them, and desire to get as much as possible from the shaft, and perhaps his neighbour might be of an entirely opposite mind. The result would probably be that one or other would take steps which would eventually lead him to a place where he would get all the ventilation he could desire.

When one considered the central district of London, with all the squares between, say, Tottenham Court Road and Pentonville, it was evident that the man who laid out that part had a keen idea of the healthiness of open air. He did not, as was now so frequently done, cover the whole area of his site with bricks and mortar, but left magnificent open spaces.

He agreed with Mr. Hudson that the River Thames had been well called "the lungs of London." He was not sure that he agreed as to the height at which one first got the benefit of that river, but he thought that the Thames must have a great effect on the air of London for some considerable distance from its banks.

One observation in the latter part of Mr. Hudson's Paper filled him with alarm. In the last paragraph but two it was said, "We are already fully acquainted with "the sanitary inspector"—(we were)—"we shall have to "get accustomed to the fire-escape inspector, who will "soon make his appearance"—(we should)—"and it is "only another phase to introduce the air and ventilation "inspector," and if he understood Mr. Hudson rightly, he seemed also to promise the introduction of a smell inspector.

Feeling, as he always did, the utmost possible respect for the controlling authorities of the metropolis, he could only say that when that smell inspector arrived in his district, no matter by whom appointed, he hoped he should be able to leave this great metropolis and go to the Polar regions, where he could at least be sure of enjoying the most healthy atmosphere one could find.

Mr. C. E. ALLAN (Associate) said he thought the subject of Mr. Hudson's Paper, for which he should like to add his expression of thanks, was a very wide one, and very nearly connected with another of which we should hear a good deal more during the next few years: he referred to the question of town planning. We knew that the Traffic Commission had suggested a Committee to be appointed to deal with the matter, and the feeling throughout the country was that the authorities of all populous towns should work on some comprehensive plan for laying them out; to provide, not only for the traffic, but also for the healthy ventilation of streets and houses.

He believed that in Germany such a system had been carried out in many towns on a very elaborate scale, and that in some places the height of houses was regulated so as not to interrupt the influence of the prevailing

winds. In other parts high houses were allowed in order to create wind-eddies; in fact, town planning in Germany had become a scientific matter, and he thought the younger generation of English surveyors might well give attention to that subject. He believed it would not be many years before London began to consider the importance, not only of beauty and accommodation for traffic, but also of the ventilation of the town.

It must not be forgotten that, after all, the subject of ventilation was not so very new. In past years, when there was not anything like the present dense population in England, our ancestors were quite aware of the necessity for open spaces. An Act of Parliament of the year 1656, when England had a rather progressive ruler in the person of Oliver Cromwell, provided that no house was to be erected in the suburbs of London, or within ten miles, unless four acres of land were allotted to it. He feared that statute had soon fallen into disuse; but it was apparent that the subject of open spaces and fresh air was present in the minds of the legislators of that day.

The Paper was full of suggestions for improvement, and he hoped that surveyors and architects would give their attention to the matter, and that men of science would furnish for their guidance still more statistics as to how and when bacteria got into the streets, and the influence of their presence on the health of the inhabitants.

Mr. G. L. PEPLER (Professional Associate) said he would like to ask Mr. Hudson two questions. First, if the proposed dam in the Lower Thames were made, would it, in his opinion, affect the ventilation of London, as the Thames would then be no longer a tidal river?

Again, with regard to the suggestion of a central ventilating shaft drawing air from above, how would this source of air supply be affected by the presence of smoke?

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously,

Mr. HUDSON, in reply, thanked the Members for their kindness in according him so hearty an acknowledgment of his efforts. He always felt sure, in coming to The Surveyors' Institution, of receiving a kindly and sympathetic hearing.

It was suggested by Mr. Woodward that London would be very much more picturesque if the buildings had more uneven outlines, and with that he was quite prepared to agree; but he thought the chief wind-eddies would be caused by very large blocks, not by a comparatively small obstruction, like the tower of a church or a tall thin building, but rather by heavy blocks, like the Russell Hotel or Queen Anne's Mansions.

With regard to ventilation shafts, he was afraid he had been misunderstood. He had no intention of suggesting such a shaft as was frequently seen in flats, where all the windows of different buildings looked into it, but he rather had in his mind a private house where the greatest comfort was desired, and where one could, in summer, close the windows facing the street, and have at any time a supply of the higher pure air coming down the centre of the building. It might not be feasible, but either the streets must be cleared from dirt and filthy refuse and the noise stopped, or the windows must be closed and fresh air drawn from shafts. There must be a "gathering ground" for air somewhere.

He understood Mr. Steward to say that he was quite satisfied with the condition of affairs, and he fully agreed that nearly everyone liked to sit in a thoroughly comfortable room, though it might be stuffy. The death rate of London had been referred to, but that was not the only test. The question was whether one enjoyed the full amount of vigour; and he suggested that no one could conduct his business at his best, and with all his best energies, if he had to breathe vitiated air or sleep where his rest was disturbed by noise. It seemed to him that, if we were to hope to compete with the energy of nations like America or our own Colonies, we must make up our minds that we would no longer live in noisy streets and in vitiated air.

One speaker had asked if the closing of the River Thames by a dam would affect the air of London. He did not know that it would do so materially; but he thought the moving volume of water up and down the Thames induced a corresponding current of air, which must aid ventilation.

The same speaker also referred to the question of smoke. He had intentionally kept that out of his Paper, for the pollution of air by smoke was a very wide question. Smoke was everywhere, and he feared we must put up for the present with air more or less polluted by smoke. That might or might not be injurious; but what was wanted was air with oxygen in it, and not air filled with impurities, partly from decomposing matter in the streets and partly from the ordinary using up of the air by human beings, by animals and by all kinds of engines.

He would again thank the Meeting for the great kindness and attention and, if he might say so, the sympathy with which his Paper had been received. He

hoped he had introduced a subject which would be worth careful thought.

The PRESIDENT said he was sure all would agree with him that the subject was a most interesting one, and deserved careful consideration at the hands of surveyors. Fresh air must always be as vital a necessity as pure water.

It was rather singular that London, which had been growing so rapidly for so many years, had still a low death rate, and the public health seemed year by year to improve. He had no doubt that the railways, by opening up parts of congested London, and the presence of higher buildings had improved the currents of air. A great many of what were now the air spaces in London were, a few years ago, filled up very closely, but there were still very few houses, he feared, that had the four acres allotted to them by the Act of Oliver Cromwell. Whether in future we should be supplied with pure liquid air from the Welsh mountains, as was suggested in the case of water, he would not venture to predict.

The Meeting then adjourned.

THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1906.

BY AUBREY J. SPENCER (BARRISTER-AT-LAW).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION held on Monday, February 25th, 1907.*

GEORGE LANGRIDGE (President) in the Chair.

The Agricultural Holdings Act, 1906, was introduced into Parliament under the title of the Land Tenure Bill, and only received its present more appropriate title during its final stages. When first introduced it contained certain more drastic, and far-reaching alterations in the law relating to agricultural tenancies than are at present to be found in it; and without expressing any opinion on the political expediency or otherwise of the changes which have been made in it, I venture to say that its final shape, merely from a legal and drafting point of view, is a considerable improvement on its original condition.

I propose to go through the various sections of the Act *seriatim*, and to draw your attention to the changes in the law which they respectively effect.

SECTION 1, Subsection (1) substitutes, for the corresponding section of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1900, the following:

Where a tenant has made on his holding any improvement comprised in the First Schedule to this Act, he shall,

subject as in the Agricultural Holdings (England) Act, 1883 (in this Act referred to as "the principal Act"), and in this Act mentioned, be entitled at the determination of a tenancy on quitting his holding to obtain from the landlord, as compensation under the said Acts for the improvement, such sum as fairly represents the value of the improvement to an incoming tenant.

The only alteration effected by this section is the omission of the words, "Provided always that in estimating the value of any such improvement there shall not be taken into account, as part of the improvement made by the tenant, what is justly due to the inherent capabilities of the soil." This proviso was in Section 1 of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, and was repeated in the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1900.

The precise legal effect of this clause, now omitted, I have never been able to arrive at. As I have pointed out elsewhere, if pressed to its fullest extent, it might nullify any right to compensation at all, for it might be said that the value of almost any agricultural improvement, when once made, is due to the inherent capabilities of the soil. What is the value of drainage apart from the inherent capabilities of the soil? Again, fruit trees when past the age of re-planting, apart from the soil where they are planted and its inherent capabilities, would be of no value. Artificial manures when applied to land are only valuable because the soil has certain inherent capabilities. It is obvious, however, that it was never intended that the clause should be applied in this way, nor has it ever been thus applied in actual practice, so far as I know.

What, then, is the effect of the omission of these words? To take the extreme view as to the effect of their omission, I suppose it might be argued with some plausibility that if you do not consider the inherent

capabilities of the soil the landlord might, in certain cases, have to pay by way of compensation the whole value of the land in its improved state. The difficulty arises principally in the case of improvements of a permanent character. For instance, some land when undrained might if it continued in that condition be quite worthless to rent, but if drained might be of the annual rental value of say 30s. per acre; or the addition of buildings for stock or the provision of a water supply might make all the difference between a valueless and a valuable farm. It would not seem reasonable, and can scarcely have been intended, that a landowner should have to pay as compensation for such an improvement the difference between a capital sum based on the rental value of the land without the improvement, and as it would be with the improvement added. Such sum might be out of all proportion to the cost of effecting the improvement, and might practically eat up all the landlord's interest.

I do not think that the presence or absence of the provision as to inherent capabilities would justify valuations for compensation being made on either of these extreme views of the meaning of the Act. I submit that the clause was intended, perhaps unnecessarily, to guard against the compensation to the tenant including anything properly referable to the landlord's property, and that its omission is not intended or calculated materially to alter the basis of compensation. The key to the principles on which valuation of improvements should be based is, I submit, afforded by the latter words of this section, viz.: the compensation to be ascertained is "such sum as fairly represents the value of the improvement to an incoming tenant." That is of course not necessarily the actual cost of the improvement, but such

sum as an ordinary incoming tenant, with money at his disposal, would be willing to pay for the improvement, over and above what he would have paid in rent for the land minus the improvement, but bearing in mind the possibility of its being made.

The value of the land minus the improvement is not to be taken on the supposition that the improvement has not been, and could not be, made, but at what its value would be to a man capable of making, and willing to make the improvement. To take the instance of undrained land: the unimproved value is not simply its rental value to a tenant without the improvement, which may be nil, but its value assuming and remembering that it may and can be improved, by the expenditure of perhaps not a large sum of money in drainage. The compensation properly payable is the difference between that and its improved value as drained land.

The principle, as I submit, is quite clear, though of course its practical application often requires the greatest skill and experience. That the omission would not materially affect valuation was the view adopted by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in their final report in 1897, when they say: "We see no objection to the removal from Section 1 of the proviso recognising the inherent capabilities of the soil, a term which appears to be obnoxious to many, as we are confident that referees in estimating the tenant's interest in the value of an improvement will take into consideration the character of the soil, its natural fertility and capabilities, without any instruction by statute." The proviso, however, remained in the Act of 1900, but has now been omitted without, I think, opposition.

Having regard to such difficulties of valuation as may arise under this amended section, it will probably

be expedient that the practice which at present obtains in England, that farm improvements of a permanent character should generally be made by and at the expense of the landowner, should continue. As all agricultural improvements of a permanent character fall under Part 1 or Part 2 of the 1st Schedule to the Act of 1900, the landlord has it in his own power to consent or not to their being made, except in the case of drainage, which he can carry out, and charge the tenant interest for, at the rate of 5 per cent. on the outlay.

The 2nd Subsection of Section 1 is as follows :

(2) All questions which, under the Agricultural Holdings (England) Acts, 1883 to 1900, or the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Acts, 1883 to 1900, or this Act, or under the contract of tenancy, are referred to arbitration shall, whether the matter to which the arbitration relates arose before or after the passing of this Act, be determined, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, by a single arbitrator, in accordance with the provisions set out in Part I. of the Second Schedule to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1900, and any sum awarded by such arbitrator to be paid shall be recoverable in manner provided by the Agricultural Holdings (England) Acts, 1883 to 1900, or the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Acts, 1883 to 1900, for the recovery of compensation.

The effect of this clause is to refer all matters of dispute arising under the Acts or under the contract of tenancy, which are to be referred to arbitration, to a single arbitrator, and any agreement to the contrary will be void. The clause, however, does not, as has sometimes been supposed, make it necessary to have an arbitration in every case, because under Section 2, Subsection 1, of the Act of 1900, the necessity for arbitration only arises "if the landlord and tenant fail to agree as to the amount and terms and mode of payment of compensation," and the landlord and tenant, or incom-

ing and outgoing tenant, will still be able each to appoint a valuer as is usually done at present, and if their valuers on their behalf mutually agree as to the compensation payable, no arbitration will be required. If the result of the appointment of valuers is a joint valuation at some figure arrived at between them, there can be no question that the parties will be bound thereby. If they differ as to items of claim or otherwise, they may still come to an agreement as to disputed points as distinct from a valuation; but, in order to make such agreement binding on the parties by way of compromise, I think it would be necessary to show that the valuers had authority to bind their principals; and, to avoid question, it may be expedient that the parties should be asked to authorise their respective valuers to agree any disputed points, and, in case no agreement is come to, to appoint, or apply to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to appoint, an arbitrator. When serious differences are likely to arise on points of liability, it is possible that the parties concerned may wish to limit the authority to compromise and agree to mere matters of amount, excluding legal questions of liability.

In short, by this subsection valuation is not interfered with. It is only when you have to resort to arbitration in its proper sense that the reference to a single arbitrator is imperative. The difference between arbitration and valuation is not always remembered, but it is well pointed out by the late Lord Esher in the case of *In re Dawdy* (15 Q. B. D., 426). He says: "The word 'arbitration' . . . has been construed as meaning "an arbitration to be conducted according to judicial "rules, where the person who is appointed arbitrator is "bound to hear the parties, to hear evidence if they

“ desire it, and to determine judicially between them.
“ He must have a matter before him which he is to con-
“ sider judicially. As a consequence of this, it has been
“ held that if a man is, on account of his skill in such
“ matters, appointed to make a valuation, in such a
“ manner that in making it he may, in accordance with
“ the appointment, decide solely by the use of his eyes,
“ his knowledge, and his skill, he is not acting
“ judicially; he is using the skill of a valuer, not of a
“ judge. In the same way, if two persons are
“ appointed for a similar purpose they are not
“ arbitrators, but only valuers. They have to deter-
“ mine the matter by using solely their own eyes, and
“ knowledge, and skill.” The distinction drawn is thus
between a valuation where a man uses his eyes, know-
ledge and skill only, and an arbitration where evidence
is heard and the matter is determined judicially.

When an arbitrator is appointed, the valuers on either side will be competent witnesses in the arbitration. It will be observed that the subsection is very comprehensive, for it extends not only to matters referable to arbitration under the Acts, but also to those referable under any contract of tenancy, and whether the matter arose before or after the passing of the Act. For the future, it will be unnecessary and useless to include in any contract of tenancy any provisions as to the mode of arbitration in case of any dispute or claim for compensation. It will be enough simply to say that the dispute or claim shall be determined by arbitration, and thereupon this subsection will apply.

Subsection 3 of Section 1 is as follows :

(3) The following rule shall be substituted for rule (10) in Part I. of the Second Schedule to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1900 :

The arbitrator shall on the application of either party specify the amount awarded in respect of any particular improvement or any particular matter the subject of the award, and the award shall fix a day not sooner than one month or later than two months after the delivery of the award for the payment of the money awarded as compensation, costs, or otherwise, and shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The only alteration effected by this Subsection (3) is to make it necessary for the arbitrator, if so requested, to specify in his award the amount of "any particular improvement or any particular matter" referred to arbitration. The original rule is confined to "improvements," the new rule includes other matters not improvements, such as claims for tillage, waste, dilapidations, &c., and which may be included in the award under Section 2, Subsection (3), of the Act of 1900.

SECTION 2 relates to compensation for damage by game, and the first two subsections are as follows :

2.—(1) Where the tenant has sustained damage to his crops from game the right to kill and take which is vested neither in him nor in anyone claiming under him other than the landlord, and which the tenant has not permission in writing to kill, he shall be entitled to compensation from his landlord for such damage if it exceeds in amount the sum of one shilling per acre of the area over which the damage extends, and any agreement to the contrary, or in limitation of such compensation, shall be void.

(2) The amount of compensation payable under this section shall, in default of agreement made after the damage has been suffered, be determined by arbitration, but no compensation shall be recoverable under this section unless notice in writing is given to the landlord as soon as may be after the damage was first observed by the tenant and a reasonable opportunity is given to the landlord to inspect the damage—

(a) in the case of damage to a growing crop, before the

crop is begun to be reaped, raised, or consumed; and
(b) in the case of damage to a crop reaped or raised
before it is begun to be removed from the land —
and unless notice in writing of the claim, together with the
particulars thereof, is given to the landlord within one month
after the expiration of the calendar year, or such other period
of twelve months as by agreement between the landlord and
tenant may be substituted therefor, in respect of which the
claim is made.

It will be observed that there are several requisites
to be complied with in order to give the tenant a right
to claim compensation for damage by game: (1) the
right to kill the game must not be vested in him or in
any one claiming under him other than the landlord;
(2) the damage must exceed 1s. per acre of the area over
which the damage extends; (3) notice in writing must
be given to the landlord as soon as may be after the
damage is observed; (4) reasonable opportunity must
have been given to the landlord to inspect the damage
before the crop is reaped or removed, accordingly as the
case is one of a growing, or reaped, or raised crop;
(5) notice in writing of the claim, with particulars, must
be given within one month after the expiration of the
current year, or other period of 12 months to be agreed
upon by landlord and tenant.

Two notices in writing are thus necessary; one as
soon as may be after the damage is done, drawing
attention thereto, the other making the claim, with
particulars, to be given within one month after the
expiration of the calendar year, or other period of
12 months. If any of these requirements are not
strictly complied with, I take it that the claim must
fail and no compensation will be recoverable. It has
been suggested, and I think you will agree, that one month
after the expiration of the calendar year, viz. before

January 31st, is not a convenient period for the making of claims for damage to growing crops, at any rate when the crops are autumn or winter sown. Before January 31st it would, for instance, be impossible to accurately estimate the real damage by game to growing wheat or beans sown in the previous autumn; that can only be arrived at when the harvest has taken place, and might in varying circumstances be considerably more or less than appeared to be likely in January. It will therefore be wise to substitute by agreement some more reasonable period of 12 months, say, that ending September 30th, for the giving the final notice of the claim with particulars.

Subsection 3 is as follows :

(3) Where the landlord proves that, under a contract of tenancy made before the commencement of this Act, any compensation for damage by game is payable by him, or that in fixing the rent to be paid under such contract allowance in respect of such damage to an agreed amount was expressly made, the arbitrator shall make such deduction from the compensation which would otherwise be payable under this section as may appear just.

As regards existing tenancies it is probable that only in rare cases does the contract of tenancy provide specifically for payment of compensation for damage by game, or can it be shown that in fixing the rent allowance in respect of such damage to an agreed amount was expressly made, though it would generally be one of the factors taken into consideration where damage was likely. The commencement of the Act is, however, deferred till the 1st January, 1909, and there will in most cases be time to terminate existing yearly tenancies where it is thought advisable and make new arrangements, under which an express deduction may be made for apprehended damage by

game. Where a large head of game is kept, and it is thought desirable to make some such arrangement, it must be borne in mind that it must be made before the 1st January, 1909, and that the deduction or allowance for damage by game should be expressly mentioned in the new tenancy agreement. After 1st January, 1909, no such arrangements will be possible, and all lands should theoretically be let at their full rental value without making any reduction for damage by game, otherwise the tenant might receive compensation twice over, first under the contract of tenancy in the rent, secondly by a claim under the provisions of the Act.

Subsection 4 is as follows :

(4) Where the right to kill and take the game is vested in some person other than the landlord, the landlord shall be entitled to be indemnified by such other person against all claims for compensation under this section.

This clause gives the landlord who has let his shooting to a shooting tenant the right to recover by way of indemnity from that tenant the damage he may himself have had to pay for injury by game to the crops of his farming tenant. If he intends to claim this right, it would be as well, in order that the amount paid may not be disputed by the shooting tenant, to give notice to the latter as soon as the landlord has received notice of damage from the farmer, so that the shooting tenant may satisfy himself by inspection as to the damage actually done. There is nothing in the Act which would prevent a shooting tenant from contracting himself out of this liability to the landlord, and probably in most cases he will do so, and the liability of the landlord will be taken into account when fixing the rent of the shooting.

If the damage is done, as may frequently be the case,

by game coming from the coverts of a neighbouring landowner which adjoin the agricultural land injured, this clause does not apply, but there would seem to be a common law right of indemnity at any rate for damage done during the close season, when the landlord would have no right of killing the game straying on to his land. This would appear to follow from the judgment of Baron Pollock in the case of *Farrer v. Nelson* (15 Q. B. D., 258.) The case was an action by a tenant of land against persons having the right of shooting over the land as lessees under the landlord for damage caused to the plaintiff's crops by overstocking the land with game. The tenant was held entitled to recover, and Baron Pollock in the course of his judgment said: "I will first deal with the question whether an action can be brought by a neighbour against any person who collects animals upon his land so as to injure the crops of the neighbour, and I should say that beyond doubt such an action would lie, and that the rule upon which it would be founded would be not so much negligence as upon an infraction of the rule, *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*." I think the principle referred to by his Lordship, which is a well-known one, would entitle a landlord to recover from his neighbour damages which he has had to pay to his own tenant for injury by the neighbour's game. In extreme cases, in order to avoid all such claims and the friction caused thereby, it might be desirable that the landlord should give his tenant the right of killing game on the fields immediately adjoining the neighbour's covert. If that were done all liability on his part would cease.

The final clause in the section is as follows:

For the purposes of this section the expression "game" means deer, pheasants, partridges, grouse, and black game.

The only remark I have to make is that ground game is not included in the expression "game," the reason of course being that the tenant has an inalienable right to kill ground game on his land by virtue of the Ground Game Act, 1880.

The next section has given rise to a large amount of discussion, and the first subsection is:

3 —(1) Notwithstanding any custom of the country or the provisions of any contract of tenancy or agreement respecting the method of cropping of arable lands, or the disposal of crops, a tenant shall have full right to practise any system of cropping of the arable land on his holding and to dispose of the produce of his holding without incurring any penalty, forfeiture, or liability: Provided that he shall previously have made, or, as soon as may be, shall make, suitable and adequate provision to protect the holding from injury or deterioration, which provision shall in the case of disposal of the produce of the holding consist in the return to the holding of the full equivalent manurial value to the holding of all crops sold off or removed from the holding in contravention of the custom, contract, or agreement:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply—

- (a) in the case of a tenancy from year to year, as respects the year before the tenant quits the holding or any period after he has given or received notice to quit which results in his quitting the holding; or
- (b) in any other case, as respects the year before the expiration of the contract of tenancy.

This section gives absolute freedom of cropping on arable lands and of disposal of crops whether from arable or grass lands, notwithstanding any contract or custom to the contrary, but full provision is to be made for protecting the land from deterioration, and the manurial equivalent of crops sold off contrary to custom or contract is to be returned. It will be noted

that the freedom of cropping only applies to *arable* lands, so that grass lands may still be protected by agreement from excessive mowing or deterioration in other ways. Moreover, even as regards arable lands covenants as regards cropping and selling off produce should still be inserted in leases and agreements, so that in cases where they are broken the tenant may be required to carry out the provisions of the Act for protection against deterioration, and also because they will still be enforceable in the last year of the tenancy. It will be better, I think, to insert express covenants with regard to cropping and selling off of crops rather than to rely on custom. Custom is frequently difficult to establish, and now that it is not to be binding in many cases it will be all the more difficult to prove it, and if it ceases to operate it will gradually be altogether lost.

Then come Subsections 2 and 3.

(2) If the tenant exercises his rights under this section in such a manner as to injure or deteriorate the holding, or to be likely to injure or deteriorate the holding, the landlord shall without prejudice to any other remedy which may be open to him be entitled to recover damages in respect of such injury or deterioration at any time, and, should the case so require, to obtain an injunction, or in Scotland an interdict, restraining the exercise of the rights under this section in that manner, and the amount of such damages may, in default of agreement, be determined by arbitration.

(3) A tenant shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of improvements comprised in Part III. of the First Schedule to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1900, which have been made for the purpose of making such provision to protect the holding from injury or deterioration as is required by this section.

These subsections are inserted for the protection of the land, giving the landlord a right to damages for past injury and to an injunction (or in Scotland an in

terdict) to restrain apprehended damage. The damages may be recovered "at any time," which would include the time while the tenancy is still continuing. The damages may at the option of the parties be assessed by the court or by arbitration. Where the provision for protecting the holding from deterioration consists of the application of any of the improvements mentioned in Part III. of the First Schedule to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1900, the tenant will not be entitled to compensation therefor. Where therefore a claim is made in respect of any of these improvements, it will be important for those acting on behalf of the landlord to ascertain that they were not applied as a manorial equivalent to avoid injury that would have been caused by breach of the covenants, which would, but for this section, have been binding on the tenant.

The last subsection of Section 4 is as follows :

(4) In this section the expression "arable land" shall not include land in grass, which by the terms of any contract of tenancy is to be retained in the same condition throughout the tenancy.

I suppose the object of this subsection is to secure that the freedom of cropping allowed in respect of arable land shall not extend to any recently laid down grass which may not have been sufficiently long in that condition to justify its being treated as old meadow or pasture, but it is to be noted that it only applies if the land in question is by the terms of the contract to be retained in the same condition, *i.e.* as grass, throughout the tenancy. It will be advisable therefore to insert in all tenancy agreements a covenant against breaking up any land in permanent grass at the commencement of the tenancy, whether recently laid down or ancient meadow or pasture.

We now come to the Compensation for Disturbance Clause, which has perhaps given rise to more controversy than any other part of this Act.

The first part of the section is as follows :

4. Where the landlord, without good and sufficient cause, and for reasons inconsistent with good estate management, terminates a tenancy by notice to quit, or, after having been requested in writing, at least one year before the expiration of a tenancy, to grant a renewal thereof, refuses to do so, or where it has been proved that an increase of rent is demanded from the tenant, and that such increase was demanded by reason of an increase in the value of the holding due to improvements which have been executed by or at the cost of the tenant, and for which he has not, either directly or indirectly, received an equivalent from the landlord, and such demand results in the tenant quitting the holding, the tenant upon quitting the holding shall, in addition to the compensation (if any) to which he may be entitled in respect of improvements, and notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, be entitled to compensation for the loss or expense directly attributable to his quitting the holding which the tenant may unavoidably incur upon or in connection with the sale or removal of his household goods, or his implements of husbandry, produce, or farm stock, on or used in connection with the holding.

There are several things to be observed with reference to this provision.

First, the right to compensation only arises if the tenancy is terminated by notice to quit from the landlord "without good and sufficient cause, and for reasons inconsistent with good estate management." If it is once established that the termination is consistent with good estate management, which I take it would include the more economical or profitable carrying on of the property, as by subdivision into smaller holdings, or the amalgamation of farms, or the getting rid of bad tenants, or the development of building, or the planting of

woodland, then no claim for compensation for disturbance can properly arise, although the termination of the tenancy may seem hard on the individual tenant who is dispossessed. Secondly, in the case of a lease, the provision for compensation only arises if a request for renewal is made at least one year before the expiration of the lease. If the tenant lets the last year begin without applying for renewal, he can obtain no compensation for disturbance. Thirdly, a demand for an increase of rent, which results in the tenant quitting, only appears to give rise to compensation if the increase is demanded by reason of an increased value of the holding resulting from improvements executed by or at the cost of the tenant. An increase demanded on account of the natural rise in value of the land would seem to be no ground for compensation. But I conceive it may be a difficult problem in some cases to determine to what increased rental value is due, whether to the tenant's improvements or good farming or other extraneous circumstances. Fourthly, the compensation is limited to the loss or expense attributable to quitting the holding, and which the tenant may unavoidably incur in connection with the sale or removal of household goods, implements, produce, and stock. The loss or expense must be "unavoidably" incurred, and I think this would defeat an extravagant claim for the cost of removal to some distant part of the country or to a farm in the colonies, which it has been suggested might be claimed under this section.

The section is further qualified by the following provisoes:

Provided that no compensation under this section shall be payable—

(a) unless the tenant has given to the landlord a

reasonable opportunity of making a valuation of such goods, implements, produce, and stock as aforesaid ; or

- (b) unless the tenant has within two months after he has received notice to quit or a refusal to grant a renewal of the tenancy, as the case may be, given to the landlord notice in writing of his intention to claim compensation under this section ; or
- (c) where the tenant with whom a contract of tenancy was made has died within three months before the date of the notice to quit, or in the case of a lease for years before the refusal to grant a renewal ; or
- (d) if the claim for compensation is not made within three months after the time at which the tenant quits the holding.

In the event of any difference arising as to any matter under this section the difference shall, in default of agreement, be settled by arbitration.

Under Clause (b) the tenant must, within two months after he has received notice to quit or a refusal to grant a renewal of the tenancy, give notice in writing of his intention to claim compensation for disturbance. The period for giving this notice is therefore not the same as that for making a claim for compensation for improvements under the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1900, Section 2, which may be made at any time before the actual determination of the tenancy, and which is not required to be in writing. He must further, under Clause (d), make the actual claim within three months after quitting the holding. A question may arise when by agreement or custom a tenant does not give up possession of the whole of his holding at the same time, but retains part of the land or holding temporarily, whether the three months dates from his first leaving part of the farm or from when he finally gives up possession. It is to be noted that the question is not the same as that which arose in several cases under the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883,

Section 7 of which provided that notice of a claim for compensation must be given two months "before the *determination of the tenancy*," and which was held in *Morley v. Carter* (1898, 1 Q. B., 8) to mean when the tenancy of the agricultural land comes to an end. Here the claim must be made within three months after *quitting* the holding, and I take it the tenant has not quitted the holding until he has ceased to be in possession of any part of it. Clause (c) negatives the right to compensation for disturbance when the notice to quit is given within three months after the death of a tenant, or in the case of a lease when he has died before the refusal to grant a renewal. The right to compensation for disturbance is therefore personal to the tenant, and if a tenant dies, the landlord may make a change without laying himself open to a claim for disturbance. In the event of difference, the claim for compensation, like all other claims under the Acts, is to go to arbitration in default of agreement.

SECTION 5 deals with market gardens, and is as follows:

5. Section four of the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, 1895, and section four of the Market Gardeners' Compensation (Scotland) Act, 1897, shall apply to improvements executed before the dates of the commencement of those Acts respectively in like manner as the sections apply to improvements executed after those dates.

The history of this section is this: Section 4 of the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, 1895, applied that Act to all cases where "under a contract of "tenancy current at the commencement of this Act, " (*i.e.* 1st January, 1896) a holding is at that date in "use or cultivation as a market garden with the knowledge of the landlord, and the tenant thereof has then

“ executed thereon, without having received previously to
“ the execution thereof any written notice of dissent by
“ the landlord, any of the improvements in respect of
“ which a right of compensation or removal is given to
“ the tenant by this Act.” The question arose whether
in cases to which the section applied its effect was retro-
spective, that is, gave a right to compensation for all
improvements, whether carried out before or after the
commencement of the Act. The words of the section
were not clear in this respect, but in the great case of
Smith v. Callander (1901, A. C., 297) the House of
Lords, dealing with the Scotch Market Gardeners’ Com-
pensation Act, the wording of the corresponding section
of which was in all material respects identical with
Section 4 of the English Act, held that the section
did not entitle a tenant under a lease current
at the commencement of the Act to obtain compensa-
tion for market garden improvements (in that case
strawberry and raspberry plants and buildings) executed
prior to the commencement of the Act, but they con-
sidered that he was entitled to claim in respect of im-
provements executed after the commencement of the Act.

This section of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1906, is
intended to remove the effect of that decision so far as it
denied the right of the tenant to improvements effected
before 1st January, 1896. Any such improvements have
now been made 11 years ago at least, and the tenant
during the whole of that period has had the enjoyment
of them, and this will have to be taken into account on
any valuation to which this section applies.

The section of course applies to leases current on
1st January, 1896, and not yet determined, but a nice
point arises on the question whether Section 4 of the
Market Gardeners’ Compensation Act, and consequently

this section, can now apply in respect of yearly tenancies which were current on 1st January, 1896, where the tenant has continued in the holding up to the present time. The Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, with which the Market Gardeners Act, 1895, is to be construed as one, by Section 61 provided that a tenancy from year to year under a contract of tenancy current at the commencement of the Act should, for the purposes of the Act, be deemed to continue to be a tenancy under a contract of tenancy current at the commencement of the Act, until the first day on which either the landlord or tenant could, the one by giving notice to the other immediately after the commencement of the Act, have caused such tenancy to determine, and on and after such day as aforesaid should be deemed to be a tenancy under a contract of tenancy beginning after the commencement of the Act. Now if this clause applies to Section 4, then no yearly tenancy current at the commencement of the Market Gardeners Act, 1895, can still be treated as a current tenancy, for the latest time at which any such tenancy might have been determined by notice has long since passed.

It is, however, to be noticed that if, before the earliest date when a yearly tenancy might have been determined by notice given after the 1st January, 1896, the tenant had executed since the 1st January, 1896, market garden improvements, he would at that date have been entitled to claim for the same, and if he had continued in occupation of the same holding, Section 58 would, I think, have preserved his right to compensation, and to this limited extent he might still be entitled to compensation on quitting the holding, and if the quitting should take place after 1st January, 1909, it would seem that he might also under the present Act claim for improvements executed before the 1st January, 1896.

I am, however, bound to say, that some authorities do not agree with the view I have suggested as to the application of Section 61 of the Act of 1883 to Section 4 of the Act of 1895, but think that a tenant under a yearly tenancy, current on 1st January, 1896, which has continued ever since, is entitled to avail himself to the full of Section 4, and to claim for any improvements executed since 1st January, 1896, down to the time of actual determination of the tenancy, on a market garden scale, and that his right would not be limited as I have suggested. This will be a nice point for the Courts to determine when it comes before them.

SECTION 6 relates to certain improvements, and is as follows :

6. The following improvements shall be included in Part III. of the First Schedule to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1900 :—Repairs to buildings, being buildings necessary for the proper cultivation or working of the holding, other than repairs which the tenant is himself under an obligation to execute :

Provided that the tenant, before beginning to execute any such repairs, shall give to the landlord notice in writing of his intention, together with particulars of such repairs, and shall not execute the repairs unless the landlord fails to execute them within a reasonable time after receiving such notice.

The effect of this is that, when a landlord neglects to repair buildings which the tenant is under no obligation to repair, the tenant may himself do the repairs and claim compensation at the end of the tenancy. The buildings must, however, be buildings necessary for the proper cultivation or working of the holding, but that would, I take it, include the ordinary barns, stables, cattle-sheds, pig-styes, &c., and probably also the farmhouse. The tenant must also have given the landlord

notice in writing of his intention to repair, with particulars, and the landlord must have failed to repair for a reasonable time after receipt of the notice. Buildings which the tenant, by his agreement or lease, is himself bound to keep in repair, do not fall within the section at all. In view of the fresh liability that is hereby imposed on landlords, it will be desirable that care should be taken in framing covenants for repair in agreements and leases.

SECTION 7 is the only remaining section of the Act which need be considered.

7. If at the commencement of any tenancy entered into after the commencement of this Act either party so requires, a record of the condition of the buildings, fences, gates, roads, drains, ditches, and cultivation of the holding shall be made within three months after the commencement of the tenancy by a person to be appointed in default of agreement by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and in default of agreement the cost of making such record shall be borne by the landlord and tenant in equal proportions.

It is to be noticed that the expense of making the record which may be required under this section is in default of agreement thrown on the two parties equally. That being so, however useful such a record might be, I doubt if it will be very often required, as the expense of making it will probably in most cases prove a deterrent.

This concludes the Paper which I have had the honour to read to you. As one greatly interested in the land and all that appertains to it, I may, perhaps, be allowed to say that I fervently hope that the Act may not do anything to disturb the friendly and generally satisfactory relations which have hitherto existed between landlord and tenant in this country, and upon the maintenance of which the welfare of British agri-

culture, in my humble opinion, largely depends. If applied in a reasonable way on either side, and with the common sense that generally characterises both classes in this country, I have no fear as to its effect.

Mr. DANIEL WATNEY (Past President) said it was his pleasing duty to ask the Members to accord to his friend Mr. Aubrey Spencer a very hearty vote of thanks for the time and attention he had given to the subject of his valuable Paper, which they would find most useful in dealing with all the practical as well as the legal points which might hereinafter come before them.

SECTION 1. He certainly thought it a matter for congratulation that the words "inherent capabilities of "the soil" had been omitted from the present Act, for nobody knew exactly what they meant or could accurately define them. With reference to all claims going to a single arbitrator—he did not consider there need be any departure from the present custom of each party employing his own surveyor, as if the surveyors were unable to agree they could then call upon the single arbitrator to act—the only point he would call attention to was, that it would be well in future for the surveyors to be appointed in writing with full power to call in the arbitrator.

SECTION 2. The question of compensation for damage by game would be very difficult to deal with if it were strictly carried out, and he thought it would be especially hard upon the shooting tenant who, as far as he could understand the Act, had nothing whatever to do but to pay. Differences and disputes might arise between the tenant and the owner, and when they were settled the poor shooting tenant would have to pay whatever was demanded of him. He thought that, in future, the shoot-

ing tenant would do well to contract out of this clause in some way or another.

SECTION 3. The next point to which he wished to call attention was the freedom of cropping and the disposal of produce. He thought that a very important clause, for it gave the tenant the full right to practise any system of cropping of arable land and to dispose of the produce of his holding without incurring any penalty or forfeiture or liability. That might be a very serious thing, and the question arose whether provision should not be made in the agreements for some particular system of cropping, in such a way that a tenant might in the future be bound to conform, in the last year at least of the tenancy, to his agreement. It was true that the clause afterwards said: "Provided that he shall previously have made, or, "as soon as may be, shall make, suitable and adequate "provision to protect the holding from injury or "deterioration, which provision shall, in the case of "disposal of the produce of the holding, consist in the "return to the holding of the full equivalent manorial "value to the holding of all crops sold off or removed "from the holding in contravention of the custom, "contract, or agreement;" but he thought that this would give rise to very serious disputes as to what was an adequate and proper manorial value to bring back, and in his opinion it would be far better to define in the agreement the manorial value of all hay, straw, roots, or green crops sold off.

SECTION 4. The next clause, as to compensation for disturbance, dealt with what might be a very serious matter, which, although he did not think it would arise very often, must by no means be overlooked. The landlord must not, "without good and sufficient

“ cause, or for reasons inconsistent with good estate “ management,” determine a tenancy by a notice to quit. But who was to define what were reasons inconsistent with good management? Most men had different views as to estate management, and who was to say that, when a landlord gave notice, he gave it without good and sufficient cause? He feared that the clause might create a great amount of friction between landlord and tenant, and he should be very curious to see what legal interpretation would be given to it. The Agricultural Holdings Acts, 1883 to 1900, had now been fully tried, and most valuers were, he thought, agreed that we should have been better without them.

SECTION 6. He regarded this section on the whole as rather a desirable provision. Sometimes, from want of money or from other causes, landlords did perhaps neglect their duties and did not do the required repairs, and he thought that the section would work very fairly in such cases. The tenant had first to give notice of what repairs he required, with a full statement as to their nature, and if the landlord did not do them within a reasonable time, then the tenant might do them himself, which he thought was not unjust. He quite agreed with Mr. Aubrey Spencer that, if the Act was carried out reasonably between landlord and tenant it would not do much harm to anybody, and, as far as he was personally concerned, he was prepared to do his best to ensure its harmonious working.

Mr. H. TRUSTRAM EVE (Fellow) said he had very much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Aubrey Spencer for his excellent Paper. Surveyors ought to know, or to try to know, a certain amount of law before they could carry out many of their duties,

and if it were not for the kindness of their legal friends, who from time to time came down to explain the various Acts of Parliament, their work would be much harder than at present. As all knew, Mr. Spencer was a great authority on the Agricultural Holdings Acts, and there were very few agricultural arbitrations in the course of which Mr. Spencer's text book was not referred to again and again.

He had intended making a remark with regard to the words "inherent capabilities of the soil," but, as Mr. Daniel Watney had said no one understood what the phrase meant, he would therefore say nothing about it.

With regard to the appointment of a single arbitrator, he thought that the general opinion of The Institution had always been against it, but it was now definitely settled, for good or ill, that whereas under the 1900 Act the law was that a landlord and tenant in a free country could have an arbitrator each if they wished, they could not now have more than a single arbitrator. With that he personally did not agree.

He noticed that Mr. Aubrey Spencer and others had sketched out a very simple method of procedure before a matter came to arbitration, but with all due respect he thought that the clause in question would cause a considerable amount of difficulty and muddle, and that the procedure of the 1900 Act, which was perfectly simple and generally understood, had now been made very much more difficult. Mr. Aubrey Spencer had said that two valuers could arrange matters, and that when they had done so their valuation would be respected, but, if that were the intention, why did not the Act say so and have done with it? An amendment in the House of Lords which had been accepted by Lord Carrington would have made this clear, but the House of Commons

had in its wisdom struck it out, and everyone was left in the dark as to the real intent. He would ask Mr. Aubrey Spencer in his reply to say whether, in a case where there was already an arbitration clause in an agreement and an arbitrator appointed, there must not be an award.

Then by another section details of awards must in future be given. Under the 1900 Act, if clients wanted details with regard to one or two improvements, they could have them, but under the new Act, if anyone wanted to know what each item was put at, he would like to know if the arbitrator was bound to give the information. He would like to ask Mr. Spencer what the penalty was if he did not give it, for, so far as he was personally concerned, he had made up his mind and had not the slightest intention of giving it unreasonably without good reason. He would be interested to know whether he was liable in consequence to be imprisoned or fined. There was a good old rule that a client who required details of a valuation should pay double fees.

The game clause, he thought, raised a most important question. In those parts of the country where Michaelmas tenancies were the rule, it was suggested that something must be done between now and Michaelmas to put the present tenancies right, and that the best plan would be to give all the tenants notice to quit and to have fresh agreements. He for one—and he thought the body of members, agents who represented many hundreds of thousands of acres of land, would agree with him—would not dream for a moment of giving all the tenants notice to quit. He thought a very grave responsibility would rest on the agent who advised his employer to do any such thing.

There were undoubtedly many cases where damage was likely to arise from winged game, but after all they formed only a small proportion of most estates in England, and to give the whole of the tenants notice to quit because of that provision would not, he thought, come under the description of managing an estate well. He knew of an estate where all the tenants were asked by the agent what they would give for their farms free of winged game, and one answered that he would give £40 a year more. He thought that, if ever that gentleman claimed for damage by winged game in the future, the £40 per annum should be a deduction from any claim he put forward.

With regard to the cropping clause, he had been called upon to advise on a good many estates, and had come to the conclusion that it was not necessary to alter any of the existing agreements. If one came to think the matter out, it would, he thought, be evident that there would be no harm done whatever if agreements were left as at present. If any covenants in agreements were too onerous on the tenant, the Act said that they should practically be levelled down to custom. If a landlord and tenant had agreed upon any sum for damage which was less than the actual damage, that actual damage stood, and he had yet to be convinced that present agreements need be altered at all.

He did not see much harm in the "freedom of cropping" clause. Hundreds of thousands of tenants were at the present moment farming as if under it, with no paper agreement in existence at all. He took it that valuers and arbitrators, when they had a case under that clause, of a man who had grown three white crops without manuring, would dock him, and he was quite sure that Members would agree that he should be

docked. And if a landlord had bound a tenant down, say, to a three years' course, was it unreasonable that the farmer should be allowed to crop up to a five years' course without hurting the land. If a man had sold off so many loads of hay, the manorial value would be 15s. or £1 a ton, and the valuation was prepared accordingly; and he personally could not see that the freedom of cropping clause would do the tenant any good or make the farm worth any more rent than at present. He thought it would simply level down some of the unreasonable covenants, which too often emanated from London lawyers' offices.

Then Mr. Spencer said, referring to arable lands, "Covenants as regards cropping and selling off produce should still be inserted in leases and agreements, so that in cases where they are broken the tenant may be required to carry out the provisions of the Act for protection against deterioration, and also because they will still be enforceable in the last year of the tenancy." He agreed that in the last year of the tenancy any reasonable covenant the landlord and tenant might make should be absolutely and strictly enforceable; but he should like Mr. Spencer to explain, if he would, what was the use of inserting the suggested covenants in leases and agreements as to what should be done in the way of cropping, in any year but the last, in the face of the very plain words of the Act, which said that the tenant could do as he liked. Personally he thought that nothing should be put into agreements unless it was really necessary for keeping the farm in good heart, for unnecessary covenants only annoyed the tenant and did not do the landlord any good. He believed in positive and not negative covenants.

With regard to land laid down to grass by the tenant,

he could not agree with Mr. Spencer that it would be advisable to insert in all tenancy agreements a covenant against breaking up any such land. He, for one, had always held, and he thought all present would agree with him, that, if a man had arable land at the beginning of his tenancy, he could leave it as arable when he went out, but if he liked to have it in grass during part of the time that he was tenant, he did not see why he should not have the produce and treat it as he liked. He could not see why a tenant should not be entitled to go to the landlord and say, "I have a right to plough that up; are you going to pay me?" It was done every day, and it worked very well.

With regard to repairs of buildings, he should like to ask Mr. Spencer whether, supposing a tenant covenanted to do all repairs, the clause in the Act would not apply. If a tenant covenanted to repair, the landlord finding material, he supposed that could not be made to apply. If it rested with him to do it, and if the landlord would not find the material, he should like to ask Mr. Spencer if the tenant could put the Act into force with regard to supplying material. He took it that the new clause was meant to cover those cases where there was no agreement. When neither the landlord nor the tenant was bound to do any repairs, and roofs leaked and walls were falling down, the tenant could now do it and claim. Perhaps Mr. Spencer would give his views on that point.

The Right Hon. Colonel KENYON-SLANEY, M.P. (Visitor), said he had come to the Meeting rather to listen and to learn than to express his own views. He was, of course, very much interested in the working of the Act. He could not but recognise that there were some difficulties to be faced, and he had come

hoping to learn, from the experience of those who had to deal with far larger estates than his own, how those difficulties could be met in the interests of continued harmony between the owners and the occupiers of property. That, he was quite certain, was the object uppermost in the minds of all who, like himself, had been concerned with the drafting and the moulding of the Act.

The difficulty that presented itself to a small squire like himself, who practically managed his own estate, was to strike the right line between what he might perhaps call the generous and kindly treatment which a landlord wished to extend to a tenant, and the strict business line of demarcation which must be adopted if he intended to run his estate on business lines. Many men like himself had not hitherto been accustomed to run their estates on strict business lines, but rather upon the old-fashioned lines under which they were occasionally very long-suffering. What he had come to learn was to what extent he might, with fair play to the estate and fair play to the interests of those who came after him, carry on his old system and still continue to help and bear with and wait for a tenant whom he might know to be a good fellow, but who was perhaps a little bit "under the weather," or how far he should be forced in the future to take a more strictly business-like view of the relations between them.

He was very glad to hear from Mr. Eve, who, as he knew, spoke with authority, that there was no need for any all-round readjustment of agreements between landlord and tenant. He should be extremely reluctant to adopt such a course himself with regard to his old friends and tenants who lived round him, and he was very glad to think that it might not really be necessary. He had wondered how best the situation

could be safeguarded in a direction which was sometimes left out of sight altogether, not with regard to any selfish interest of the landlord or to the pocket interest of the sitting tenant, but in the interests of the continual fertility and good management and tillage of the soil itself. This was, of course, apt to suffer under lax administration or when a man, from whatever circumstances, found himself a little hard up and less able to "do the land well." Perhaps the tenancy ought strictly to be terminated then, but often old times' sake and friendship made one very reluctant to put an end to a tenancy earlier than was absolutely necessary.

With regard to another of the points which had been alluded to, he was rather struck by a remark made in the House of Lords by Lord Carrington, who at the time had naturally the best advice as to the details of what was now the Act. Lord Carrington said in effect that for all future time it would evidently be necessary that there should appear on the face of any agreement between landlord and tenant a distinct laying down of the value of the reservation of game, so that it might appear before any arbitrator to what extent the landlord and the tenant had taken the game on the holding into consideration in agreeing to the rent, so that any claim might be arranged on its merits, and the tenant should not receive compensation twice over.

He rather gathered that the last speaker would not think that advisable, but that the adjustment of any claim of that sort might safely be left to agreements as they stood, and it would interest him very much if the author of the Paper would express an opinion upon the point. It seemed to him that there might arise cases in which a bad landlord or a bad tenant might each be trying to take advantage of the other, and it might be that

in such cases Lord Carrington's advice should be followed, and that on the face of future agreements that point should be made clear.

He supposed he might safely say that in 999 cases out of a thousand there would be very little need ever to take into consideration any of the new provisions, but restrictions were made, not for the sake of meeting ordinary cases, but for the exceptional case; and he supposed it would still be necessary to keep one's eyes open to the possibility of such exceptional cases and, as far as might legitimately be done, to guard against bad results. He was glad to say, however, that in his experience those cases were, as Mr. Watney had said, few and far between.

He could not, of course, help feeling anxious as to the working of the free cropping clause. In many cases he thought it would work for good, but he had yet personally to learn of any case in which a change from the accepted course of cultivation in a district would be likely to be beneficial to the tenant. He hardly knew of a case in which a tenant had talked the matter over with his landlord or the agent and there had been any unwillingness to try the experiment, of course on the understanding that, if the experiment failed, he must revert to the system which the general common sense of the country had decided to be best for that particular land.

He was chiefly anxious about this clause on the ground mentioned by the last speaker. He feared that very often the landlord would be unable, or at least reluctant, to put in force his powers under the clause until it was too late. The tenant who was likely to do harm by free cropping, was the one who was going to run the farm out, and who, when it came to recovering damages, would not be able to pay at all. He might be a good fellow, who in many minor ways studied the

landlord's interests, but if he had been going down gradually there was nothing left for the owner but to farm the land himself, both for his own sake and for the sake of those who came after.

He would like to hear whether a course of cropping should be stipulated for in the last year of the tenancy or whether it would be better to leave it without any such safeguard.

He himself had a considerable personal interest in the clause which dealt with compensation for disturbance, for the reason that the words, which provided for the giving of compensation to any tenant who had been caused to quit his farm through his landlord raising the rent upon him in consequence of improvements which had been effected by the tenant, were taken word for word from an amendment of his own and incorporated by the spokesman for the Bill. He was therefore naturally quite satisfied with that part of the Bill. But he thought it extremely unlikely that any tenant would be unfairly, or for any bad reason, turned out of his holding. No such cases were within his own knowledge, but he was told that they had occurred, and he was glad to know that the new Act would provide compensation for such cases. He was quite sure that any right-feeling landlord would be the first to welcome any such provision.

On the question of improvements, he thought that the clause, as it stood, was perfectly fair and innocuous on an estate administered as it ought to be. If it had the effect, which he believed was honestly intended by the framers of the Bill, it would correct the cases in which a careless or indifferent landlord did not carry out in proper time repairs which were of vital importance, possibly to the actual welfare of the tenant or possibly to his health

and prosperity, in so far as they affected the good health of the beasts and the animals in his yards.

If the landlord did not carry out such repairs after due notice, he was quite willing that the tenant, as provided in the Act, should have power to do the repairs himself, and that the ultimate cost of them should fall upon the landlord. He therefore agreed with the reader of the Paper and with previous speakers on this point, although he did not profess to be enamoured of the changes, or to believe that they were necessary. But as the Act was now law he was of opinion that everyone was bound to carry it out honourably, not only in the letter, but in the spirit.

Mr. E. A. RAWLENCE (Fellow) said he desired to add his thanks to the writer of the Paper, which had thrown such valuable light on the new Act.

With regard to the Act itself, he could not but feel that it was full of very thorny questions likely to give plenty of work, both to the land agent and to the lawyer, before they were settled.

With regard to the question of the single arbitrator, he must say that he thought Mr. Spencer had made out a clear case for his view in his Paper. As to the mode of procedure, as he understood it, valuers could meet as before, but, instead of appointing an umpire, they would now appoint a single arbitrator to fulfil that duty, and he felt sure that farmers generally would be glad to adopt such a course. The ordinary farmer was not able to prepare a claim to present to a single arbitrator, but must have some assistance from a skilled valuer.

With regard to the game clause he had no fear, for he did not know, in his own experience, of any case

where a very large claim could have been put in under this head.

The freedom of cropping clause was, of course, a great departure, for which he was sorry. If there was anything at all in the systems of scientific farming which our fathers and grandfathers had built up, it seemed unwise to abandon them and say that a man might, without harm, crop just in the way he liked. Still everyone must, as other speakers had said, make the best of the situation.

The great value of a strict agreement was not in the case of a good farmer, but in the case of a bad one. He had often to remind tenants that agreements were made for rogues and not for honest people, and he was sure the experience of the great bulk of those present was that in 90 per cent. of the tenancies it was not necessary to refer to the agreements from one year's end to the other. But still there were the other 10 per cent. to be taken into consideration, and an owner ought to be in a position to be able to pull up a tenant if he was going wrong without taking legal proceedings, and he was very sorry that this power had been taken away.

He would hardly like to serve notices all round, but he thought it would be well to get agreements into some shape to meet the future conditions. His own view was that there should be very stringent clauses as to keeping the land clean and in a good state of cultivation. That would not interfere with cropping in any way, and he was inclined to think that a good plan would be to relegate the cropping to a schedule at the end of the agreement, which should be applied in the last year of the tenancy.

With regard to the question of repairs, he had for many years advocated the owner doing as many repairs

as possible, because, in the first place, the tenants would not often do them, and in the second place it was much better not to give the tenant an opportunity of building up claims for tenant right, which could only lead to friction at the end of the tenancy. Therefore he thought it well to aim, more and more, at the repairs being done by the landlord, who might make a bargain with the tenant to pay a proportion or possibly an increased rent, or some arrangement of that kind.

He was glad to hear that Mr. Spencer's opinion, as to compensation for disturbance, was that a holding split into small holdings would not come within the clause, because, if it did so, it would be impossible to disturb a tenant for that purpose without having a claim made. He understood that the Board of Agriculture was about to cut up a lot of land belonging to the Crown to distribute among small holders, and he would like to know whether the Board proposed to give the dispossessed tenants compensation or not.

The only other point to which he wished to refer was with regard to the record of the holding. He thought that very unnecessary, especially in the case of a small holding, because in the case of a tenant of, say, only 10 acres, it would involve a very heavy burden in proportion to his means. In cases where it was demanded agents would have to see that any consideration received by the tenant on account of the condition either of the land or buildings was fully noted in the record.

In closing he could only reiterate what Mr. Spencer had said, that he hoped the Act would not interfere with those happy relations which, so far as his experience had gone, now existed between landlord and tenant. One would be sorry to have to adopt those stricter business relations to which Colonel Kenyon-Slaney had referred,

and he, as a land agent, would be very sorry to find that, in order to safeguard the interests of his employers, he was compelled to take any step in the direction of apparent harshness to the tenants.

Sir THOMAS H. ELLIOTT, K.C.B. (Honorary Member), said he could not, of course, hope to contribute with advantage to the discussion of the legal and technical questions which must necessarily arise in the administration of the Act; but he should like to be allowed to say how very useful he thought it that a body of men practically engaged in the management of land should examine the measure closely, point by point, and come to a conclusion as to the best manner in which it could be worked with advantage both to landlord and tenant. He thought he might also congratulate The Institution on securing a Paper of the kind from Mr. Spencer, the third edition of whose text book he had seen in such considerable numbers on the benches of the House of Commons during the discussion of what was then the Land Tenure Bill.

The Bill was a very amateur one at first, and a great deal of work on it had to be done *coram populo*, which, if the Bill had been a Government measure, would have been done by the Board of Agriculture. He was pleased to find that the Bill held water so well, and could only trust that it would not give so much work to the lawyers, as the lawyers themselves very naturally hoped.

With regard to the appointment of a single arbitrator, he thought that no speaker, with the exception of Mr. Spencer himself, had called attention to the fact that the Act now rendered it unnecessary to specify forms and modes of arbitration in agreements. He

believed that to be an essentially good and business-like provision. He had had before him, at the Board of Agriculture, agreements and leases containing particular modes of arbitration which their legal advisers were unable to pronounce an opinion upon, but the present Act at any rate got rid of any question of the kind by providing for one statutory form of arbitration, which he believed would act very well in practice and with more profit to the agriculturist than to the lawyer.

He gathered that Mr. Eve was rather afraid of the working of that clause, but he was sure that even if his fears were well founded he would do at any rate what was in his power to remove any dangers. He took it that the ordinary way of dealing with those matters was for a farmer who was leaving to write asking a valuer to act for him, then for the valuer to write consenting to do so. But he thought that, under the new Act, it would be very desirable indeed that the valuer should be prepared with a form of appointment, which would remove any possibility of doubt as to whether an arbitrator was being appointed. He thought it would be extremely useful if The Institution would prepare a model form for use in such circumstances. He was quite sure that, if every valuer throughout the country had a supply of such forms, so that whenever he was asked to act under the Act he could supply his principal with a form of appointment empowering him to act on his behalf, there would be really very little danger of the miscarriage of justice which Mr. Eve contemplated.

He would like also to be permitted to refer to one remark which had fallen from his friend Colonel Slaney, who had taken a very active interest in the Bill, and was responsible for many of the improvements effected in it. Colonel Slaney had referred to Lord Carrington's remarks as to compensation for damage by game, but it was only fair to point out that those remarks were made before

the Bill assumed its present form, and when there were hopes that it would be possible for an agreement to be come to between landlord and tenant as to the minimum, if not as to the maximum, damage for game.

He hoped that The Institution and other associations of the kind in the country would carefully examine the Act in all its practical aspects ; there was plenty of time to do so, for it did not come into force until the beginning of 1909, and he hoped that in the meantime there would be an opportunity to consolidate all the Acts into one, in order to have a clear and simple code which would be easily understood by everyone concerned, whether owner, or agent or tenant.

Mr. ABEL HENRY SMITH, M.P. (Visitor), said that, like his friend Colonel Slaney, he had come there to learn, and not in any way to give his opinion on the new Act. He had taken a great interest in the measure when, as the Land Tenure Bill, it was passing through Parliament, and Colonel Kenyon-Slaney and himself, with some other friends, were responsible for proposing and passing a good many amendments, which, he thought all would agree, had to a very large extent altered the Bill from its original form. In fact, for that very reason, he now found himself in some difficulty. During the greater part of last year he could have repeated most of the Land Tenure Bill by heart, but now that it had been so largely modified, he found it rather difficult to grasp and to remember the new form which the various clauses had taken. He ventured to say that he might honestly claim for himself, and for those who acted with him, that their only object in proposing amendments was to so improve the Bill as to make it more workable and practicable, and to reduce as far as possible the danger, which they believed existed, that it might alter for the

worse the present generally happy relations between landlord and tenant in this country.

He would not say much about the provision for a single arbitrator, against which he had fought hard, but he was bound to admit that some things he had since heard, and some remarks by previous speakers, had to a certain extent modified his objection to that part of Clause 1. He hoped that the clause would not make so much difference as he had at one time feared in the way in which arbitrations were carried out.

He had come that evening especially to learn, if he could, what the Members of The Surveyors' Institution thought landlords ought to do with regard to the game clause. He might say that, in his own experience, he had never had any difficulty whatever with regard to damage by winged game, but it was possible that cases might, and did occasionally, arise. He thought it still more probable that they would arise in the future, now that the attention of a certain class of tenants had been called to the matter by the passing of the section. He would be very reluctant indeed to take the course, which he believed some owners were taking, of giving a general notice to all tenants on their estates. He thought that among any body of tenants, in however friendly a way that notice was served or explained by any letter or communication covering it, one or two would be sure to misunderstand and resent it. This he thought a good thing to avoid if possible. He was bound to say that at present he did not quite see how it was possible to protect the landlord's interests without taking some action of that sort. He should be very glad indeed to be persuaded that it was not necessary, but the section said so very distinctly that the allowance in the rent must be for an amount expressly agreed, that he did not quite see how, without having some amount definitely mentioned in the agreement, landlords were to protect them-

selves from any possible claim for damage by winged game.

The freedom of cropping was, as previous speakers had said, a very important departure from the practice which now generally prevailed. He was happy to say that he had no practical experience of enforcing any covenants for a particular course of cropping. He did not think the covenants were always observed, but still he thought the practice was not to enforce them unless one thought that the tenant was really what was generally called farming to leave. It was a matter of great importance, not only to landowners and their successors, but for the general interest of agriculture in the country, and he sincerely hoped that the section would work better than he feared might sometimes be the case.

In his opinion the fourth section, which dealt with unreasonable disturbance, was by far the most serious. He believed he was nominally responsible for the expression "for reasons inconsistent with good estate management," but he should like to say that he was not the inventor of the expression, though he did give voice to it in the House of Commons, and he hoped that some Member of The Surveyors' Institution, before he left that room, would explain to him exactly what it meant.

The section referring to improvements had been, like the fourth section, absolutely altered from beginning to end during the course of the discussion on the Bill in Parliament. The old seventh clause was a very serious matter, but as it was now dead he need not say anything about it. He thought the provision with regard to repairs one of the best in the Bill. He had quite recently seen a farm which was an excellent illustration of its value, where the landlord, for some reason or another, had absolutely refused to do any repairs, and the premises were in a ruinous condition. One knew

that a man anxious to get into a farm might accept a rather vague assurance with regard to repairs as a sort of promise, though not given in an absolutely binding manner, not wishing to make difficulties but accepting a rather vague understanding that certain things were to be done. Time went on, the landlord and his agent finding that there was much to be done on other parts of the estate, and perhaps a year or two passed before the very necessary repairs were carried out. Great hardship might thus result to a tenant, and he thought it a very reasonable provision that, in a case of that kind, a tenant should be able to do the repairs himself, after having given the landlord a fair chance of doing them, and should then be in a position to claim compensation on quitting his holding.

He cordially agreed with Mr. Rawlence as to the great desirability of landlords doing as much as possible in the way of repairs, and leaving as little as possible for the occupiers to do. It was one of the great virtues he thought of our land system (which no doubt had some defects) that the landlord did the repairs in this country, and that as far as possible the growing up of tenant right, which had given rise to so many troubles and so many difficulties in other countries, was discouraged.

Mr. AUBREY SPENCER said he should not like it to go out that he had for one moment advised that notices to quit should be given to the tenants of every estate throughout the country. It was only in exceptional cases that such a course would be desirable.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously, the discussion was, on the motion of Mr. H. Herbert Smith, adjourned to the Meeting of March 18th, 1907.

AT

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING,

Held on Monday, March 18th, 1907.

GEORGE LANGRIDGE (President) in the Chair.

The discussion on the Paper read at the Ordinary General Meeting of Monday, 25th February, 1907, by Aubrey J. Spencer (Barrister-at-Law), on "The Agricultural Holdings Act, 1906," was resumed by

Mr. H. HERBERT SMITH (Fellow), who said that all who had the advantage of hearing or reading Mr. Aubrey Spencer's excellent Paper upon the Agricultural Holdings Act of 1906 must feel a debt of gratitude to him for having so kindly given in a clear and concise form a very valuable contribution to the somewhat imperfect knowledge existing with regard to the Act, about which much had been written and said, but of which he, personally, doubted whether much would be heard on most large estates in England.

He had been in practice as a land agent and surveyor for upwards of 30 years, and had a very considerable acreage in the West of England and elsewhere under his management and that of his firm, but he had never yet had a single case under any of the Agricultural Holdings Acts, and had never been served with a single notice with regard to them; in fact he might say that,

so far as his personal experience extended, the Agricultural Holdings Acts might never have existed.

Although he had no intention of raising the question whether there was any demand for such legislation (which he felt would be entirely outside the scope of the discussion), he would like to say that, so far as he knew, not only was there no desire for it, but a great many agriculturists in the country did not even know of its existence.

It seemed to him that some modern legislators had a fixed idea that the landlord was a very unpleasant person, constantly lying in wait to get everything he possibly could out of the tenant so long as he could escape any liability and contribution on his own part. It seldom seemed to be realised that the landlord and the tenant were, as a matter of fact, partners in a business, the landlord finding four-fifths of the capital in land, houses, buildings, &c., and the tenant finding the remaining one-fifth in stock and implements, &c. He believed it was an universal axiom that no business could ever flourish unless the partners in that business were in close agreement and worked together for their mutual benefit, and he had no hesitation in saying that in the agricultural industry, except in very rare instances, this had been the case throughout Great Britain.

He believed that, on most of the large estates in the country, the closest friendship existed between the possessors and the occupiers, that the landowner would always be found willing to put his hand into his pocket for works that were necessary for profitably dealing with the farm, and that all he asked from his co-partner, the tenant, was that he should show a corresponding wish to keep the farm in a high state of fertility, which would be as much to his interest as it was to the landlord's.

As a previous speaker had said, agreements between landlord and tenant were made to protect the landlord in case he should have the misfortune to get a dishonest tenant, commonly called a "land skinner," and he did not believe that, as a rule, there were any very hard and fast lines drawn as to cultivation, so long as the tenant did his duty by the farm and kept it up in a good state of fertility and sufficiency.

On the question of a single arbitrator, he agreed with Mr. Watney that there need not be any departure from the present custom of each party employing his own surveyor. The only difference he thought would be that, when either the landlord or the tenant appointed a surveyor to value for him, the surveyor or valuer so appointed would not be called an arbitrator, but the gentleman called in to decide between them, should this be necessary, instead of being called umpire, as he now was, would in future be designated arbitrator. It would, however, probably be better that valuers should be appointed in writing with full power to settle, if possible, between themselves, and if not to call in the arbitrator. He could not tell what the legal interpretation of the arbitration clause might be, but he gathered that Mr. Aubrey Spencer thought the valuation would be respected, and that it would not be compulsory to refer the matter to an arbitrator. Unfortunately, as Mr. Eve said, the Act did not make this quite as clear as would have been the case had the amendment accepted by Lord Carrington in the House of Lords been allowed to stand by the House of Commons. One advantage, however, as was pointed out by Sir Thomas Elliott, was that it would no longer be necessary to specify forms and modes of arbitration in agreements.

He certainly strongly deprecated the suggestion that

all tenants of landed property should have notice to quit and have fresh agreements. Except under special conditions he could not understand how any practical surveyor could consider such a course necessary. It was true that there might be a few cases of farms much affected by game, where a fresh arrangement with the tenant might be desirable, but on most large estates the area so affected was, as a rule, very small and confined to certain farms or parts of farms adjoining the covers in which the game existed.

He did not view with much apprehension the section providing for freedom of cropping, for he believed that it would do no particular harm to the landlord nor any particular good to the tenant. A very large number of farms in the country were now farmed in this way, and he could not see that in ninety cases out of a hundred much wrong had been done, though occasionally an individual was found bent on getting everything possible out of the farm at his landlord's expense. He was, however, bound to say, to the honour of the tenant farmers, that this was very rarely the case. He thought, however, that landlords who had hitherto let their farms without a written agreement, relying upon the custom of the country, would do well in future to have written agreements setting out what the course of husbandry should be in the last year of the tenancy, for, the tendency of the Act being to render extinct the customs of the country, there would otherwise be little or no protection for the landlord as to cropping towards the end of the tenancy.

With regard to grass land laid down by the tenant, he noticed that Mr. Eve did not agree with Mr. Spencer that it would be advisable to insert in all tenancy agreements a covenant against breaking up any such land.

He thought Mr. Eve was under a misapprehension as to what Mr. Spencer said, which was to the effect that it would be as well to have a covenant against breaking up grass land existing at the commencement of a tenancy whether recently laid down or whether ancient meadow or pasture. If a tenant during his tenancy laid down an arable field to grass at his own expense, and the landlord would not allow him its value on leaving, he thought he had always a right at law to break up such grass as the land would still stand as arable in his schedule, and the grass upon it could only be regarded as a crop, like any other crop.

He should like to say one word with regard to the manurial value of crops sold off. There seemed to be a diversity of opinion with regard to this, and he thought it would be of great advantage if one recognised scale as to manurial value could be acted on throughout the country. If The Surveyors' Institution could, either by itself or in conjunction with other bodies, prepare such a scale, which could be officially recognised by the Board of Agriculture, it would be an immense advantage to surveyors in arriving at their valuations.

With regard to the provisions of Section 4, he had found it rather difficult to determine what was meant by "reasons inconsistent with good estate management." He certainly thought that a tenant should be protected from being thrown out of his farm by his landlord for no particular reason or for matters of politics or religion. Such a course would, he was sure, be generally condemned by all right-thinking people. He should also strongly deprecate his being made to quit for the purpose of raising the rent in consequence of his own improvements or for any merely capricious reason; but what, he thought, land agents were rather exercised in

their minds about was, how far they could go in the direction of giving tenants notice, when it was their obvious duty to do so, without involving the landlord in a possible claim for compensation.

A request for increased rent on account of the natural rise in the value of land would seem, Mr. Spencer said, no ground for compensation, but there might be considerable difficulty with regard to this, and a few decisions against landlords who had given their tenants notice in order to make a legitimate rise in rents, might lead tenants to refuse to pay any increase in rents unless they actually received notice to quit their farms.

He confessed that he regarded Section 4 as likely to give more trouble than any other in the Act. It introduced a new element into the tenure of land in this country, and it could well be imagined that, while it had never been particularly pressed for or desired by tenants, it was viewed with considerable suspicion by landlords as an attempt to give the tenants something which they did not possess and which many thought they had no right to.

He was afraid that Section 5 might give rise to some difficulty, as he had heard of some very vexatious claims and some inequitable awards under the Market Gardeners Compensation Act, though personally he was thankful to say he had not been subject to any.

To Section 6 he took no exception, for he thought a landlord ought to keep his buildings and houses in good repair; they were a necessary part of the equipment of the farm, and if the landlord would not repair them or provide them, and the tenant did so, he ought certainly to be paid for his outlay. He did not think such cases were frequent, but they might occur in the case of

impoverished landlords or estates held in trust, where the outlay might, under certain circumstances, be strictly limited.

In conclusion, he desired to echo the hope expressed by previous speakers, that the new Act might not disturb the harmony which had so long existed between landlord and tenant. Whatever might be said with regard to our land laws and our farming generally, there was no doubt that for a long period British agriculture prospered in a very remarkable manner. No other country produced more corn to the acre; our green crops were the wonder of other nations; we bred finer horses, finer cattle, and finer sheep than other countries, and our stock was eagerly sought after by all the world. We had latterly fallen on evil days, and he was one of those who, while not taking any strong objection to attempts on the part of legislators to improve agriculture by Act of Parliament, doubted much whether any real benefit would arise out of such legislation.

Landlords and tenants had got on very well together in the past, and would, he hoped, continue to do so, in spite of Agricultural Holdings Acts.

Mr. J. LOOKER (Fellow) said he wished first to join in the thanks expressed to Mr. Aubrey Spencer for his admirable Paper, which, coming from such a high authority on the Agricultural Holdings Acts, would be of the greatest service to all land agents. It had been well said by the President that, no matter what was thought of the intentions of the promoters of the Act, whether or not there had been any desire or need for it, the duty of surveyors was to carry it out loyally, and to administer it in a reasonable way and to the best of their ability. All through the Paper the suggestion seemed to be that there would be consider-

able difficulties in the administration of the Act, and in the interpretation of its various sections when read with the 1900 Act. He fully appreciated those points, but he hardly agreed with Mr. Spencer as to the difficulty of "squaring" (if he might use the word) the section of the 1900 Act which referred to arbitration and the corresponding section of the 1906 Act. Whereas, in the 1900 Act, the words "if the parties fail to agree" were emphasised, and were taken by Mr. Spencer to have some considerable meaning, in the 1906 Act the words were "all questions which . . . are referred to arbitration shall be determined, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, by a single arbitrator." So important was that, in Mr. Spencer's mind, that he had gone to the very root of things, and defined the fundamental difference between valuation and arbitration. It was absolutely necessary, before coming to any conclusion as to the working of those two sections, to know what really was arbitration and what was valuation. Mr. Spencer had given a definition of the two from one of Lord Esher's judgments. He thought it would more fully show the immense difference between the two methods of procedure if he ventured to give other definitions also from an equally reliable source. When valuation and arbitration were spoken of, it must be remembered always that a valuation was an appraisalment only—he was not using his own language, but words which were capable of verification—and not only was it an appraisalment only, but it was an appraisalment where the person appointed to appraise had to put a value upon something "which it had been already agreed upon was to be paid for."

Another essential point with regard to valuations was that the Courts had no jurisdiction to enforce a

valuation as such. A valuer had no power to deal with the costs or to compel the attendance of witnesses. If those were taken as the essential points of a valuation, it was at once seen that the moment those limits were overstepped it became a question of arbitration, or so it seemed to a layman like himself, and it was by laymen that the Act fell to be administered. It was said by Mr. Spencer that there was a very simple middle course, whereby it was possible to adopt a form of procedure which had the strength of an arbitration and the simplicity of a valuation, and he suggested that valuers must get their clients to sign appointments binding themselves to their agents' actions.

The argument that apparently ran through Mr. Spencer's Paper was that if a valuer got an appointment from his principal binding his principal to him, and the valuer on the other side did the same, the two appointments binding the principals to the valuers would also bind the principals to each other. To his mind that did not seem quite logical. But Mr. Spencer went further; he said that that would not only bind the principals to each other but would bind a third party, the incoming tenant, between whom and the outgoing tenant there was no privity. With all humility and deference to Mr. Spencer, the Council, and Sir Thomas Elliott, he was still of opinion that the laws governing valuation and arbitration were as much in force to-day as before the Act was passed. There was nothing in the Act which destroyed the essential difference between them, and as there was no procedure which could make the one into the other or alter the fact that the moment a dispute arose valuation was turned into arbitration, no middle course was possible.

But supposing Mr. Spencer was right, and that the

fact of the two valuers getting signed appointments from their principals created a binding contract, what became of the dictum which had always been laid down that a valuation was not an enforceable contract? Mr. Spencer had said that the parties would be "bound thereby," but if a valuation was not an enforceable contract, he failed to see how it came within the scope of the Act of 1906 (Section 1, Subsection 2). But supposing there was power thus to turn one thing into another, surely that was only a way of getting round the Act, instead of loyally carrying it out, as previous speakers had urged. As he had said before, he was more than sceptical as to the ability to do this.

He had waited with some interest to hear the opinion on this point of his friend Mr. Eve, who was a man not afraid to speak his mind. What was the best that Mr. Eve could say for the new system? That it was calculated to cause "a considerable amount of difficulty and muddle," which was certainly the strongest condemnation from such a speaker.

The difficulty, he thought, lay in the words as to the parties "being bound thereby," and the crux of the whole matter was whether it was possible to make two people bound by something which was less than an arbitration.

With regard to the new principles which had been introduced into agriculture by the Act, more particularly as to freedom of cropping and sale of produce, the former had apparently been specially safeguarded. Where a landlord thought his tenant was likely to cause deterioration or injury to his holding by a certain course of cropping, he had very drastic powers, and by the provisions of the section he could stop him at once; but what were the remedies to a landlord in the case of unrestricted sale? There one found another method, a

sort of general anticipatory condemnation clause. The Act put into the hands of the landlords three weapons, very small apparently, but very powerful. It said to him, "If you have cause to believe that your tenant is deteriorating his holding by the sale of his produce, you can, if you think well, bring an action against him at any time or an injunction." He did not think that was either a very cheap or a simple process as between a landlord and tenant. In a lawsuit, whatever happened, the tenant, if he did not get absolutely the worst of the bargain, would get into such a hopeless state of difficulty and expense that he would wish the Act had never been passed.

If the landlord did not choose to make use of the weapon of injunction he could bring an action against the tenant for damages, or, failing either of those courses, they could agree. The last seemed certainly the most simple and the cheapest process of settling disputes. He hoped that in the future those points would be raised but seldom, but if they were raised, and it was a matter either of an injunction or damages, he did not think the tenant farmers of England would thank Parliament for having passed a measure which suggested these alternatives to the landlords.

As to compensation for disturbance, there was no man in that room who could give an absolutely correct definition of what might constitute a claim for disturbance. The whole question bristled with difficulties, and it could only be settled by a decision of the Courts.

With reference to another new feature in the Act—the question of repairs. He knew in most cases landlords, whose relations with their tenants were not strained, did lay out considerable sums on repairs from

which they got very little return ; but if a landlord and tenant were not in agreement, and the tenant wanted buildings repaired, the landlord might force the tenant to carry out the work, or, in other words, lend him (the landlord) the money to repair the buildings. "But," the tenant would say, "what am I going to get?" "You will get the use of the buildings." "Am I to lend you money without interest?" "Certainly." "And without any security for the principal?" "You will only get back compensation for any improvement which is of value to the estate when you leave."

That plan would admirably suit those landlords who were tenants for life. The landlord who was a tenant for life and who wanted a tenant to expend £400 or £500 could say, "My income leaves me a very narrow margin, and I cannot well afford to spend that amount ; you spend it, and I shall only have to refund it, or a portion of it, when you leave"—perhaps in 10 years time, when possibly his successors would be in possession.

Human nature was human nature, and there was a great temptation for the landlord to throw the whole burden of repairs on the tenant.

He was a little surprised to hear Mr. Herbert Smith say that, in a long experience, he had never had a case under the Agricultural Holdings Act. His own experience was perhaps not so long as Mr. Smith's, but since the year 1883, in the Midland counties where he happened to practise, he had found year by year an increasing number of claims for compensation under the Act. Although Mr. Watney said he thought most valuers were agreed that they would have been better without the Acts of 1883 and 1900, that was not the view taken by valuers and arbitrators in the Midland

Counties, where the Act was appealed to almost day by day, and where no difficulties arose except with those valuers who would not give it the ordinary and common attention necessary to understand its details.

He fully appreciated all the difficulties, both in the 1883 Act and in the present Act, but if those who had to administer it would put aside all thoughts of whether it was a good or bad Act and try to carry it out to the best of their ability, he saw no reason why the Act of 1906 should not be as much a success as were its predecessors.

Mr. C. B. FISHER (Fellow) said he was sure all would agree that Members were fortunate in having Mr. Aubrey Spencer as a guide through the intricacies of the new Act. Whatever the advantages or disadvantages of the Act might be, land agents had to deal with the practical side of the question, and, in doing so, he would yield to no one in striving to maintain the good feeling that now existed, certainly in his part of the country, between landlord and tenant. A careful study of the Act showed that it affected present agreements both with regard to the question of repairs and with regard to questions of cropping and the disposal of produce. It also affected the custom of the country and the methods of tenant-right valuation, and altered in very many respects the former Agricultural Holdings Acts. Therefore, from a practical point of view, some fresh arrangements as to tenants' agreements would seem to be necessary. There was no alternative, to his mind, but to make fresh agreements, although he knew there would be an outcry at once if general notices to terminate existing agreements were given in consequence of the Act.

He had discussed the point, not only with the tenant farmers themselves, but with tenant-right valuers as well, and especially with two brothers, one an occupying farmer and the other a tenant-right valuer; and when he asked what would be necessary in the case of Lady Day tenancies, the valuer said without hesitation that all Lady Day tenancies must be terminated.

He did not agree with that, for he thought there was a middle course, and that was to come to an arrangement, as he had been able to do, to give or accept a six months' notice previous to Michaelmas next to terminate the tenancies at the following Lady Day, should such a course be necessary; but he was hopeful before Michaelmas it would be possible to come to some understanding as to what it was necessary to insert in the new agreements.

Dealing with the alterations affected by the Act itself, the first that struck one was the omission of the phrase "inherent capabilities of the soil." Mr. Spencer, Mr. Watney, and Mr. Eve seemed to think that, because no one could define exactly what the "inherent capabilities of the soil" meant, it meant nothing, but the alternative possibility that the compensation for an improvement might practically eat up all the landlord's interest was so serious that one dared not contemplate it, for surely it meant something. The value to an incoming tenant, subject to the inherent capabilities of the soil, could not be the same as the value to him, irrespective of those inherent capabilities. The reference to drainage in this matter in Mr. Spencer's Paper must convince everyone that at least something was meant by the phrase. They might as well say that because no one had been able to define "inconsistent with good estate management," therefore in a few years' time, when

the next Agricultural Holdings Act came to be passed, that also should be omitted. One consolation was that the phrase, "inherent capabilities of the soil," dealt more with permanent than with temporary improvements, and therefore, as these involved the consent of the landlord, it really did not make the omission so serious.

On page 223 Mr. Spencer had dealt with the arbitration clause, and said that if the landlord and tenant failed to agree as to the amount and terms and mode of payment of compensation, as stated in Section 2, Sub-section 1, of the 1900 Act, which must be read into this Act, it was then that the difference should be settled by arbitration. But if that were read in, it would come to this—that all "questions" or "differences" under the Agricultural Holdings Act must be referred to arbitration. There had been hitherto three courses: arbitration under agreements; the adoption of Part I. of the Second Schedule and a single arbitrator; or Part II. of the Second Schedule, which provided for two arbitrators and an umpire.

Surely the omission of the Second Schedule, Part II., which provided for two arbitrators and an umpire, must mean that it was intended by the Act that all such disputes should be determined by a single arbitrator. He maintained that the parties could not appoint an arbitrator until they had failed to agree, and, having failed to agree, the chances were that they would differ as to the arbitrator to be appointed.

The question of arbitration had a special bearing upon the freedom of cropping and the disposal of produce sections. The tenant had the privilege and the landlord had his remedy, which was that a sitting tenant must bring back the "full equivalent manorial value." That was another point upon which he thought there

would be considerable discussion, and a test case would be necessary before the matter could be finally settled.

What was a full equivalent manurial value? He was disposed to think that it would be advisable to definitely specify, in a schedule to new agreements, the full equivalent manurial value of the different articles which a tenant was likely to sell off. He had discussed the matter with the gentleman who he believed was responsible for the insertion of the word "full," and asked if he agreed with Dr. Voelcker and Sir John Lawes and others, that the equivalent manurial value—say in the case of wheat straw—was its chemical constituents, that is the percentages of nitrogen and phosphoric acid and potash.

Why, he had asked, was the word "full" put in? The reply was that he did not consider "equivalent manurial value" sufficient. But it seemed to him that a full equivalent manurial value could not be fuller than the equivalent manurial value simply because the word "full" had been added. But what he believed was in the mind of the gentleman responsible for having the word "full" inserted, was that the equivalent manurial value as defined in the tables was not sufficient, but that the physical and mechanical properties of the manure, that is the organic matter, must also be considered.

In those circumstances what course was to be adopted, unless, as he thought would be necessary, a schedule were inserted saying exactly what those values were? Agriculture was now supposed to be carried on upon a higher standard, and he thought that the insertion of a scale of equivalent manurial values in agreements would assist agriculturists themselves to know what they had to replace, and educate them to a certain extent in the scientific nature of agricultural products.

Another point on which the new agreements should be specific was as to the dilapidations such as the Tenant Right Valuers' Associations had, by the custom of the country, hitherto debited the tenants with, should they err in their cropping or the disposal of their produce. How could this be dealt with under an Act which said that the tenant could do as he liked? It might be done by inserting a clause that "any system of cropping "exercised" should be such that on the termination of the tenancy one-eighth of the arable land should be duly seeded in proper course, and not more than one-fourth left in such condition as to require fallowing, and a memorandum that the taking of more than two white crops in succession was contrary to good husbandry.

The game clause was another point which he thought emphasised the fact that it was most desirable to enter into new agreements before the Act came into force. It did not perhaps much affect his own district, but he had spoken to a large land agent in Norfolk and the adjoining counties, who was of opinion that it was quite clear that the rent must be specified as including consideration in respect of compensation for game. It was not the rent of the land, irrespective of the letting of the game, plus the value of the game letting, but the rent of the land, without the option of killing the game, plus the value to the tenant of the opportunity of killing the game so as to avoid damage being done.

Section 4, with reference to the compensation payable to a tenant on quitting a holding, seemed to him also in many cases to necessitate new agreements, for supposing a landlord in a hunting country himself hunted and wished his friends to hunt, there was nothing at the present time to prevent a tenant putting up wire unless it were prohibited by his agreement. If he

insisted on doing so, it would seem natural, after due warning, to give him notice, but in future this would not be possible without compensating him.

He would like, from the tenant's point of view, to refer to glebe lands under that clause. At the present time the tenancy of a glebe farm terminated, on the death of the incumbent, at the termination of that year of tenancy. Would the tenant who, by virtue of that old Act of Parliament, had to go out, be entitled to compensation in the same way as a tenant who had received notice without any just cause. He believed not. That was an injustice he thought, and it was a question which required dealing with, as did many other questions concerning glebe lands.

He would repeat that he thought it would be necessary to have new agreements, and to make some arrangements as to the termination of old ones, and that all agreements should be more explicit and leave less to custom. He could fully endorse the hope expressed by Sir Thomas Elliott that, before the Act came into force, there would be an opportunity of consolidating all the Agricultural Holdings Acts into one.

The Right Hon. Colonel KENYON-SLANEY, M.P. (Visitor) said that he wished, by the permission of the Meeting, to be allowed to correct at once a slight error into which a previous speaker had fallen. He understood him to say that Colonel Kenyon-Slaney was responsible for the introduction of the words "inconsistent with "good estate management" into the Act. That was not quite correct. If his memory did not fail him, those words were introduced by the Solicitor-General, who was responsible for them, and not Colonel Kenyon-Slaney. The words for which he was responsible were those

securing compensation to the tenant in the event of his being charged extra rent for improvements effected by himself.

Mr. J. S. AINSWORTH, M.P. (Visitor), said he was only too glad to have the opportunity of mentioning a point which had caused a great deal of interest in Argyleshire and the West of Scotland with regard to the arbitration clause. He was quite sure that there must be several present who had some experience, not only of Scotland, but of farming in the West of Scotland, and who would appreciate the point upon which he would be glad to hear the views of the Meeting.

Sheep farmers in the West of Scotland were dependent upon acclimatised sheep stock, and if other stock was introduced there was almost invariably a severe loss by death, and the only way of working a farm properly was with acclimatised sheep stock. When a farm went back into the hands of a proprietor or to a new tenant, the sheep stock had to be valued according to the custom of the country. So long as farms were sought for as investments there was very little question as to the valuation at which the stock was to be taken over, and the tendency was to lean to the side of the occupier and to see that he never gave up his farm at a loss. When it came to a question of a farm going back into the hands of the proprietor, the valuers themselves being tenant farmers, it was, perhaps, according to human nature that he should be made to pay heavily for it.

Though there had now been a turn for the better, there were frequent cases of sheep stocks having been taken over at exaggerated values. The Arbitration Clause in the new Act had caused a great deal of

interest in his constituency, and the fear among the tenant farmers was (although he was bound to say from his own point of view that it was an altogether groundless and exaggerated fear) that, if they had to fall back on a single valuer, the stock might be taken at a value much more approaching the market price than it was at present.

In Argyle, the system in force was that each of the parties appointed an arbiter. It had been pointed out that this was an inaccurate word, and that it would be better to call them valuers. The arbiters, after going thoroughly into the matter and talking it over, appointed an oversman, or a thirdsman, who talked it over with them, and came to a decision about the price. The tenant farmer in Argyleshire was afraid that under the single arbiter system the sheep farmers, when they came to give up their stocks, might have to go out at a less price than they had come in at. He had gone into that question at the Board of Agriculture and at the Scottish Office, and he thought it was the opinion, and the correct opinion, that the single arbitrator system was not meant at all to interfere with the existing circumstances, but merely to simplify the machinery of arbitration, and, instead of two arbiters being appointed, with power to appoint a thirdsman, each party now would be represented, if they did not choose to carry on their own case, by whoever they choose, the only difference being that a single arbitrator would be appointed to decide direct between the two parties. Whether the arbitrator was appointed locally or by the Board of Agriculture, he would invariably be a person thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of the country and the terms of agreement upon which the tenancy had been entered into, and therefore the possibility of a tenant farmer

having to leave his farm on a different system of arriving at the value of the stock was practically out of the question altogether. He would be extremely pleased to hear, from a gathering of practical men, who had probably a large experience of similar cases, that the alteration brought about by the Act would not in any way affect the circumstances of the valuation, but would merely simplify the machinery of the valuation.

Mr. H. M. COBB (Fellow) said he could assure Mr. Aubrey Spencer that the value of his excellent Paper was appreciated not only by Members of The Surveyors' Institution but by the whole of the agricultural community. He thought a debt of gratitude was also owing to the Members of Parliament who had strenuously opposed the crude and unworkable Bill as originally drafted. The general air of earnestness and solemnity with which a really serious subject had been discussed was relieved on the last occasion by a little note of joyousness when Sir Thomas Elliott told of the probability of the repeal of the whole of the Acts and an embodiment of them all in one consolidating Act. He was sure that all who had to do with land questions would be relieved to hear that. He thought many points would arise under the new measure the solution of which would be most difficult, and he hoped that those points would very soon come before the Courts, so that there might be definite decisions to go upon in future, although he perhaps selfishly hoped that it would not be one of his own clients who would first take them to the Courts.

He believed that it would not be necessary to give tenants notices to quit in order to arrange new agreements with them. He thought on the large estates

landlords and tenants would be able to come to some such arrangement as would embrace the whole of the Act, and would not seek to evade it. But he could not quite see yet how to deal with a tenant who would not agree. If one gave him notice it seemed rather doubtful, from a remark made in the House the other day, whether that notice was not to be considered an evasion of the Act. That was a point that would very soon arise, chiefly, he thought, in connection with the question of game damage. He hoped the question would soon be settled.

He came from Kent, where fruit-planting was a very important industry, and he knew that both valuers and umpires considered the Act of 1906 was retrospective. He would like to ask Mr. Spencer how far that was the case.

The other question he wished to ask was, "When is a "market garden not a market garden?" Both parties looked upon the matter from different points of view; what the tenant looked upon as a market garden, the landlord did not consider to be so. They were both perfectly honest in their belief, but unfortunately at the end of the tenancy there was a dispute, and then the question had to go to two valuers and an umpire, and possibly to the Courts afterwards. He could not see how it could be strictly defined, and he thought it would be very convenient if someone would kindly go to law and get an authoritative definition. He had a case in his mind where a man had cultivated for years land which anybody would have said was a market garden, but quite recently an eminent barrister had decided that it was not a market garden at all within the Market Gardeners Act. He hoped that the consolidating Act of 1907 or 1908 would give a little better definition on

that point. There were cases which must occur to many present where a market garden was not a market garden within the meaning of the Market Gardeners Act, and yet it had been treated as a market garden, both the tenant and the landlord being under a false impression all the way through.

With regard to improvements, the value of an improvement was what it was worth to an incoming tenant, and not a question as to any benefit which the outgoing tenant had received from it. He granted that, in the case of fruit, compensation for an old plantation would not be so great as for one in full bearing. It was not worth so much, but it was not the deduction of the tenant's benefit that made it less valuable; it was merely that the fertility was less than if the trees had been younger.

With regard to arbitration, he could not see anything that was going to reduce the cost of arbitration under the Act. He was sorry to say that expenses often bore an undue proportion to the amount of the claim, and he did not see that with a single arbitrator the expenses were going to be very much less.

As to giving the tenant notice to quit, he did not quite know what "good estate management" was, but it had occurred to him that there might be cases of farms let on yearly tenancies which for sufficient reasons it seemed advisable to cut into many lots and put up for sale to persons whose land adjoined, and who bought either for their own occupation or for adding to their own farms and consolidating them. He would like someone to tell him whether that was good estate management, or whether the unfortunate purchasers of those isolated pieces of land ought to compensate the tenant for disturbance.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF MALMESBURY (Visitor) said he felt it a special privilege to be allowed to speak in the presence of so much technical knowledge, and he hoped he would be forgiven if he stated what might possibly be technical inaccuracies, and that subsequent speakers would correct him where he was wrong. He approached the subject merely from the standpoint of one of those who had been intended for the holocaust at the beginning of last Session, but who fortunately at that moment did not seem to be quite as unpopular, taking them as a class, as the President of the Board of Agriculture had tried to make out during the passage of the Bill through the House of Lords. He was very interested to find, in listening to the discussion that evening, that no Member of The Institution had spoken really in favour of the Act. It was a measure which, he considered, raised grievances which did not really exist. It introduced the question of an arbiter where no arbiter ever was wanted; and in spite of the fact that the noble Lord who had charge of the measure in the House of which he was a humble Member made a very strong appeal in its behalf, he thought all were agreed that they did not know where they were that day with regard to the Act or its effect upon previous Acts. It was a very wide subject which, from the landlord's point of view, might be very widely dealt with, but he wished, if he might be allowed a few moments, to touch upon some points which, in his opinion, needed attention from the point of view of the landlord.

With the question of cropping he did not propose to deal. It had been so admirably dealt with already that he could not hope to add anything useful. From the landlord's point of view the Act seemed to inflict great

hardship, especially in the Eastern Counties, in the matter of compensation for damage by game. It was distinctly said that there was very little in it; but whether that was said as a consolation, or in order to turn attention in other directions, he did not know. But a very curious question arose which had never been properly debated, but which perhaps some Member of The Institution would deal with at a later moment. In the case of two estates side by side, one very heavy with game and the next with practically no game upon it at all, it was very difficult to tell who was going to pay compensation for damage to crops in those circumstances. It seemed to him that there would be at once, what he might call in sporting language, a tendency to feed heavily over the border, in order that those who had not the full advantages of having an estate heavy with game, but who might have to pay for damage caused by game, should reap the benefit of some of those temptations with which everyone had to deal, especially when there was only a hedgerow to mark the boundary line. It seemed to him that in dealing with the question of game, that clause had not been properly thrashed out either in the House of Lords or in the House of Commons, but had been passed over too lightly. It was one of the points which, in his opinion, would cause a great deal of trouble in the future.

There were many other points with which one would like to deal, if only time had permitted. One, however, which he would like to mention was the question of dual ownership. That question had been thrashed out, at least so far as those who were interested were able to thrash it out; but a previous speaker that evening rather inferred, he thought, that Parliament—he spoke under correction, and with every respect for the speaker—had

not dealt sufficiently with the many difficulties raised in the Bill.

Perhaps he might say for the House of which he was a Member, that it was distinctly understood by them when the Act was amended, before ever it came to their House, that they would not deal with it in too drastic a manner, and consequently when the Bill came to their House they let many of those points go through on which they felt most keenly, and which might very fairly have been amended, because it was inferred that, as more or less representing those who owned a great many acres, it would seem, perhaps, inexpedient on their part to deal with the question too much from the landlords' point of view.

In conclusion, he would venture to say that he had learned more about the Land Tenure Bill in the last half-hour than during all the many debates upon it to which he had listened in both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. A. ALLESBROOK (Fellow) said that, as approaching the question from the very practical standpoint of one who had to administer a large estate in the West Midlands, and who would therefore be called upon to deal with the Act in his everyday work, he desired to add his thanks to those expressed already to Mr. Spencer for his very able and clear exposition of the Act. As Chairman of the Warwick and Worcester Branch of the Land Agents' Society, who had found the Paper of very great use in their deliberations upon this, to them, very important measure, he would also like to thank Mr. Spencer

He would like to add one further word of thanks in passing to the Council of The Institution for their thoughtfulness in preparing a memorandum on the Act,

which had also been of very great use indeed in discussing it.

He only desired to say a few words upon the Act, and chiefly to ask some questions with regard to it. In the first place, in Section 1, Subsection 1, the legal protection of the landlord—whatever it might be worth, whether anything or nothing—with regard to the inherent capabilities of the soil had been removed, and it was a question for land agents whether they should replace the legal protection of the landlord which had been taken away by some clause in the agreement to that effect. On that he should like to have Mr. Spencer's advice.

In spite of the fact that a very experienced Member of The Institution had said that it was a very good omission of a phrase of which he knew nothing and which he did not understand, and in spite of the saying that "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," he would venture for the sake of eliciting information to say that he had always looked upon "the inherent capabilities of the soil" as meaning that which the land was able to produce unaided by artificial means. Therefore it did seem to him that something definite had been removed from the landlord's protection—an opinion evidently shared by the Council of The Institution—and he would very much like to know whether it would be well to seek to replace that protection.

The second part of the clause had created a good deal of discussion there and in other places, and he thought a special debt of gratitude was due to Mr. Spencer for the very clear way in which he had laid down the difference in law between arbitration and valuation.

One point to which he had heard no reference, although he had carefully listened to the Paper and

the discussion upon it, was the interpretation which the Government itself put upon this part of the Act. Lord Carrington, in replying to a deputation, introduced by Sir John Rolleston and representing a number of Tenant Right Valuers' Associations said: "The one thing which Sir John Rolleston seemed to fear was the introduction of lawyers in the dealings between landlord and tenant. That was a thing which, as a landlord himself, he would deplore quite as much as the gentlemen he was addressing. With regard to the question of the arbitrator, the proposal in the Bill seemed to have frightened everybody. But under the Bill landlords and tenants could settle questions among themselves, and it was only if they were unable to do that that a single arbitrator would be appointed. He really could not see that in such circumstances there was any cause for the terrible apprehension which had been expressed. The clause would only operate in those cases where landlord and tenant failed to settle affairs by mutual agreement. It would not prevent them from arriving at an agreement without going to arbitration at all."

He thought those were very weighty words, and he ventured to think also that they answered a great deal of the discussion on this important question. In his humble opinion it was possible, at any rate, to insert clauses in agreements that the amount of compensation payable to the outgoing tenant might be settled by valuation as hitherto. But he would like to ask Mr. Spencer whether he (the speaker) was right in thinking that the parties could now agree to submit to valuation in accordance with the present usual practice. It seemed to him that this was the case, so that landlord and tenant could agree to refer claims to valuation, and

that arbitration under the Act could be avoided by such agreement if it was desired to avoid it. And if such were the case it would be necessary carefully to exclude the word "arbitration" from future agreements.

With regard to Section 2, the game clause, several suggestions had been made in various quarters that the date suggested by the Act was an inconvenient one to the tenant. He was bound to say that although everyone desired to administer the Act as fairly as possible between landlord and tenant, and with the least amount of friction, the interests which most members represented were those of the landlord, and he did not see any particular reason for giving the tenant the benefit which he thought would necessarily be conferred by any alteration of date.

It had also been suggested that a minimum sum should be fixed for compensation for game damage. Personally he thought that was undesirable, and for two chief reasons; one, that the time limit for doing it was very short, and the second, that if that were done the tenant might be relied upon to claim that minimum every year. It gave him a sort of fixed sum which he was bound to think he was entitled to, human nature being what it was, and it was pretty certain he would claim that amount every year, whether he suffered damage or whether he did not.

There was one point in Mr. Spencer's Paper to which he hoped he would allow him, with all respect, to take exception. It was suggested that in extreme cases, in order to avoid claims for damage by the game of a neighbour and the friction caused thereby, it might be desirable that the landlord should give his tenant the right of killing game on the fields immediately adjoining his neighbour's cover. As a body of land agents, he

did not think they could possibly pass such a suggestion as that without, at any rate, a word of protest.

Section 3 had given him a great deal of thought, as no doubt it had to others; but he noticed that no previous speaker had called attention to an apparent contradiction in the section. The first clause of the section begins by saying, "*Notwithstanding any custom of the country or the provisions of any contract of tenancy a tenant shall have full right to crop and sell off as he pleases*"; and it ends: "which provision shall, in the case of disposal of the produce of the holding, consist in the return to the holding of the full equivalent manorial value to the holding of all crops sold off or removed from the holding in contravention of the custom, contract, or agreement." So that while the first part of that section seemed to say that it was quite useless in future to insert in agreements any restrictive clauses as to cropping, the last part seemed to suggest the insertion of restrictive clauses more stringent than before. Personally he was very much puzzled to know which was the right view. His own opinion was that cropping clauses must be inserted more stringent than before, even if only—and he did not limit himself to that assumption—for the sake of the last year of the tenancy.

Several speakers had referred to the advisability of inserting in agreements a recognised scale of manorial equivalents. He thought that would be a very good thing to do, and he hoped that the Tenant-right Valuers' Associations throughout the country would draw up a scale that could be inserted in agreements.

It seemed to him that the simplest plan was to insert the cropping clauses, and also, at the end, or in a separate schedule, a list of manorial equivalents agreed

upon between the landlord and the tenant which should consist of a simple and plain statement of what the landlord was prepared to accept in return for crops which the tenant chose to sell off.

With regard to Section 4, he was very glad indeed to learn from Mr. Spencer that in his opinion the getting rid of bad tenants was one of the things which a landlord might consider he had good and sufficient cause for doing without incurring the compensation penalties, for he was sorry to say that, although the legislature seemed to think that the only people likely to be bad were the landlords, yet in his experience he had known cases of bad tenants who from time to time had to be talked to in a very firm way.

A little later in his Paper Mr. Spencer had referred to the question of delayed compensation. That seemed to him a very serious matter indeed, and one which land agents would have to be very careful not to permit, and he would suggest that in agreements deferred compensation, or the possibility thereof, should be guarded against by inserting a provision that the whole matter should be settled, say, when the tenant left the house.

Section 5 was a matter which did not concern all land agents. He was happy to say that he was among those who had not much experience on that point. He managed an estate in the garden county of Worcestershire, but was fortunate enough to avoid the very serious difficulties which arose under certain conditions when land was let for market gardens.

With regard to repairs, Section 6, it was clear that the landlord would be able to contract out of all liability with regard to them, the wording of the Act being, "other than repairs which the tenant himself is under an obligation to execute." He thought that would be a

very unsatisfactory thing to do. It might afford legal protection, but he was quite sure in the long run the landlord would be the sufferer, because of the terrible state of disrepair into which the buildings would be allowed to get.

As arising out of this, he would like to refer to the extremely unsatisfactory method which at present existed of conducting the ordinary valuation between the outgoing tenant and the landlord, or the outgoing tenant and the incoming tenant. In almost every case it was done by valuers, who were themselves farmers or auctioneers, and in his experience claims for failure to "cultivate and manage," dilapidations to buildings and other breaches of covenant, were persistently neglected, or dismissed with contempt. He had done his utmost to combat this, but with very little success, and he should like to see some steps taken whereby the landlord's interest could be properly safeguarded.

The last section, 7, commended itself, he thought, to surveyors throughout the country; it was thought a desirable plan for the protection of the landlord as well as the tenant, and therefore it was just that the record should be at the joint cost of both.

He thought the general opinion with regard to the working of the whole Act was that the giving of general notices was not desirable. It seemed to him a very serious thing for a land agent to advise his principal to do, and he hoped that they would be able to work the Act without any such drastic method being adopted; and he hoped also that the cordial relations which had so long existed between landlord and tenant on the vast majority of English estates might still be continued in spite of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1906.

Mr. R. H. PARSONS (Visitor) said that the effect of the new Act had been discussed from many points of view, at both the present Meeting and the previous one, but it seemed to him that most of the speakers had been landlords or gentlemen rather more familiar with the landlord's opinions than with those of the tenant. He would therefore ask to be allowed to say a few words to express what he believed to be the feeling of many tenants with regard to the Act, and to ask a few questions from the tenant's point of view, especially with regard to game.

In the first place, the tenant would in future be entitled to compensation for damage done by winged game. He would ask whether the tenant had not theoretically such a right at the present time under common law, at any rate in the case of tame hand-fed pheasants, which were no more *feræ naturæ* than were Cochin China fowls. Would the new Act give the tenant any more status or real protection than he had before?

Apart from that, he would like to know what would happen in a case where a tenant went to a landlord complaining that a field had been very seriously damaged by pheasants, and the landlord contended that the damage was not done by pheasants at all, but by rabbits, which the tenant should kill. How was the question to be settled? It was not an imaginary difficulty, for he knew of a case where it had actually happened. In that particular instance the pheasants fed like chickens in the field, and were so tame that, in harvest time, one might almost chase them from shock to shock with a stick. What was the tenant to do? The landlord and the tenant were not likely ever to agree, and therefore the matter would go to an arbitrator. By that time the crop would

be harvested and the pheasants probably shot, and how was the arbitrator to decide ?

He agreed with the last speaker about allowing a tenant to kill game in fields adjoining his neighbour's copses. He thought that was quite out of the question, because he did not see how a man could kill a pheasant by any legitimate means in a field if he were not allowed to go into the wood. It simply meant trapping or ginning them.

He thought the Act would be valuable in many ways to the tenant, but he feared they would make a great mistake if they expected too much from it. Many speakers had expressed or hinted a wonder as to how certain of its provisions would work in practice. He ventured to say that they might forecast its effects from what had happened in the case of the Ground Game Acts. Like the Ground Game Act it would work smoothly and well on the whole, if both landlord and tenant were just and reasonable, but, like the same Act, it would be an utter failure under certain conditions.

A good many speakers had pointed out that tenants were sometimes unreasonable, but it could not be denied that landlords also were sometimes not reasonable. It was perfectly well known that, in spite of the Ground Game Act, landlords still openly turned tenants out for shooting hares. That statement might seem a startling one, and it was questioned in the House of Commons, so that he should like to read a sentence from a letter he had in his hand from one of the largest landowners in Hants to a tenant who had held a large farm on his estate for over 30 years. "If you or any other tenant "insist upon your power under the Game Act of constantly disturbing the land in pursuit of ground game, "I must at once and frankly say that I must adopt

“ the only remedy which I possess of changing tenants
“ or farming the land myself. The sum and conclusion
“ of the whole matter is this, which no interview or
“ talking over can affect, that if you cannot accept
“ in good faith the advice which Mr. — proffered,
“ with, I can assure you, the most friendly intention, it
“ would be fairer to both parties for you to arrange to
“ leave, which I trust would be conducted on both sides
“ with perfect courtesy and consideration.” The tenant
maintained that he had a perfect right to shoot hares
with his own gun in his own field, and there was no
question of anything else, but he received a notice to quit,
and although he was known as an excellent farmer and a
thorough sportsman, the poor old man was turned out to
start the world afresh. The improvements he had made
during his long tenancy, which, under the new Act,
would have been credited to him, went to the landlord,
who actually insisted on a claim for dilapidations to
some of the improvements which the tenant himself
made. That tenant went out last Michaelmas; and
whether the landlord was influenced by a foreknowledge
of the new Act he could not say, but it was just possible,
considering that he was a member of the present Govern-
ment, whose first work almost was to pass an Act which
tended to make such scandals impossible in future.

Mr. AUBREY SPENCER, in reply, said that he would
first of all like to thank the Meeting most cordially for
the very kind and sympathetic attention which his
Paper had received, and also for the equally kind
references to himself personally. He thought that a very
great value attached to such a discussion by gentlemen of
practical experience of the management of land through-
out the country, whose main object must no doubt be

to maintain, as far as possible, harmonious relations between landlord and tenant, and to avoid all friction, while preserving the productive qualities of the land.

One could not help thinking how very valuable it would be if, as Lord Malmesbury had hinted, the legislators of this country could, before passing a measure of this sort, have come to The Institution and heard a discussion upon what they were proposing to do. They would certainly have gained very valuable information, but he was not sure whether the suggestion was within the practical possibilities of legislation.

Very many questions had been put to him which he would do his best to deal with in the short time at his disposal. He feared he might not have taken notes of all of them, but he had done so as well as he could, and would endeavour to answer them to the best of his ability. Of course, it must be understood that he was only expressing a personal opinion, which must be taken for what it was worth. He was not giving anything in the way of a judicial decision. A hope had been expressed by Mr. Cobb that some or all of these matters would very soon come before the Courts for decision. The suggestion was calculated to make a lawyer's mouth water, but until that had occurred, and decisions had been given on the various points raised, he could only, as he had said, give his opinion for what it was worth, and he did not wish to deter anybody who wanted to have a knotty point decided from taking it to the Courts for decision.

The first questions he had to deal with were put by Mr. Eve. On page 246 Mr. Eve said : " He would ask " Mr. Aubrey Spencer in his reply to say whether, in a " case where there was already an arbitration clause in " an agreement and an arbitrator appointed, there must

“not be an award.” He did not know whether he quite followed the question, but of course, if valuers had already come to a determination or an agreement, then it appeared to him that no award was necessary. Generally the arbitrator would not be appointed, he supposed, until the valuers had met and ascertained that there was a difference of opinion between them. If Mr. Eve meant that an arbitrator was appointed before they had met to find out whether they could not come to some agreement, and they then came afterwards to an agreement, it seemed to him there would then be nothing for the arbitrator to deal with. An award would not then be necessary, for all matters in dispute would have been settled between the landlord and tenant or their valuers.

Then a little further on Mr. Eve said: “Under the 1900 Act, if clients wanted details with regard to one or two improvements they could have them, but under the new Act, if anyone wanted to know what each item was put at, he would like to know if the arbitrator, was bound to give the information. He would like to ask Mr. Spencer what the penalty was if he did not give it, for, so far as he was personally concerned, he had made up his mind, and had not the slightest intention of giving it without good reason. He would therefore be interested to know whether he was liable in consequence to be imprisoned or fined.”

He did not think Mr. Eve need have any fear of being imprisoned or anything of that sort for having refused to give details of his award when requested to do so by the parties, but he thought that, if the arbitrator had been asked under the Act to give figures with regard to special items, and refused to do so, there might be a danger of the award being set aside as irregular, because

the award would not be in accordance with the Act. Further, if an arbitrator refused to do that it would seem to him that he had not fulfilled his duties, and he did not know whether he would be entitled to the ordinary remuneration which an arbitrator received for making an award.

The third matter Mr. Eve asked him to deal with had also been referred to by other speakers, and it might be well to deal with all the questions together. With regard to the freedom of cropping clause, he said in his Paper that he thought it would still be desirable in farming agreements to insert the ordinary covenants as to cropping. Mr. Eve said it was unwise to put into agreements what was unnecessary, and, as he did not think this was necessary, he did not see why it should be put in.

Although he had been brought up among surroundings where legal phraseology was always somewhat full, he quite agreed with Mr. Eve that the true principle was that it was better not to put into an agreement anything which was unnecessary, but he would explain why he thought it still necessary to retain the ordinary and reasonable clauses with regard to cropping. Section 3 gave the right to the tenant to crop or to sell produce as he liked, and Subsection 2 gave certain rights to the landlord "if the tenant exercises his rights under this "section in such a manner as to injure or deteriorate "the holding." The landlord therefore in certain circumstances had a right to damages or an injunction against the tenant if he injured or deteriorated the holding by exercising his rights under the section. In order that he might exercise his rights under the section there must be some covenants or agreements which the tenant was not to disregard. If the tenant were left simply

at large to cultivate as he liked, and nothing were said about the manner in which he should crop during the tenancy, then he exercised no rights under the section, and for what he did he was not rendered liable by anything in the Act or the agreement. Of course, if the tenant was bound by custom that would be equivalent to something in the agreement, but in order to be able to recover against him under the section it seemed to him that there must be laid down some standard of cultivation. If the tenant were left to do as he liked by the agreement or by custom, and nothing were said about any standard of cultivation, then it seemed to him that there would be no remedy under the latter part of the section. The right to recover against the tenant must arise in consequence of the departure from some standard laid down by the agreement, or by the custom of the country.

It would be less wise to rely on custom now, he thought, than before, because custom, or the binding effect of custom, was to a certain extent abrogated by the section and might very likely be in a measure lost. After all, custom was an uncertain thing to rely upon, and if it were desired to make the tenant responsible for injury caused by deviating from any particular course of cultivation it was better to define it expressly, and not to rely merely upon custom.

With reference to ploughing up grass land, he did not mean to say that there should be any covenant against the tenant ploughing up grass which he had himself laid down. That did not seem to come within the Act at all. What he had said was with regard to the possibility of the tenant claiming to plough up land which was originally pasture or meadow. As to grass laid down during the course of the tenancy, the tenant

would still have the right to plough it up at the end of his tenancy, or to claim compensation from the landlord if he refrained from doing so.

Dealing with the question of game, he had already repudiated the idea that he had made any suggestion that general notices to quit should be served on tenants throughout the country ; but, as he had said, in extreme cases he thought it would probably be desirable that a new agreement should be entered into. Unless that were done, and it was expressly stated that some allowance was made on account of game, it would not be possible to claim that that should be considered if a claim for damage by game was subsequently made, and any new agreement of that sort must, under Subsection 3 of Section 2, be made before the Act came into operation in cases where there was likely to be damage from game.

It seemed to him it was only in very rare cases that there would be any serious damage by winged game, but where there were likely to be serious claims he supposed it would be advisable to enter into a new agreement with the tenant. Unless it was expressly stated in the agreement, a landlord would not be able to claim an allowance because he had let the land to the tenant at a lower rent than he otherwise would have done on account of apprehended damage by game.

He did not know that he quite appreciated Mr. Looker's difficulty, but he quite agreed a thing was either arbitration or valuation. He did not suggest that there was any middle course. He thought it was clear that either the landlord or the tenant might themselves come to an agreement with regard to compensation or they might authorise somebody to do it on their behalf. One was just as much bound by an agreement

he authorised somebody else to make for him as he was by an agreement he made himself. Therefore, if the landlord and tenant appointed a valuer each, and the two valuers met together and were authorised by their principals, the landlord on the one side and the tenant on the other, to conclude an agreement either as a result of their valuation, or in some other way, as to the amount of compensation payable by one to the other (no doubt the better way would be to have a written authority for that purpose) the agreement would be binding.

But none of these matters were binding on the incoming tenant. It was the landlord of course who was primarily bound, and it was only by custom that the incoming tenant took his obligation over. If the valuers met and, after considering the circumstances, agreed as to the matters referred to them, that generally would be, as he said, a binding agreement as between the landlord and the tenant, and moreover it would be an enforceable agreement under the Act, because, under Section 24 of the Act of 1883, the right to enforce was applied to an agreement as to compensation as well as to an actual award.

With regard to Mr. Fisher's point as to the termination of tenancies, he had already said he did not think it was at all likely there would be many cases where trouble would arise. A new agreement might in some cases be entered into with advantage, but generally speaking he thought the best course was to leave tenants as they were at present.

With regard to "inherent capabilities," one would have thought that when an Act of Parliament used words they really must mean something, but he had never yet heard anyone say he knew exactly what those

words meant. He had lately met with a gentleman who, in valuing in respect of a claim under the Market Gardeners Act, had put down a sum for "inherent capabilities of the soil." The land had an increased rental value through the tenant having put in fruit trees. It was generally agreed that the original rental value of the land was £3, but that with the fruit trees it would be about £7, but the gentleman in question insisted on the landlord's behalf on some deduction for the inherent capabilities of the soil. He was asked how much, and he said £1, and when asked on what principle he went he could give no reason why it should be £1, or 2s. 6d., or £5. All he could say was that he thought that the inherent capabilities of the soil must mean something, and he apparently took £1 as being a round sum to put down for it. The result of the omission of these words would not in his opinion make much difference, but that was a matter which might come before the Courts some day.

There was a passage on page 238 where, as pointed out by the President and Mr. Cobb, he feared he had made a little slip in dealing with the retrospective effect of Section 5: "This section of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1906, is intended to remove the effect of that decision so far as it denied the right of the tenant to improvements effected before 1st January, 1896. Any such improvements have now been made eleven years ago at least, and the tenant during the whole of that period has had the enjoyment of them, and this will have to be taken into account on any valuation to which this section applies."

That was not quite correct, because the value of the fruit trees and all other improvements was not to be gauged by the amount the tenant has had out of them,

but by the value to the incoming tenant. On the other hand, of course, the fact that the improvement had been made eleven years ago or more might very likely have some effect on the valuation.

But no doubt the proper way to estimate the value of an improvement was the value to the incoming tenant, and whatever the outgoing tenant may have had out of it did not make it any more or any less valuable to the incoming tenant.

He was also asked to what extent the Market Gardeners Act would now be retrospective. There was no limit at all, so far as he could see. Section 4 of the Market Gardeners Act, 1895, was to be retrospective and there was apparently no limit. A claim might be made for an improvement 50 years old, although it would possibly not be of very much value at the present time.

Something was said by Mr. Allesbrook about his suggestion as to giving the tenant a right to kill game on land adjoining a neighbour's covert. He would be sorry to interfere with the ordinary amenities of country life, as he was quite alive to them, and he did not suggest that anything unneighbourly should be done. There might, however, be extreme cases where a neighbouring landowner had an extremely heavy head of game on his estate, and, to avoid the tenant making a heavy claim against his own landlord, he might be told at once that he had the right to kill game in the fields where damage would be caused, and the landlord would thus escape liability to the tenant for game which was not his own. It might be the only course to take in some extreme cases, but in general cases it would not be necessary or desirable.

The last speaker had asked him to say what would be done when it was a question whether damage had

been done by pheasants or by rabbits. In a case of that kind of course the arbitrator would have to make up his mind after considering all the circumstances, although he did not know how he was to arrive at a decision if the crops had gone ; but if the tenant, as he was bound to do, gave notice of his claim before the crops had been removed, surely somebody would be able to ascertain whether the damage had been caused by pheasants or by rabbits.

As far as he could he had dealt with the questions which had been raised before him, and he had only again to express his thanks for the very kind way in which his Paper had been received, and for the vote of thanks which had been so cordially passed.

On the motion of Mr. J. H. SABIN (Professional Associate of Council), the further discussion of the Paper was then adjourned.

UNDERGROUND WATER.

A DISCUSSION OF CERTAIN RECENT ENACTMENTS
AFFECTING WATER RIGHTS.

By W. VAUX GRAHAM, M.Inst.C.E. (ASSOCIATE),
AND
HAROLD F. BIDDER (BARRISTER-AT-LAW).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION held on Monday, April 8th, 1907.*

GEORGE LANGRIDGE (President) in the Chair.

In March, 1900, Mr. Shiress Will, K.C., read a most interesting and valuable Paper before this Institution, in which he examined the existing law with regard to underground water, and gave an account of the principal cases that had been decided upon the subject.

In the discussion that followed it was freely suggested that the working of the law of underground water involved at times great hardship, and was far from satisfactory; and a tendency was noted among Parliamentary Committees to seek to minimise these hardships in individual cases that came before them.

Since 1900 this tendency has been very considerably developed, and the authors of the present Paper have endeavoured to trace the extent to which Parliament has in Private Bills modified the law with regard to underground water, and the reasons which have impelled its action.

EXISTING LAW.

First, however, as to rights in underground water at common law. To briefly summarise the effect of the cases collected by Mr. Shiress Will, it may be said :

1. That every owner of land is owner also of everything between the surface of his land and the centre of the earth, including all water that may lie or be flowing or percolating there, with the sole exception of water flowing in a defined and known channel. But this ownership of water only exists so long as the water happens to be under his land. He has no right to retain it there.

2. As a consequence of this ownership he may, by pumping, attract the underground water from under his neighbour's land, though by so doing he does his neighbour the greatest damage. Such damage is *damnum sine injuria*—"hurt, but not legal wrong"—and his neighbour has no remedy, except possibly in the case of a right to have the surface of his land supported by underground water, which may perhaps be gained by prescription.

3. But if the underground water flows *in a known and defined underground channel*, then the same law applies to it as to a river on the surface, viz.: each owner through whose land it passes must allow it to flow unimpeded, and may only abstract from it a quantity of water sufficient for his reasonable use.

RECENT CASES.

Since 1900 two cases of importance have been decided. One (the case of *Bradford Corporation v.*

Ferrand [1902], 2 Ch. 655)* deals with the "known and defined" underground channel. No case on this point had previously been decided in the English Courts, although there had been two cases in Ireland, both discussed in Mr. Shiress Will's Paper. In the first of these (*Ewart v. Belfast Poor Law Guardians*, 1881, 9 L. R. Ir. 172) it was held that the channel must be "known" without having recourse to excavation for its discovery; while in the second (*Black v. Ballymena Township Commissioners*, 1886, 17 L. R. Ir. 459) it was held sufficient if it could be shown as a matter of reasonable inference from known facts—"without having recourse to abstruse speculations of scientific persons"—that the water came to the place of emergence in a defined channel, and not by percolation or oozing. It must be said, however, that in the latter case the actual channel in question had once been a surface channel, but had become filled up. It was therefore very well "known."

The plaintiffs in *Bradford v. Ferrand* were riparian owners on a certain stream, one spring of which rose upon the defendant's land. The defendant sank a well on his land and intercepted the water that would otherwise have risen in the spring, thereby diminishing the flow of the stream. The intercepted water was to be used by an urban district council. Farwell, J., assumed for the purpose of his judgment that, as the plaintiffs alleged, the water flowed to the spring in a defined but unknown channel, and he decided that the defendant was within his rights. "No one can tell," he said, "where or in whose land this hypothetical stream runs. If the plaintiffs are right, no proprietor of land above the spring can sink a well or make excavations on his

* *Professional Notes*, xi., 398.

“ own ground without the risk of incurring liability,
“ possibly to a very large amount, to the plaintiffs for
“ interfering with the spring, and this is a much larger
“ liability than was unsuccessfully sought to be estab-
“ lished in *Chasemore v. Richards*, for a defined under-
“ ground stream may flow for miles, whereas the gather-
“ ing ground of water penetrating by percolation is of
“ comparatively small extent.”

Dealing with the analogy of a river like the Mole, a difficulty which has to be got over in every decision on this point. the learned judge says :

“ There is nothing inconsistent with this view in
“ cases where a river disappears into the ground and
“ what is apparently the same river appears on lower
“ ground. In such cases there is a *terminus a quo*, and
“ a *terminus ad quem*, and the owners of land between
“ the two and their riparian neighbours can fairly be
“ presumed to know of the existence and course of this
“ stream.”

In basing his decision on the prevailing ignorance as to underground water conditions, and the impossibility of asserting or defining rights in the unknown, the learned judge took the foundation upon which the whole law as to underground water is raised. A right in underground water is regarded as something too intangible to be protected by rules of law ; it might, so to speak, materialise at any time in unexpected places, and could not be acknowledged in practice without introducing great confusion and uncertainty.

On the other hand it may be said that our knowledge of underground water conditions is constantly improving, while the ever-increasing demand for water renders the existing anomalies more and more burdensome.

It may at least be suggested that the principles laid

down by the learned judge would apply to protect underground waters that appear from time to time on the surface in what are known as bourne flows. The persistence of the bourne in breaking out in the same locality establishes the presence of an underground stream there, and gives a *terminus a quo*. The *terminus ad quem* is the headwater of the river.

The other recent case of importance deals with the effect of pumping operations upon rivers. Once water has emerged from the ground and found its place between the banks of a stream, it may then not be withdrawn from that stream directly, except by riparian owners for ordinary and reasonable use upon their property. But suppose that pumping operations so lower the level of the underground water that some of the water that would otherwise continue to flow in the stream percolates through the river bed into the strata beneath, and so is lost to the lower riparian owners. In that case it appears that the latter have no remedy, unless the persons pumping actually obtain water that once formed part of the stream; that is to say, the persons pumping are under no obligation to maintain the underground water level at such a height as that the stream will not percolate through its bed; but only not to so lower the underground water level that the water from the stream is withdrawn and reaches their pumps. This was the view taken by the present Lord Chief Justice in the case of *English v. The Metropolitan Water Board*, reported at length in *The Times* Newspaper of February 15th, 1907.*

This case is particularly interesting, owing to the exhaustive discussion it contains of the effect of pumping in a chalk area, and may be gone into at some length.

Colonel English, the plaintiff, was the owner of

* *Professional Notes*, xiv., 199.

property through which ran a brook, a tributary to the River Darent. This brook rose from the chalk in considerable volume, and, before reaching Colonel English's property, passed through property of the Metropolitan Water Board, successors to the Kent Water Company, on which was situated a pumping station. It was admitted that the effect of pumping by the Board was to lessen the flow of the brook before it left their property, as compared with the quantity of water entering their property, by at least 16,000 gallons a day—a substantial amount, seeing that the brook in the summer was almost dry.

The works of the Water Board consisted of a well (within 20 yards of the brook) and two boreholes. The well was lined with steel cylinders to a depth of 76 feet; the boreholes were so lined to a depth of 91 feet and were then plugged. The object of so lining the well and boreholes had been to exclude subsoil water near the surface, and this object had been successfully accomplished.

The Lord Chief Justice found as a fact that no water that had been in the brook did get into the well. It had been established, he said, to his satisfaction that the diminution of the water in the brook was not due to direct abstraction, but to the fall of the level of the body of underground water (which he put at from 10 to 12 inches), or in other words the withdrawal of support. "I find as a fact," he continued, "that this enormous quantity of water" ($1\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons of water were pumped a day) "is derived not " from the surface water, but from a vast underground " body of water which is flowing through the fissures of " the chalk."

The Lord Chief Justice then considered the liability of the Water Board for this abstraction. In the

previous case of *Grand Junction Canal v. Shugar*, (1871) L. R., 6 Ch., 483, it had been decided that it was illegal so to pump that water was withdrawn through the bed of a stream into the pumps; and in his judgment in that case Lord Chancellor Hatherley used words implying that any pumping which had the effect of diminishing the flow of water in a stream would be illegal. The Lord Chief Justice refused to take this view.

"If I had been satisfied," he said, "that the defendants by their operations had directly drained or tapped water from the brook which would otherwise have flowed past the plaintiff's property, I should have applied the principle of the Judgment in *Shugar's* case; but I am of opinion that the abstraction or diminution of quantity by the withdrawal of support does not come within the same principle"; and he held that no action could be maintained in respect to the withdrawal of water in the case before him. Notice of appeal against the Judgment has been given.

WATER COMPANY SHOULD BE DIFFERENTIATED FROM ORDINARY LANDOWNER.

This, then, we have arrived at—that there is an inherent right in every landowner to take the water underneath his land, and that with this right necessarily goes a power to injure his neighbours, under the protection of the law, the magnitude of the injury, and the bounds of its action, being solely limited by the scientific apparatus at the disposal of the landowner. In the case of the ordinary landowner, however, there is no inducement to lead him to make more than a moderate

use of his right. Even if he were to obtain an enormous quantity of water, he has no means of disposing of it.

Moreover, it rarely happens that the water is removed from the watershed to which it belongs, and this fact reduces very greatly the injury it is possible his operations may cause, as, with a loss that is greater or less according to the purpose to which it is put, the water is returned to the river it would naturally feed.

Before water can be conveyed any distance away from the site upon which it is found, it is necessary to lay continuous lengths of mains, and this immediately brings the landowner face to face with his neighbours and the local authorities whose interests are affected, and compulsory powers have to be sought.

But while it may be necessary to subject A to some disadvantage in order that B may have the proper use and enjoyment of his land, it is quite another thing to enable B to injure A indefinitely and without compensation for the benefit of an unlimited and possibly distant class of third parties.

Thus it is that the case of water companies and similar bodies, whose object it is to obtain large quantities of water for distribution, is wholly different from that of the ordinary landowner. Their one purpose is the exploitation of the right which, even in private hands, works at times some hardships, and they are created with special facilities for this, such as no ordinary landowner can possess.

LORD WENSLEYDALE'S SUGGESTION.

A possibility that the ordinary law should be modified in dealing with large distributing agencies was suggested by Lord Wensleydale in giving his Judgment

in the House of Lords in the historic case in *Chasemore v Richards* (1859) 7 H.L.C., 349. It will be remembered that in that case the Local Board of Health of Croydon sank a well within a quarter of a mile of one of the springs of the River Wandle, and pumped therefrom half a million gallons a day for the supply of the town. Some of this water would otherwise have reached the river. The owner of a mill upon the river brought an action against the Board for the loss of this water. It is worth noting that in the statement of facts the water is described as percolating through the strata in constantly shifting courses rather than running in definite fissures, though probably the latter view would now be upheld.

It was decided that the millowner had no right to the uninterrupted flow of the underground water on its way to the river, and that the Board were acting within their rights.

“The question in this case,” said Lord Wensleydale at the close of his Judgment, “as it seems to me, resolves itself into an inquiry whether the defendant exercised his right of enjoying the subterraneous waters in a reasonable manner. Had he made the well and used the steam engines for the supply of water for the use of his own property and those living on it, there would have been no question. If the number of houses upon it had increased to any extent, and the quantity of water for the families dwelling on the property had been proportionately augmented, there could have been no just grounds of complaint; but I doubt very greatly the legality of the defendant’s acts in abstracting water for the use of a large district in the neighbourhood unconnected with his own estate, for the use of those who have no right to take it directly themselves, and to the injury of those neighbouring proprietors who

“ have an equal right with themselves. . . . The same
“ objection would not apply to the abstraction of water
“ for the use of the dwellers on the defendant’s land,
“ even though they carried on trades requiring more
“ water (breweries for example) than would be used for
“ mere domestic purposes. It would still be for their
“ purposes only. But in this case there has been an
“ abstraction of water for purposes wholly unconnected
“ with the enjoyment of the defendant’s land.”

After expressing these doubts, Lord Wensleydale acquiesced in the decision of the majority of the Law Lords. His Judgment is quoted, not as showing that there is any question as to the law on the point—that has been finally decided—but to indicate that the consequences of the law have been recognised as possibly inequitable.

AMERICAN DOCTRINE OF “REASONABLE USE.”

It is interesting to turn to America and inquire how these difficulties are being dealt with there. In the American Courts the English Common Law is administered as developed in that country, and English cases are quoted. In most of the underground water cases *Chasemore v. Richards* is discussed, in which, as a Californian judge is reported to have stated, the water supply of “the village of Croydon situated in a large plain at the head of the River Waundale,” was in question.

While American lawyers would probably on the whole agree that the strict interpretation of the Common Law is that placed upon it in England, a tendency is manifesting itself to develop a doctrine of “reasonable use.” According to this doctrine, a man may take all the underground water he can get for all reasonable purposes in

connection with his land and the proper enjoyment of it ; but these purposes do not include the removing of the water for use by others at a distance. This principle was contained in Lord Wensleydale's suggestion quoted above.

As long ago as 1862 some such doctrine was enunciated in the New Hampshire case of *Bassett v. Salisbury Manufacturing Company* (82 Am. Dec. 179), though it was then admitted to be against the weight of authority. The later cases are, however, more important. In 1899 the case of *Smith v. City of Brooklyn* (160 N. Y., 357) was decided in the Court of Appeal in New York. In that case the Brooklyn Corporation sank wells and set up powerful pumps on their own land in order to supply the city with water. The effect of their operations was to intercept percolating underground water that would otherwise have reached the plaintiff's stream and pond. It was held that the plaintiff had a right to the flow of his stream and of the underground water that fed it, and the Corporation were held to be liable in damages. This decision is difficult to defend.

In the next year, and in the same Court, a more striking case was decided (*Forbell v. New York*, 164 N. Y., 522). The grounds which are given for the decision are noticable. The Corporation of New York, in pumping upon their own land for the supply of the city, so dried the plaintiff's land by the abstraction of underground water as to damage the cultivation upon it, and to render it less suitable for the plaintiff's purposes. No stream or surface water of the plaintiffs was, however, affected. It was again held that the Corporation were liable.

In the Judgment delivered by the Court it is

remarked that a reason generally assigned for the rule of law as to percolating water, is that the flow of such water is out of sight, and therefore conjectural; but in this case the Corporation had been able to decide, at least to a business certainty, that it could attract water from the plaintiff's lands to its own wells, and indeed capture the underground water for an area of from 5 to 10 square miles.

An owner, the Judgment continues, may make all the reasonable use he can of underground water for the fullest enjoyment of his land; but it is not reasonable to put up powerful pumps of such pervasive and potential reach that the water stored in all the region thereabout can be tapped, and then by distributing the water to customers to prevent its return. "The immunity from liability which the Corporation claims violates our sense of justice. It seems to pervert just rules to unjust purposes. It does wrong under the letter of the law in defiance of its spirit."

In 1903 a very interesting case was decided in the Appeal Court of California. The water conditions in that State appear to be such as to raise the question in a very acute form. The soil of the country is very dry, and depends entirely upon irrigation for its cultivation. The artificial supply that is necessary to support the existing cultivation is obtained by pumping in the few localities where underground water is found, and is barely sufficient for the purpose. At the same time the population is increasing, and wealthy and energetic immigrants are attracted by the beauty of the climate. There is, therefore, every stimulus to exhaust the limited supply of underground water.

In the case of *Katz v. Walkinshaw* (99 Am. Rep., 35) the defendants sank wells upon their land in one of

the water-bearing areas, and drew percolating waters from the lands of their neighbours, thereby drying the wells of the latter, and destroying the trees, vines, and cultivation on the surrounding property. The water so drawn off was distributed to consumers at a distance. It was held that this was not a reasonable use of the underground water obtained from the defendants' land, and was therefore illegal.

In a remarkable Judgment the whole question is discussed. The difference between the water conditions in California and in England is pointed out, and the comparatively small value placed upon water in England. The difficulties in California are, says the Court, only beginning. Fierce strife must ensue to acquire and hold every available supply in the country, and such a rule as the defendants contend for (the unlimited right to abstract percolating water) will only aggravate it. Traced to its true foundation the rule is simply this: that owing to the difficulties the Courts will meet with in securing persons from the infliction of great wrong and injustice by the diversion of percolating water, if any property right in such water is recognised, the task must be abandoned as impossible; and those who have valuable property acquired by and dependent upon the use of such water must be left to their own resources to secure protection for their property from the attacks of their more powerful neighbours, and failing in this must suffer irretrievable loss; that might is the only protection.

“ The good old rule

“ Sufficeth them, the simple plan

“ That they should take who have the might,

“ And they should keep who can.”

The doctrine of reasonable use, the Judgment con-

tinues, limits the right of others to such amount of water as may be necessary for some useful purpose in connection with the land from which it is taken. If, however, there were a surplus of underground water after the reasonable requirements of all had been satisfied, no doubt a water company might take this, the first in the field having the prior right.

This judgment is a bold attempt to break from authority and deal with the subject on common sense lines. The characteristic refusal to be bound by rules of law when contrary to instinctive justice reminds one irresistibly of the "unwritten law," of which so much was heard recently during a famous trial in New York.

It must not be thought that this doctrine of reasonable use is universally accepted in the American Courts.

In 1904 the Texas Appeal Court refused to recognise it in the case of *Houston Railway Company v. East* (107 Am. St. Rep., 620.) In that case a railway company pumped large quantities of water from a well upon its land for the purposes of its undertaking, and dried a neighbouring well. Although this was found not to be a reasonable use of the water, yet it was held that no action could be maintained against the company, their rights to the underground water being unlimited.

As has before been said, the "reasonable use" doctrine would not be listened to for a moment in the English Courts.

EFFECT OF EXTENSIVE PUMPING.

Before proceeding further, it will be convenient to inquire into the action of powerful pumps, withdrawing large quantities of water, upon the water system of the surrounding neighbourhood.

The action of such pumps may be considered under two heads :—

(A) When underground reservoirs are drawn upon ;
and

(B) When underground moving water is impounded
on its way from one place to another.

(A) Considering first the effect of drawing upon the water which has collected in the lower strata below the level of any natural outlet, the theory is constantly advanced that with an inexhaustible supply to draw upon no injury can ensue from the most powerful pumping. This theory in the authors' opinion cannot be supported by the evidence of experience, and an interesting example of its complete breakdown will be given later on in this Paper. The case of *English v. Metropolitan Water Board*, already quoted, is also a striking instance of deep level pumping affecting the upper subsoil water.

There can be no doubt that in such cases springs and wells are affected not only in the vicinity of the deep well, but sometimes at long distances away, the support afforded by the deeper water being withdrawn during the period of pumping.

(B) The effect of heavy pumping from the moving body of underground water is upon the wells and springs below, and not to any great extent upon those above the point of pumping ; unless of course it is attempted to obtain more water than the gathering ground will supply. It is, therefore, of importance to know the direction in which the underground water is moving, because disastrous results may be expected to follow from heavy pumping operations carried on up-stream of the natural outlets. This applies more especially to the chalk and similar formations, where the water gathered

from large areas has already collected in considerable volume and is moving along through fissures.

By pumping on the line of flow in such a district, water can be abstracted in much greater quantities than when it is moving dispersedly through pervious strata, and the wells and springs which it should have fed can in some cases be wholly deprived of it.

Thus it comes that a river rising from the chalk is vastly more assailable than a river the immediate product of surface drainage, and fed therefore by innumerable small tributaries, or by water oozing directly into it through the banks. In the case of the chalk stream all its eggs are, so to speak, in one basket; and that basket lies at the mercy of the enemy, and knows no protection from the law. In fact the water which will later be the river is already collected underground, though not in such known courses as the law will acknowledge, and, by a single lucky boring, half the flow of the river may be stopped.

PROTECTIVE PROVISIONS IN PRIVATE ACTS.

It will be convenient now to trace in detail the growth, as exhibited in private Acts, of a feeling in Parliament that, in conferring landowners' powers upon bodies who collect large quantities of water for distribution, some protection should be afforded to those whose water supply will be affected by extensive pumping operations. As has been pointed out, the general ground of such a claim is that, while the adjoining landowners have no legal right to retain the water themselves, the power of the distributing body to injure them is a wholly abnormal one, and is derived from special attributes conferred by Parliament itself. While no change

of the existing law may be advisable or practicable, yet Parliament may well examine closely what will be the result of the exercise by the artificial bodies it creates of their rights under that law.

A recognition of this obligation is found in the recent Standing Order of the House of Commons (134 D) giving power to the Referees on Private Bills to admit petitioners against a Bill who allege that, under the provisions of the Bill, any water or water supply of which they may legally avail themselves will be diminished or injuriously affected. By this Order the power of the Referees to admit petitioners is made quite independent of the prospective injury being one that the law will recognise.

As might have been expected, the first to claim protection were existing water companies, who feared an attack upon their sources of supply.

The form of protection in these cases has usually been to prohibit the promoters or undertakers from sinking wells within a certain distance of existing wells of water companies, or within certain areas.

The grounds of protection in such cases are no doubt somewhat different from the grounds upon which an ordinary landowner seeks it. Parliament, having created a body for the purpose of obtaining and supplying water and laid them under an obligation to do so, may feel it incumbent not to diminish the sources of supply of that body.

The case of the Wey Valley Water Act, 1898, was referred to in the discussion on Mr. Shiress Will's Paper. The promoters were there prohibited from sinking wells within three miles of the existing wells of the Aldershot Gas and Water Company. This prohibition, however, was inserted by agreement.

Similarly in the Limpsfield and Oxted Water Act of 1902, the Limpsfield Company were debarred from sinking wells within the borough of Croydon or within four miles of the existing Addington Pumping Station of the Croydon Corporation. This provision also was inserted by agreement.

In 1904, the Wolverhampton Corporation obtained protection under the Act of the Oakengates and Dawley Joint Water Board, and the Board were prohibited from sinking wells east of a certain line. This provision was inserted by agreement.

In the Mansfield Corporation Act, 1905, the Worksop Urban District Council obtained a clause whereby the Corporation were prevented from sinking wells within $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the Council's well. This provision was inserted by Parliament although opposed by the promoters.

In the Borough of Portsmouth Water Act, 1906, the Gosport Waterworks Company obtained a clause prohibiting the Portsmouth Company from abstracting water west of a certain line, and the Gosport Company were put under a similar restriction east of the same line. These prohibitions will have the effect of preventing these two water companies from sinking wells within two miles of one another. This provision was inserted by agreement.

In the meantime the claim of landowners, other than water companies, to have their water supply protected had been admitted.

A very wide clause for this purpose is to be found in the Goole Urban District Council Act of 1899. In that Act it is provided (Section 21) that, if the supply of any water to any lands, houses, or premises within certain parishes from any existing wells, pumps, ponds,

or watering places, is diminished or prejudicially affected by the exercise of the powers conferred by the Act, the Urban District Council shall then either supply compensation water free or shall pay a money compensation. This provision was inserted under strong pressure from the Committee of the House of Lords. A similar clause occurs in the Selby Urban District Council Act, 1904.

A somewhat similar provision was inserted in the Oakengates and Dawley Joint Water Board Act, 1904, for the protection of certain large landowners, the Board being bound to make good by a free supply any deficiency of water that might be caused by their operations in the wells, ponds, or pools of the landowners within two miles of the wells of the Board. This provision was inserted by agreement.

In the case of the Bedford Corporation Water Act, 1902, Trinity College, Cambridge, which owned two wells that might be affected, obtained a provision that, if the supply of water in these two wells were diminished in consequence of the carrying out of the works under the Act, the Corporation were to supply free water to make up the deficit, the College paying 4 per cent. on the pipe outlay. This provision was opposed by the promoters.

In the Gosport Water Act, 1904, Section 8 provides that if, by reason of pumping at the water company's Soberton Well, any existing well within a radius of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or the River Meon within that radius, shall be depleted or diminished, the company shall afford compensation water at the rate at which the owner formerly got his full supply, or shall pay compensation. This provision was inserted by Parliament.

In all these cases it will be observed that Parliament

has afforded protection against the danger of a decrease of supply of water in consequence of the exercise of the powers it was then conferring.

It now remains to deal with an interesting case of a different character, which may form a far-reaching precedent.

THE SUTTON DISTRICT WATERWORKS ACT, 1906.

From its proximity to London and the densely populated suburbs, and from the fact that its underground sources of supply are peculiarly assailable, the River Wandle seems destined to be the *corpus vile* upon which experiments towards the development of water law are made. The water composing it is collected in the chalk over a large area to the south of Croydon, the highest point of which is the head of the Caterham Valley. The rain-water soaking into the ground reaches the chalk. A general movement then takes place in a north-westerly direction, the water collecting in and moving along fissures in ever-increasing volume, until at Carshalton (and in a lesser degree at Croydon) the level of the surface of the ground has fallen sufficiently to allow these underground streams to emerge, which they do in a number of springs of considerable volume. The River Wandle then flows (without receiving any tributaries) to the Thames, being very extensively used in its short course for power. In addition to this, the chalky water has peculiar properties which are valuable in the preparation of hides and in the dyeing of stuffs. Any diminution of its volume therefore rouses the most violent opposition. As has been said, the House of Lords determined in *Chasemore v. Richards* that the tapping of its underground supplies gave those who made use of the river no remedy at law.

The struggle which ended in the passing of the Sutton District Waterworks Act, 1906, and which involved the fate of the River Wandle, started in the first instance between the Sutton District Water Company and the London Brighton and South Coast Railway Company. The water company own a well sunk in the chalk at Sutton. The railway company own a field alongside their railway, about half a mile from this well. In this field the railway company sank a two-foot boring to a depth of 350 feet, and erected a powerful pump, with the intention of conveying the water they obtained along their line and using it. This boring was within half a mile of the Carshalton springs of the Wandle, and (so those interested in the river asserted) directly in the line of flow of the underground water to those springs.

It has already been pointed out that the injury an ordinary landowner can inflict upon his neighbours, by exercising his rights to extract all the water he can get, is usually limited by the fact that he can only dispose of a certain quantity. Without the consent of other people he can take it no further than the confines of his own estate. It has also been pointed out that water companies are endowed by Parliament with continuous lines of pipes along which they can remove and distribute large quantities of water, and that from this fact springs their peculiar power to inflict injury.

Now, a railway company has also been endowed by Parliament with a property utterly exceptional in character (no other landowner possesses a strip of land hundreds of miles long by a few yards broad), which can incidentally be used for the distribution of water. Although the railway company cannot, of course, sell any water they obtain, yet the use they can themselves make of it up and down their line for stations, hotels,

carriage washing, and other purposes, is of a degree entirely different to that of any other owner except established water companies.

Although the use of the railway lines for such a purpose was no doubt never contemplated by Parliament when the railway company was created, yet there does not appear to be anything illegal about it.

To return now to the boring of the London Brighton and South Coast Railway at Carshalton. The Sutton Water Company were alarmed at the proximity of this boring to their wells, and feared that the extensive use that would no doubt be made of the water obtainable would affect their own supply. They were advised that nothing illegal was being done or proposed by the railway company. They therefore made common cause with the local authorities and other persons interested, and in particular with the owners and occupiers of properties on the River Wandle, and, as a last resort, promoted a Bill in Parliament, prohibiting any person (without the express authority of Parliament) from conveying water taken from any well or watercourse within the area of supply of the water company for sale or use outside that area.

The Bill, though in form of general application, was avowedly aimed at the railway company. The operative clause was as follows:

3. From and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful for any company body or person except with the express authority of Parliament hereafter obtained to convey by pipe or conduit for sale or use beyond the area of supply water taken from any well or watercourse within such area.

Provided that nothing in this section contained shall take away:—

- (1) Any right of any landowner (other than a railway company) to supply with water any part of his estate situate within or partly within and partly without the area of supply or to construct works for that purpose; or
- (2) Any right of any railway company to supply with water any station or stations within the area of supply or to construct works for that purpose or to use on any engine or carriage without as well as within such area water supplied at any such station or stations.

As a preliminary measure, a Bill which the railway company were then promoting (and which did not deal with this scheme) was opposed in the House of Commons on second reading, on the ground that the company were making an oppressive use of their position. In the debate that followed, the Secretary for the Board of Trade said that for a railway company to take water at Carshalton and bring it to London was, in the opinion of the Board, an enlargement of their powers for which they should not press. It was constituting themselves a *quasi* water company. He had represented this to the railway company, who had undertaken to restrict the use of the water to places within six miles of the well. On this he thought the railway company's Bill might pass its second reading, which it accordingly did. As this area included large carriage-washing sidings at Streatham, nearly six miles off, and 43 stations, the promotion of the Sutton District Waterworks Bill was continued.

The whole strength of the case for such an unprecedented measure depended upon its being

possible to show that extensive pumping at a well located where the boring of the railway company was, would, in fact, seriously affect the River Wandle and the well of the water company. The contention of the railway company was that, as they would pump from a depth of 350 feet from the surface, they would draw upon an inexhaustible supply of water in the deep chalk, without affecting in any way the surface springs or the comparatively shallow wells.

It seemed that Parliament would be confronted by the difficulty of choosing between the different opinions of two perfectly honest bodies of scientific witnesses. A conclusive piece of evidence was, however, unexpectedly forthcoming. The boring having been completed, a three days' test of its yield by continuous pumping was carried out.

The position of the boring with reference to the Carshalton springs may be seen upon the cartoon. One of the smaller of these springs issues from the ground in the Carshalton Convent Garden between 700 and 800 yards from the boring, and is led in a two-inch pipe to a well from which the private water supply of the Convent is pumped.

Upon this pipe a recording meter was fixed. The test lasted three days, during which about two million gallons were raised from the boring. It will be seen on the diagram that the discharge of the Convent spring fell from 700 gallons an hour to 400 gallons an hour, and rose again when the pumping ceased. More conclusive proof of the effect of pumping from a deep well has probably never been laid before a Committee of Parliament or any other tribunal.

During the period of pumping the lake in the Convent

grounds, which is fed by other springs, fell about one foot and rose again in the same way.

The above, and measurements of other springs of a less exact character, accounted for more than half of the quantity of water pumped.

No further demonstration was required of the fact that pumping at the borehole must deplete the river; and presumably the water company's well would also be affected. The Bill was passed by both Houses of Parliament and became law. As a consequence, the railway company's well was abandoned.

PRINCIPLE OF GENERAL APPLICATION.

In this case Parliament went a long way towards laying down the principle that, while practically no restriction is placed by the law upon the use of underground water by an ordinary landowner, yet the use of this water by a body created with peculiar facilities for taking away large quantities comes under a different category, and in such a case the other persons in the locality require protection; whether, as in this case, by limiting the operations of the body in question, or, as in the case of bodies whose object is the abstraction of water, by granting compensation to persons affected.

And the authors submit that such is the right principle. The measure of compensation would no doubt be less in cases where the consumers would have themselves had the right to take the water. The onus would of course be upon the persons injured to show that their injury was the result of the operations of the water company or similar body, and it would probably only be in cases of real hardship that this could be proved. But the right to attempt to do so should not, it is submitted,

depend upon the chance opposition to a Bill before a Committee of Parliament at great expense, but should be a right assured to every person who may be affected, before the Bill creating the water-abstracting body is passed. Whether that right would be best secured by an amendment of the Waterworks Clauses Act or by some other means, the time has not yet come even to suggest. It is enough for the moment to get the wrong acknowledged.

Mr. A. R. STENNING (Vice-President) said it gave him great pleasure to propose a vote of thanks to his friend Mr. Vaux Graham and his colleague, Mr. Bidder, as joint authors of a Paper which would prove a most valuable addition to the *Transactions* of The Institution.

Members who constantly had before them questions of water rights and water difficulties would fully appreciate the value of such a lucid and practical Paper. Surveyors and estate agents had often to advise their landowner clients as to the best way of increasing the water supply on their estates, and, when they had obtained the water, difficulties would frequently arise in respect of various bodies—whether company promoters or district councils or others—who would seek to take advantage of the owner. He thought the authors had shown in the Sutton case what could be done to prevent a powerful railway company poaching on the ground of a water company, and that case would certainly furnish a record and an example—though it was, perhaps, an exceptional case—of what might be done in such circumstances.

In the Paper he noticed the words, “Our knowledge
“of underground water conditions is constantly im-
“proving, while the ever-increasing demand for water

“ renders the existing anomalies more and more burdensome.” He did not know whether the authors, in saying that, had any thought of the water diviners. He (Mr. Stenning) had some little experience of those gentlemen, and could cite one case in particular where one of them was very successful, and, he thought, had proved that his art was not altogether one to be despised. How he found the water he did not know; but on going over a tract of country with his twig, which, by the way, was newly cut from a hedge, it was curious to see as he went along how the point rose and fell, indicating the presence of more or less water underground.

He was particularly struck by the fact that, in one field, when crossing the line of a water drain, of which he (Mr. Stenning) knew, but the water diviner did not, the diviner at once declared that they were over “ water running through a pipe.” The power was certainly a remarkable one—but he feared that this had not much to do with the subject of the Paper under discussion.

The authors had mentioned one or two instances where special protection had been given to landowners and sometimes to water companies, and it behoved all surveyors to note such cases in view of their having possibly to protect the interests of their clients, and also to watch carefully all such Bills as came before Parliament, to see that the powers conferred were not likely to interfere with the water rights of landowners. The present Paper would be of the greatest use in that respect.

He did not propose to criticise the Paper, nor did he feel competent to do so if he had wished, and he would conclude as he began, by expressing his great pleasure in proposing to the authors of the Paper a vote of thanks, which he was sure would be heartily accorded.

Mr. J. LUCAS (Professional Associate) said he had very great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to the authors of a Paper, which he could not help regarding as perhaps the most important Paper ever read on the water question, raising, as it did, the new, or somewhat new, principle of compensation for cases of hardship arising in connection with pumping on a very large scale.

Before he proceeded to discuss one or two points in the Paper he would venture to point to what was apparently a small discrepancy. It might be that he had not read or understood the sentence correctly ; but on page 308, under " Existing Law " (Section 3), the words " reasonable use " were included as part of the English law, while on page 320 there was, apparently, a contradiction, in the words, " as has before been said, the " ' reasonable use ' doctrine would not be listened to for a " moment in the English courts." Perhaps the authors would explain what seemed at first sight a discrepancy between the two statements.

The general purport of this valuable Paper seemed to be to show a tendency on the part of parliamentary committees and courts of law to afford some sort of compensation to persons who might be presumed to have been injured by pumping operations, but, however elaborate or just the judgments might be, there remained undoubtedly the fact that they were based on a series of fictions of the brain. In the absence of knowledge as to the conditions under which water flowed underground, certain assumptions appeared to have done duty for facts.

The first great myth on which the Judgments mentioned were based was the so-called " vast storage " reservoir "—which did not exist. There was no such

thing underground, the only vast storage reservoirs being those artificially made by the hand of man on the surface, which one could see, and wells were entirely dependent for a supply of water upon rain percolation—water which had fallen on the gathering ground, and came down first to some natural spring or river, and so afterwards to the pumps.

How far a recent case, which was still subject to appeal, might be fairly commented on in that room he did not know, but he would risk an expression of opinion on the recent Judgments. During the last 35 years he had mapped out and contoured for underground water something like 6,000 miles of country. There was no subterranean storage water, as he had said.

Supposing, for example, that the water issuing from a chalk spring and occupying the bed of a stream were red, and the water in the chalk were blue, so that there should be no mistake about the difference between the two: a well was sunk within such a distance of the stream that sooner or later the red water became visibly diminished or disappeared altogether. Then a learned judge might say, "This company can never pump purple "water." The Judgment assumed that the red water had gone downwards—not into the air—by reason of its being deprived of the support afforded by the blue water. But where had the red water gone to if not to the pumps?

The next point which he had marked was with regard to the *terminus a quo* and the *terminus ad quem*, i.e. the case of a stream which sank into a swallow hole, and another stream which at a distance, either in the same or another valley, issued from a spring. These, he presumed, would be called the *terminus a quo* and the *terminus ad quem*. But even in the same valley this

was almost invariably wrong, and the cases in which the water which sank at the upper point was the same as reappeared lower were so rare as to be only exceptions proving the rule. It was always different water, and it could be proved conclusively and beyond all cavil that it was so by the form and character of the underground water system. That could be brought clearly before the mind, probably more so than surface basins could, by means of contour lines, which indicated the form of the water system, and showed that underground water systems had a scheme of their own which had no relation whatever to the surface basins.

He had known them, over and over again, traversing entirely across the whole system of valleys for miles, taking no notice of the hills and ridges; but as a general rule, speaking of the country from North Wales to Dover and across England the other way, he could adduce, perhaps, a hundred cases which would prove his point.

Then as to bourne flows, there was (at least between the Thames and the Cam) a peculiar kind of bourne called a miss-bourne, where the water in the bed of the stream was separated from the permanent river below by intermediate spaces of dry beds, in which there was only water in excessive rain periods. These miss-bournes were nearly always caused by the crossing of a subterranean water ridge across the line of the valley, which caused the spring to flow; the spring then sinking again after running a short distance. That was peculiar to the internal basins of the chalk of the Thames. The external basins of the chalk were characterised by what were called miss-wells.

He did not quite agree that it rarely happened that water was removed from the watershed to which it

belonged. It seemed to him a very common occurrence in his experience in more than 150 water cases, but of course he did not mean that it was so removed by private landowners.

Then on page 315, under the heading "Lord Wensleydale's suggestion," this sentence occurred: "The water is described as percolating through the strata in constantly shifting courses rather than running in definite fissures, though probably the latter view would now be upheld."

The Wandle, the river mentioned, had an area of chalk of about $54\frac{1}{4}$ square miles—he believed the surface was a little larger, about 56 square miles—and the rain which fell on that area ultimately came down to a comparatively narrow neck, about four miles wide, where the springs broke out. There were, perhaps, twenty of them, each the ultimate point at which the water, that had been collected from a fan-shaped area of its own, broke out.

He had heard it asserted before parliamentary committees that a spring, measuring millions of gallons a day, could not issue at a certain point unless it had existed previously in a certain and defined channel underground. One might as well say that water could not come up a bore pipe because it had to pass through, perhaps, 1,200 holes with which that pipe was perforated at the bottom—in the Abyssinian pump, for instance. Yet there was no defined channel outside the pipe.

He must say that he regarded as a pure fiction the expression "defined channel," as applied to underground water, especially when the word "known" was coupled with it. He would abolish it altogether. He might map out all the underground water basins and

be able to argue from the contours the direction which a stream took underground, but he did not consider that he was defining when he showed where it lay. "Known and "defined channel" seemed to be words which could never apply to underground water. He submitted his view with considerable diffidence, for he had heard those words used so often as a basis of weighty judgment.

Mr. EDWARD EAMES (Fellow) said he felt especially grateful to the authors of the Paper, as he was himself an unfortunate victim of a large corporation which had taken away the water which was as essential to well-being as the air. He thought that when corporations practised, as in the present day, a form of what he could only call robbery, it was time that rural districts were protected from such depredations. He did not see why a rural district should be depleted of its water supply in favour of some large municipality, and he thought that any public body which deprived a man of water should be compelled by Act of Parliament to place him in a no less sanitary position than he enjoyed before the deprivation.

It was impossible for an owner like himself, interested in a small property with some 20 tenements, to compete with the deep borings of a great water company or corporation. In his own particular case the corporation obtained powers and sunk their well, and within a few years extended the area by half a mile and threw out headings which had depleted his supply, so that he was now at his wits' end to know where to get water. He only referred to this to show that adjoining owners could not foresee what would come about, and that it was not possible for them to give such evidence against a Bill as would cover every possible extension

of the promoters' powers. His experience was, he had no doubt, that of many others, and he gave his own case as a practical illustration which might be worth a good deal of theory.

Mr. BARNARD LAILEY, Barrister-at-Law (Visitor), said that he was glad to have the opportunity of offering a few remarks on the very exhaustive and suggestive Paper, which he thought all would agree with Mr. Lucas in characterising as one of the most instructive that had been read before The Institution.

With regard to the points of law referred to, one could not wonder that, from the public point of view, the position of affairs was regarded as being extremely unsatisfactory. As matters stood to-day there was nothing in law to prevent the water supply of one district being jeopardised or entirely destroyed for the benefit of another district perhaps many miles away, and possibly in another watershed. In such a case it was obvious that mere pecuniary compensation, even if it were available, would be no real remedy at all.

The fact was that we had outgrown the existing law. At the time it was established that, speaking generally, there could be no proprietary rights in underground water, the conditions were very different from what they were to-day, and, when the case of *Chasemore v. Richards* was decided in the late fifties, railway companies and bodies of that kind were almost in their infancy. It was true that the ordinary landowner could always inflict a certain amount of injury on his neighbours, but no one thought of a railway company converting its line into an aqueduct and taking millions of gallons of water a day out of one district into another. That was

certainly not foreseen when the law was crystallised in the case of *Chasemore v. Richards*.

Nor did he think the danger began and ended with railway companies. He knew that local authorities in Hertfordshire had been much exercised by the proceedings of the New River Company and their lineal successors, the Metropolitan Water Board, and there were many other bodies able to inflict injury, to a less though still serious extent, upon the neighbourhood in which they carried on their operations.

And even where abstraction of water in large quantities could not be effected without statutory powers, it was regarded as a hardship that the inhabitants of a rural district should be obliged to come again and again before Parliamentary Committees and oppose, at considerable expense to themselves, this or that proposal of powerful corporations.

It had been suggested that there were several ways in which the evil might be remedied. No doubt the Sutton Water Bill of last session, the passing of which was chiefly due to the Water Company's engineer, formed a precedent which it was difficult to over-value.

There was a growing impression that protection of a general character ought to be afforded, a protection based on the nature of the conditions which obtained to-day, and to this end it was suggested in the Paper that there should be an amendment of such general Acts as the Railways and Water Works Clauses Acts. But everyone knew how difficult it was to obtain amendments of the general law in cases of this kind. The Government always seemed to have their hands full of more ambitious matters, and one must not be surprised to find in the present session that the exigencies of beer left no time for the consideration of questions affecting water.

He thought it possible that such a body as The Surveyors' Institution might do a great deal towards securing the insertion in new bills of a general clause prohibiting the abstraction of water in bulk from one district for the benefit of another, except in such cases and to such an extent as might be directly sanctioned by Parliament. That, it seemed to him, would be a step in the right direction.

Mr. H. HERBERT SMITH (Fellow) said he intervened in the discussion merely to state one case which had come under his personal knowledge. He gathered from the authors of the Paper, that the principle of law with regard to the ordinary landowner was that while, practically, there was no restriction on the use of underground water by him, yet the use of that water by "a body created with peculiar facilities for taking away large quantities" came under a different category.

The case he wished to mention was one of a landowner who had a valuable spring of good water on the extreme edge of his estate. He (Mr. Smith) acted for that gentleman, who always looked on the spring as a valuable asset, as, indeed, it afterwards turned out to be. About six or seven miles from the spring was a large waterless area, and search had been made for a long time for water to supply that district. A company was formed, and approached his client with the view of taking the supply alluded to. Naturally, the neighbourhood that benefited by that supply was up in arms. The spring formed a small brook which joined the river, and the millers on the river, as well as the riparian owners of the banks of the brook, objected to the water being taken. But the landowner said he was advised that he

had a perfect right to take the water underground, and accordingly made a bore-hole some way from the spring and intercepted the water, which was taken by the company who paid a good rent, and now supplied a large area, greatly benefiting a numerous population.

The neighbouring landowner, through whose land the brook flowed, did not know exactly what to do; if he went to law he was not quite certain whether he would win, so he proposed that he should receive some compensation. He (Mr. Smith) accordingly called in a well-known member of The Institution to act as arbitrator, who defined certain compensation works and settled the whole matter amicably. The millers talked about going to law, but did not, and nothing more was done.

He rather gathered from the Paper which had been read that night that one might use water on one's own estate, but must not take it away elsewhere; that was exactly what had been done in this case, and although enormous benefit was conferred on the district supplied, it seemed doubtful whether the owner's action was quite within the law; perhaps the authors of the Paper would tell him this.

Mr. THOMAS JONES (Fellow) said he did not know whether the authors of the Paper had seen the case of *Forrest v. Hinderwell Urban District Council*, tried before Mr. Justice Joyce on February 16th, 1906, headed "Water rights—Ownership of a spring," which seemed to be very similar to the case alluded to by Mr. Herbert Smith. In that case the Marquis of Normanby had some springs on boggy land on his property and agreed with the district council to tap those springs

and sell the water for their local supply. Mr. T. F. Forrest, an owner down stream, entered an action against him, contending that the water from the spring had always come down over his land in well-defined channels, but his Lordship, after hearing the evidence, came to the conclusion that the Marquis of Normanby, and anyone authorised by him, was entitled to appropriate the underground water on the boggy land in question, and therefore dismissed the action with costs.

He had a similar case in North Wales, where the district council were going to take water from a spring on certain land which they had agreed to purchase. He acted for the lower landowner in that case, and succeeded in preventing the tapping of the water underground, and made them agree to pay compensation.

Time was short, or he should have liked to refer to one or two other matters. Allusion had been made by Mr. Lucas to the difficulty of tracing underground waters, but he could give several instances of streams or rivers within his knowledge, one being in North Wales, where beyond question the issuing stream was the same which disappeared in another district, and where in fact there could be no other supply for the water which came out from underground. It must undoubtedly be the same water which went on.

There was one particular question which he should like to ask with regard to underground water, and perhaps the authors of the Paper might help him in solving it. He had to do in North Wales with very large underground slate quarries where they were pumping sometimes 3,000 gallons a minute for the whole 24 hours. If they did not pump, the water would accumulate perhaps for a month or more in the quarries before it came to the surface, for they were very deep and exten-

sive. He should like to know if a lower riparian owner could compel them to keep pumping to keep his water supply going, which could not be done without considerable expense.

He thought the Paper a most instructive one, and as it opened out a vista of possible future arbitrations, it would be especially appreciated by Members of the profession who were interested in the question.

Mr. LUCAS begged leave to ask a question suggested by the remarks of Mr. Herbert Smith. Had not the authors of the Paper rather left out of view the principle of public advantage as contrasted with the proposed compensation to injured parties?

Mr. HAROLD F. BIDDER, in reply, said he had not seen the case which Mr. Jones mentioned. He thought that, as far as percolating water was concerned, an owner could do any mining operations on his land that he liked without fear of evil consequences. He would not, however, like to give an opinion on the point raised.

He thought Mr. Herbert Smith had given a most extraordinary example of the lion lying down with the lamb; or perhaps, from his point of view, rather of a spread of that noxious weed the "olive branch." The authors had not meant to imply that by the existing law it was illegal for a landowner to take water found under his land to any distance. What they said was that it *should* not be legal in all cases. As to tapping a spring by a bore-hole close to it, he thought it depended on whether the spring in question was virtually being taken or not. One could not drive a hole within a foot of a spring so as, virtually, to take the spring itself, but one might go 100 yards away, and if under the bore-

hole water happened to be, there was a right to take it.

He was interested to hear of Mr. Stenning's experiment in necromancy which would, if reliably established, go far to solve the question of underground water and its accompanying difficulties.

It was pointed out by Mr. Lucas that the expression "reasonable use" was employed twice in the Paper, in apparent contradiction. The authors hoped they had made this point clear, but what they wanted to imply was that under the existing law the owner of land, beneath which water flowed in a defined underground channel, might not make what use he liked of the water, but only reasonable use of it; or perhaps it would be better to say, use it only for ordinary purposes connected with his land. On the other hand, if there were no defined underground channel, he might make what use he liked of it. In America attempts had been made to set up the doctrine that in every case the landowner should be restricted to a reasonable use of his underground water.

He desired to express very heartily to the proposer and seconder of the vote of thanks his appreciation of the kind terms in which they had alluded to the Paper.

The PRESIDENT, having put the vote of thanks, which was carried unanimously, said he was sure that all present had been very much interested in the Paper and the discussion, and he would suggest to Mr. Vaux Graham that, if he had not sufficient time on the present occasion to answer the questions which had been raised, he could do so in the *Professional Notes*.

He thought those who were not lawyers or engineers, but merely surveyors, were deeply indebted to the authors of the Paper, and though some might feel

inclined to think, with Bumble, that the law was "a hass," still, if it was a slow beast it was generally moving in the right direction. The recent decisions with regard to railway and water companies showed a tendency to recognise rights to possible underground water other than those of the surface owners, and were pointing more and more, he supposed, to a definition by the judges which would meet these cases.

It was a difficult point. Towns and populous localities could not do without water, and, if they had no natural supply, must take it from other districts—how could London do without water from outside sources—from places where it was not so much needed, for the benefit of those where it was a vital necessity?

As to railways, he thought Parliament in the case quoted had arrived at a proper decision, for they were created under exceptional conditions and with exceptional rights, and if they had power to use water as was contemplated great injury might result.

In ordinary cases water could not be conveyed from an estate to an adjoining neighbourhood without passing through other people's land, when the question of compensation arose, but in the case of a railway the land was all their own.

There seemed now, however, to be a tendency to safeguard the rights of the public as well as those of the railway companies. How far that would be possible he would not say.

Mr. VAUX GRAHAM having briefly thanked the Meeting on behalf of himself and his colleague for the kind reception accorded to the Paper,

The Meeting then adjourned.

AT
THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING,

Held on Monday, April 22nd, 1907.

GEORGE LANGRIDGE (President) in the Chair.

The discussion on the Paper entitled "The Improvement of our Woodlands," read by Mr. Leslie S. Wood at the Ordinary General Meeting of The Surveyors' Institution, held on Monday, December 10th, 1906, was resumed.

The Death of Mr. Albert Buck.

Before calling upon Mr. Stafford Howard to resume the discussion,

The PRESIDENT said: I feel it my duty to make reference to an event which I am sure will have caused regret to every Member of The Institution. Since we last met, death has removed another esteemed and respected Past-President, Mr. ALBERT BUCK, one of our oldest and most valued Members.

Less than three years ago his charming presence graced the Presidential Chair, and the genial words in which he gave the results of his long and wide experience added weight to the discussion of every subject connected with real estate:

It is not too much to say that he was loved by all who knew him, and that his judgment and sincerity

were respected by everyone with whom business brought him into contact.

The blank which his absence from the Council of The Institution will leave can never be filled, but still more irreparable is the loss to the many near and dear to him at home, and I am sure you will authorise me to convey to his family a most sincere and heartfelt expression of the sympathy which the Council and Members of The Institution feel for them in their bereavement.

The discussion of Mr. Leslie Wood's Paper was then resumed by

Mr. E. STAFFORD HOWARD, C.B. (Honorary Member), who said he did not propose to go into any detailed criticism of the Paper, but rather to offer a few general observations illustrated by his own experience.

He did not presume to put himself forward as an expert in the matter, as many of those present could claim to be, but the position which he had held for the last 13 years necessarily brought him much into contact with the subject in its practical applications.

He believed that it was, in the first instance, owing to his friend Professor Fisher that he had taken a special interest in that part of his work connected with the management of woodlands, and though this was, financially speaking, perhaps the smallest part of that work which he and his colleague had to administer, yet he had certainly found it one of the most interesting and fascinating of all.

He agreed, generally speaking, with pretty well all

that Mr. Leslie Wood had said, and particularly that there had certainly been of late years a considerably increased interest manifested by landowners in the management of their woodlands. He thought that perhaps the Report of the Departmental Committee, of which he was a member, had something to do with this; but a good deal was due to the action taken by leading experts in drawing attention to the matter.

Landowners were now beginning to look about for additional sources of income, and many of them had become convinced that by improving their woodlands they might do something to improve their income.

During the last few years in his own department (and he believed in the Board of Agriculture also) the question of woodlands was constantly raised, landowners asking for suggestions as to expert advice. Since the scheme for the training of working foresters in the Forest of Dean had been initiated and the fact of the existence of that school had become known, more and more applications had been made by landowners for young men who, having passed that school, could be confidently recommended for employment.

Putting out of consideration the area of woodlands maintained for beauty and appearance, which was one of the most delightful characteristics of our country, and which no one would wish to interfere with or change, it could hardly be doubted that there were thousands, perhaps he would not be exaggerating if he said hundreds of thousands, of acres of woodlands the produce of which might be considerably developed and made more marketable than at present.

His experience was that in forestry, as in other matters, one could generally get a fair price for a really good thing, but for a second-class article it was very

difficult to get any profitable price at all. Therefore, the great aim should be to produce the best article according to the nature of the soil to be dealt with.

In England and Wales—he did not mention Scotland, as the conditions there were somewhat different—he thought there was much more to be hoped for from development and proper extension of existing woodlands than from any great scheme of re-afforestation such as was sometimes advocated. The object put forward by Mr. Leslie Wood in his Paper was not to lay down any detailed rules of management, but rather to deal with different types of wood as they existed and with the means by which they could be brought to a greater state of efficiency; that was the most practical point to which attention could be turned.

There were not many propositions capable of universal and perpetual application in the management of woodlands, but there was certainly one, that rabbits were without exception the greatest curse that the forester had to contend with. This was not a new question, for in one of the Acts of Parliament by which a certain forest was enclosed for the purpose of growing timber for the navy, nearly 100 years ago, there was a clause to the effect that “No rabbits shall be allowed in this forest “under any pretence whatever,” but he was sorry to say the rabbits paid no attention to the Act of Parliament; neither unfortunately did his own predecessors in office, for the forest was let more than half a century ago to a gentleman fond of rabbit-shooting and, so far as underwood was concerned, was practically demolished. British foresters were not alone in complaining of rabbits, for in many French forests the same difficulty had been encountered.

He went a few years ago to see the Forest of Mormal, of which a report, drawn up by his friend Mr. Drummond, said: "The rabbit at present menaces the existence of this forest. There were no rabbits in 1898, but having been introduced early in 1899, 6,000 were killed in 1900, 8,000 in 1901, 16,000 in 1902, and 17,000 in 1903, and in some portions the destruction caused is lamentable."

The difficulty in France was that the management of the forests was vested in one authority and the sporting in another, and there was a constant conflict between the two interests. In some instances, he was glad to say, the forestry people were putting down the rabbits, as he hoped would be done in this country if profitable forestry were to be carried on.

The subject had been dealt with by Mr. Leslie Wood under three heads (1) "Woods that are purely artificial," and he considered that there was more disorder to be remedied among those woods than any other, because in some cases trees had originally been planted too far apart, in other cases not thinned properly, and in other cases there was need of draining. He quite agreed with Mr. Leslie Wood that in some cases something might be done to remedy those faults of the past, but his own experience was that there were cases where, as Mr. Leslie Wood said, "It would be better to make a clean cut of such a plantation and start again in due course upon true silvicultural lines." Some of the woods planted early in the last century, when the Government were fearful they would not have enough oak to supply the Navy, seemed to have been planted without any regard to the question whether the soil was good for producing oak or not, and the result had been

acres of woodlands growing nothing but scrubs 16 feet, or 18 feet high.

He thought in such a case as that it would certainly be an advantage that a clean cut should be made, and the plantation started again on true silvicultural lines. That was what had been done in many cases, the re-planting being with conifers or other timber likely to do better than oak.

There was no question to his mind that thinning required a great deal of judgment, discretion, and observation. A very good rule given in a French book which he read when he studied the subject, was to leave the best trees and get rid of the bad ones. He remembered a gentleman showing him over his grounds, and when he ventured to remark that the trees grew very well, "Yes," was the reply, "if they do not I very soon have "them out." He thought many woods would look much better if the bad trees had been removed some time ago and others planted in their place.

He was converted to thinking that we should plant closer than we did. A very interesting table in the first number of the *Quarterly Journal of Forestry* gave a very good illustration of the effect of too much thinning, compared with a reasonable amount. It was compiled by Mr. Archibald, a forester in Cumberland, who said: "We have a larch plantation of $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres, planted ten "years ago, which has, unfortunately, been much "damaged in parts by rabbits. On the occasion of the "first thinning—or rather weeding out—four years ago, "I thought it a good opportunity of trying the effect of "different thinnings, the state of the plantation lending itself to such a course. I divided the plantation "into four sections, and since then it has been gone

“ through twice. The following figures will show
“ the result:—

Section.	No. of trees to acre.	Circumference of butt end.	Circumference 6 feet up stem.	Average height of trees.	Market value per 100 poles if cut.
No. 1	3,327	10 inches	8½ inches	24 feet	15s. 0d.
No. 2	2,420	11 „	7½ „	20 „	12s. 0d.
No. 3	2,117	11 „	½ „	15 „	10s. 0d.
No. 4	1,815	9½ „	6 „	13 „	8s. 4d.”

That table was, he thought, an object lesson as to the value of planting sufficiently close to draw trees up. On the other hand he remembered a certain wood in Bavaria, where the oaks had been planted some 80 years ago, which afforded a good illustration of the need of thinning. A field which did not pay well under cultivation had been added to the forest, and the trees, 80 or 90 years old, were now nearly 100 feet high, but not more than ten inches in diameter, showing that they were left much too close; there was thus a mean in all things.

It was impossible to lay down hard and fast rules, but it was for the forester to discover the conditions in which the woods under his care would best prosper. It was often found that trees would not grow well simply because the soil was not good enough, but this might in some cases be overcome, as in the French forests. Where oak would not grow, Scotch fir was successfully planted, with the result that the soil improved and a considerable number of oaks would afterwards grow, a better crop than the land would originally bear.

He had been quite converted to the policy of growing oak by underplanting it with beech, for he never saw such good oak as that grown by that method.

Then Mr. Leslie Wood referred to “ woods purely

“natural,” and instanced beech and Scotch fir. A good deal had been said about the Chiltern Hills, where he (the speaker) had examined some of the beechwoods, in company with his friend Mr. Fisher, and had found them extremely interesting. They afforded the only instances of which he knew in this country where large areas of forest had corresponding industries settled in the midst of them and saw mills working up the wood on the spot, a system which would considerably help the woodland industry, if it could be universally adopted.

The woods he saw seemed to him to be working on an excellent system for the purposes required, but even on the Chiltern Hills one came across the old enemy, the rabbit. He saw many young trees, from seedling to five or six years old, and then apparently nothing between those and thirty or forty years. He asked the forester how he accounted for the gap, and was told “that was owing to rabbits.” The proprietor took to preserving rabbits and the seedlings were eaten, until the owner’s eyes were opened and the rabbits were put down.

He was not sure that Scotch fir could be regarded as a very profitable investment in his own part of the country, though a good deal was made of it in parts of Scotland. He had seen an estate of Lady Seafield’s where the forester had done a good deal by natural regeneration. He began by enclosing and allowing the natural herbage to come back. He then turned on sheep to graze this off again, and afterwards re-enclosed it to keep the sheep out, when the Scotch fir came naturally with the heather. He had seen a similar result in the New Forest.

Scotch fir would often grow well out in the open where it was not wanted. He was trying, and was not without hope of making it grow inside the enclosures as

well as it did outside. He should like to see more natural regeneration of oak. A considerable experiment had been made in the Forest of Dean in a very good year when there was a large production of acorns, and if anyone desired to see a good example of natural regeneration of the oak, he could not do better than go to that wood in the Forest of Dean.

He was making similar experiments in the New Forest, but he was afraid the New Forest was more troubled with the rabbit than was the Forest of Dean. There was, he believed, no reason why such efforts, in conjunction with favourable circumstances and the absence of rabbits, should not achieve more than had been accomplished in the past.

Then to come to the third division of the Paper, "Woods that are partly natural and partly artificial," generally called "coppice with standards."

If there was trouble under the first of Mr. Wood's headings owing to past want of knowledge, or mis-judgment, there was certainly trouble with the last because of the change that had occurred in the demand for timber, or for a particular kind of timber, an unforeseen change which could not be met by a sudden alteration in the nature of the woods.

In certain other industries a man could meet an unexpected change by altering his plant, but the wood industry had to wait a much longer time to meet the change in the nature of circumstances. He was looking the other day over some old accounts of the Alice Holt Forest, in which he found, in the early days, that the receipts for bark were enormous—half the return from the forest—then they dropped to a third, and now were represented by a very small item. In fact it was this year a question whether it would be worth while to go

to the trouble of barking the trees at all. Thus a very large source of income was lost which had helped to make good balance sheets for the woods.

It was the same with coppice woods. He knew a place with apparently a good local market still, but even there enormous difficulty was found in getting rid of small stuff which, in days gone by, used to pay well.

Two ways of trying to alter that state of things were suggested by the author of the Paper. First was that of encouraging seedlings to come up at the expense of the coppice and gradually to take its place, and the second to turn it into a high forest, by, instead of cutting all the shoots of the coppice, leaving the best to grow on for another rotation when they might become marketable.

That experiment was being tried at Tintern, where a few years ago a large area was purchased for the Crown, most of it being cultivated as coppice with standards. The local dealer was apparently afraid to purchase the crop standing, so it was determined to cut the timber with Crown labour. Looking through the accounts the other day, he was on the whole very well satisfied with the result. The labour cost about one-third, but considering the nature of the wood dealt with, it was satisfactory, and he hoped in time to have an even better result. He did not know what else could be done, except in some places to get rid of the coppice and plant with conifers. Those were some of the difficulties to be faced.

He thought it would be well for all interested in woodlands to be a little more on the alert in meeting changes as they came along. So many of the former industries had gone. He had asked his friend Dr. Somerville whether there was any room for starting pulping mills in this country, considering the extensive

importation of wood for this purpose, but he said it would take such an enormous quantity of wood to keep one pulping mill going all the year round, that he did not believe there was any chance of profit in such a scheme. Still it seemed to him that, if enough suitable timber could be grown in a district to supply a mill of that sort there was no reason why, in time to come, some such industries should not be remunerative, and he hoped that some of the Corporations which were acquiring enormous areas in mountainous and other districts, which they cleared for purposes of water supply, would be induced to start industries of that sort. The cost of getting the trees to market practically destroyed their value, and except in the case of a large area with a market at hand it was rather difficult to sell them at a profit. If there were a little more co-operation among landowners he did not see why they should not work together in starting such enterprises.

Mr. ARTHUR VERNON (Past President) said it had often been remarked that England was the finest timbered realm throughout the world for beauty and general arrangement. It had been his lot to see timber in many other lands. In Japan a famous avenue of *Cryptomeria* trees reached 40 miles to Nikko, their sacred city. Australia had wonderful Gum or Eucalyptus, and in the Mariposa Grove, California, he saw, he believed, the largest tree in the world, containing 50,000 cubic feet in one stick, but that tree was said to have taken 3,000 years to reach its present size. He was afraid English landowners, especially in these days, would hardly have the patience to grow such giants as that.

In England, while there were perhaps the finest trees

for beauty, appearance and arrangement, a great deal more attention was yet required to produce the best results from a monetary point of view, and more skilful and systematic treatment of woodlands was needed throughout the country. All agreed, he thought, that with scientific management timber estates might be made to yield at least 20 per cent. more than at present, but it was impossible to lay down many general rules, as the whole subject varied so immensely with different conditions.

There were many pests to be encountered. Added to the original cost of cultivation was the expense of fighting the rabbits, cattle, squirrels, and disease, and beyond that there was often serious damage caused by the want of drainage. He had seen large tracks of forest suffering from stagnant water. Then there was another pest which had not been mentioned, the parasite called ivy.

In the wide forests of Queensland, there had been introduced from our own country seeds of the convolvulus, which now spread over the timber of a huge district of hundreds of square miles, shutting out the sun and air and strangling the trees, forming with the white ant the two great trials of the Queensland settler.

He quite agreed with Mr. Leslie Wood in what he had said about the Chiltern Hills. He was of opinion that, apart from ornamental timber, which in England was managed as well as in any country in the world, the best financial results could be obtained at the present moment from the growing of larch plantations. In many parts of England these were producing an annual return of from £2 to £4 an acre. He knew of plantations where that had occurred for the last 80 or 90 years. He had had a great deal to do with beech woods for 40 years, and he believed that they produced, on the

average, an annual revenue at least twice as great as that from surrounding agricultural land.

The management of beech or of any other woods must depend on the character of the soil, climate, and conditions. Some soil would not grow anything, and would break the heart of the agriculturist and the owner of woodlands alike. Mixed woods, he thought, suffered more from game than other woods. Much might be done to improve our woodlands, but many difficulties stood in the way. An owner who was tenant for life naturally did not care for his agent to suggest any very large expenditure from which there could be no profit for perhaps 20 or 30 years.

In woods he had to deal with he found it advisable always to remove the worst trees first, but, as he understood one passage of Mr. Leslie Wood's Paper, it was suggested that the best trees were usually taken. That would be no doubt the case if buyers were allowed to select for themselves, which was the worst of all methods; but all woodmen would see that by taking away the worst wood there would be a far more rapid growth of the more valuable stock and undergrowth.

There were many points in the Paper which he should like to have seen underlined in red, so valuable did he consider them to be, but the whole question was so complicated, and what was desirable in one case was so impracticable in another, that it was only by adapting methods to circumstances and conditions that foresters could expect to raise the character of woodlands. He remembered that Lord Beaconsfield, who was a great lover of beech woodlands, once remarked that "mountains and lakes, however grand, after a time weary, but "sylvan scenery never palls."

Professor SOMERVILLE, M.A., D.Sc. (Associate), said

he had much pleasure in coming from Oxford to congratulate his friend Mr. Leslie Wood on his Paper, in which he had steered a happy course, which was not too continental, and yet not too stereotyped on old-fashioned lines. He knew that many landowners and land agents in this country considered that the so-called new school went too far and was rather apt to overlook what might be called the inherent conditions applicable to English soil. He thought Mr. Leslie Wood had succeeded in not going to that extreme and had yet thoroughly and consistently advocated progress.

In the introduction to the Paper Mr. Leslie Wood spoke of the opposition there had been to the introduction of modern ideas in forestry, and those who had taken part in the developments of recent years might, he thought, be allowed some self congratulation on the degree to which that opposition had been overcome, and on the changed conditions which prevailed now as compared with the past. There was now, no doubt, far more evidence of what might be called a rational and intelligent demand for improvement, and a great many owners had placed their woodlands under systematic and definite management. Those estates which were now under an organised scheme would not only, he trusted, bring substantial pecuniary advantage to the owners and their successors, but would also serve as object lessons and as encouragement to others in their neighbourhood to proceed on similar lines.

There were many points in Mr. Leslie Wood's Paper that he should like to take up and amplify if time had permitted, but at that late hour he must confine his remarks within very narrow limits.

One point was made by Mr. Leslie Wood which he thought would be well for all to remember, namely, the

danger of being too closely bound by precedent. Many people hesitated to do a thing simply because they had never seen it done before, or because no one had ever supported them in suggesting that it should be done. That applied, he was sure, to a great many cases. How many men, for instance, about to plant, ever thought it possible to obtain young trees in any way except by sending an order for them to a nurseryman. He had great respect for the nurserymen as a body, and many of them were interesting and intelligent men, but unfortunately trees sent out from nurseries were not always above reproach, and their prices in many places did not compare favourably with what they would cost in a private nursery.

It was not always possible perhaps for the owner of a small estate to run a private nursery; but it seemed to him that something might be done by co-operation on the lines which Mr. Stafford Howard had suggested. If it were not possible for a man with a hundred acres of woodland to run a private nursery, it need not be impossible for eight or ten to combine and have a nursery of such a character as would yield their supplies.

It must also be remembered that there were other ways of raising woods besides planting. A great deal of derelict land had once been ploughed and could be ploughed again at small cost; and there was nothing better than putting it under the plough, letting it lie fallow for a few months, and then stocking it with trees. To plough land was not a very costly operation, and when the ploughed land had been exposed to the sun, rain, and frost, the soil was mellowed down and became an exceedingly suitable medium in which roots of trees might develop. Having ploughed the land and allowed it to mellow it, why not sow instead of plant,

while the land was in a condition suitable for the reception of tree seed?

The suggestion with regard to sowing applied, of course, more to some plants than to others, and most of all to those that made rapid growth in the first year. At the present time a good deal of attention was being directed towards black walnut, which was much more valuable than the common walnut. It had a root almost like a carrot, and grew to 12 or 18 inches in the first year. The seeds could be bought at 25s. or so a cwt. Why not therefore sow it on the ground where it was intended to stand?

But he did not forget that a great many people thought when they had planted trees they had done everything that was necessary; that having got in their trees they might go to sleep and think no more about their woods for many years, or possibly never at all. He was not sure whether that fallacy could not be traced back to a very distinguished source. A great Scotsman who lived about a century ago, Sir Walter Scott, put words into the mouth of a well-known character in one of his novels. These words he would not attempt to reproduce in their original form, but the substance of the advice of the dying father to his son was that he should not forget always to be planting trees, for these would be growing while he was sleeping. So highly esteemed was Sir Walter Scott, that many honestly believed that in those words lay the scientific principle of rational forestry; forgetting what all ought to know, that there was a good deal to do after trees were planted, or as he called it "stuck in."

Then Mr. Leslie Wood did well to emphasise the desirability of thick stocking. It was usual to regard thick stocking as having two main advantages, one that

the trees cleaned themselves, and the other that it kept down herbage. But there was another advantage; the thicker the stock the greater the opportunity of making selections of the best plants to form the final crop.

At the present time in the south and other parts of England there was a great movement towards the conversion of coppice with standards into high forest, and Mr. Leslie Wood had given some useful details on that point and had suggested two methods, first to see that all seedlings were preserved when the coppice was cut, and secondly, to encourage the growth of selected shoots from the stools and to induce them to grow into serviceable timber.

He had recently been looking over some extensive estates in the south of England where he came across one or two very interesting cases. On going through woods of coppice and standards he found, over large areas, not one single oak seedling coming up, notwithstanding the fact that last year was a fair year for acorns. The only acorns lying there were those decayed before last autumn, and at the present time all the good acorns had disappeared.

It would be asked where they had all gone. Mr. Leslie Wood would say it was due to rabbits, and a year or two ago he should have been inclined to say the same, but in point of fact he knew that was not the cause, for at least one wood had been netted against rabbits for years, and yet even here not a good acorn or oak seedling was at present to be found, although last Autumn one could hardly put down a penny without touching an acorn. What had become of them? His idea was that their disappearance was due to pheasants and wood-pigeons which, he believed, were as mischievous in that respect as rabbits.

He had been told by an agent how on large estates in the South of England he got no seedlings until he felled all the standards. It did not seem likely that the removal of 20 or 30 standards per acre would by itself facilitate the germination of acorns and the covering of the ground with a great crop of seedlings, but it was possible that, if the standards were felled in the autumn, the removal of the trunks and the stirring up of the ground by the wheels of carts and the hoofs of horses might bury a number of acorns in the earth and so keep them beyond the reach of the pheasants and wood pigeons.

MR. MUNRO FERGUSON, M.P. (Visitor), said the Paper had been so recently put into his hands that he feared he had hardly been able so to appreciate its value as to be in a position to discuss it adequately. He thought the point raised by Dr. Somerville just now regarding sowing was a most interesting one. He found by an old planting book kept from 1720 to 1828 that during the whole of that period the sowings made on his plantations were founded on that system. Why it had not been persevered in he did not know, but although a great increase in pheasants and wood pigeons might account for the disappearance of some of the acorns, there were doubtless also other difficulties to contend with; but at any rate, in his part of the south of Scotland, he knew what good results had been obtained by sowing. He did not know whether it were not advisable to extend the system, more especially with those plants with tap roots. He had great difficulty in growing ash, for instance.

On the general question it was true, of course, as the author stated, that a forester on the Continent had a great advantage by reason of the large areas he dealt

with. There were, however, considerable areas in this country, and some of the largest were no better managed than the smaller ones. In small areas co-operation would no doubt be valuable, but he thought it was almost as much needed for the largest woodlands if they were to be a success. To run modern pulping mills great areas were obviously necessary. He grew a considerable number of spruce at one time—300,000 or 400,000—with this intention, but when he saw how pulp mills were conducted in Scandinavia he stopped his operations, for he saw he could not provide a large enough area, and there were no means of getting one of suitable size to meet foreign competition. He thought it possible that in some districts enough wood might be available to run a pulping mill. Very bad wood was generally used for pulping, but sometimes the best. In Saxony, he believed, where for the most valuable paper the best and cleanest timber was used, it gave a return up to nearly £2 10s. an acre annual net profit.

He heartily agreed with what had been said about rabbits, and he would also include squirrels among injurious pests, for in his neighbourhood more damage was done in many large woodlands by them than by rabbits. Three years ago squirrels were hungry owing to the late season, and as a forester graphically expressed it, the plantations were “standing white” owing to squirrels.

He did not think it well to pay too much attention to drainage, especially where it was expensive, for there was so much land available for planting that did not need drainage. In Scotland there was a good deal of land that merely required a cheap course of planting. In dealing with grass land he did not know why planting with conifers was not more widely adopted. A great

area might be planted at little expense. When the brown heather was off, the seedlings were dibbled in the grass, the cost being he thought about 15s. an acre.

He believed that owners had quite enough to do to get existing plantations into order without going further a-field for new plantations. He spoke from the experience of 25 years of hard work in his own woods, which covered about 6,000 acres, when he said that to get the existing woodlands into order would take owners all their time.

In Scotland there were, say, 19 million acres of which 5 millions were suited to farming, and about one-fourth was eminently well suited to silviculture. He believed the State might well afforest some 80,000 acres every year there on an organized plan, and thus bring 5 million acres under timber, and that it would pay well to do so.

It was a large undertaking, and perhaps no one was prepared to embark on it on a large scale all at once. The system of working was not so perfect as it might be, and the supply of forest experts or land managers to undertake that work on the most economic lines was not plentiful. A great deal, therefore, would have to be done before embarking on so large a scheme, but he thought there was an even wider opportunity for the State than for the local authorities.

Sir HUGH BEEVOR, Bart., M.D. (Visitor), referring to the beech woods in Buckinghamshire, said he would like to emphasise the importance of estimating the yield of timber in cubic feet and not in actual money. Value varied with distance. He could quote an instance of a wood 200 years old where one day's railway journey of 100 miles cost more than the market price of sound beech timber.

Mr. H. J. ELWES, F.R.S. (Visitor), said that he always attended the Meetings of The Institution with pleasure, because ample time was allowed for discussion, and a discussion by such high authorities as the previous speakers became, if possible, even more interesting than the Paper which gave rise to it.

Generally speaking, he agreed with most of what Mr. Leslie Wood had said, though he thought that the difference between the climate and soil of Germany and of England, and still more between the social and economic conditions which prevailed, and seemed likely to continue, were so great that it was not wise to adopt, without full consideration, all the ideas which were brought from abroad by men who often had little experience of practical estate management in England.

The whole of the conditions, under which our systems of wood management had been developed, had changed, and it was impossible to foresee the conditions which would exist when the trees now being planted came to maturity. First of all, a great deal of local knowledge and experience was necessary. Nothing had struck him so forcibly, since he had made it his business to study the trees of England, as the great difference which existed in different parts of it, and the impossibility of laying down any general rules as to the best system to adopt. He entirely agreed with what Mr. Vernon had said as to the general suitability of England to grow fine timber, and he believed that many exotic trees would grow as well in some parts of this country as in their own; but the natural history of these trees was as yet in many cases little known, and one must go to nature rather than to so-called experts or nurserymen in order to understand how and where to grow them.

He entirely agreed with Dr. Somerville in his advice to landowners to become their own nurserymen as far

as possible, for, after many years of horticultural and agricultural experience, he had learned that there was a great advantage in raising one's own trees from seed of known origin. Though a very high authority, Professor Mayr of Munich had expressed the opinion that the origin of the seed was of little importance in comparison with its germinating power, he thought that was entirely opposed to the accumulated experience of farmers and gardeners, and there was much to be learnt by experiments in raising trees from seed.

But as the business of the practical man was to look at things from a practical point of view, and to carry out the system which seemed likely to pay best, one could not overlook the extreme importance of the sporting and ornamental features of woodlands, and he was much struck by the remark of a very experienced man of business and planter, Mr. Vicary Gibbs, to the effect that, either to own, to let, or to sell, the value of woods, and plantations could not be estimated only on the amount of timber they produced. What the future value of timber would be in this country no one could foresee, but he thought that, whatever else became cheaper, timber had certainly touched its lowest value; and that plantations made with skill and experience on suitable land would pay, though a great deal of the so-called waste land would never pay for the risk and expense of planting it.

Perhaps the only trees from which a man could expect to get a fair return during his lifetime were larch and ash and poplar, but there were others which might be fairly expected to give a good return in the future, though the present generation of timber merchants knew nothing about them and would have to be educated as to their value. The American black walnut is one of the most valuable timber trees in the

world. In Kent, Surrey, and Sussex it grew to perfection on really good land, though it would be folly to plant it in the north; and yet its value was so little known that a log which had been rejected by a country buyer as only fit for firewood, and given to him (the speaker) as a present, was, when cut up in London, valued at £23.

Co-operation in the collection of seed, in the raising of the trees, and in the disposal of the timber, would be a very good thing in the case of most landowners, but it was extremely difficult to bring about, even in a single county. There was nothing which more urgently required such co-operation than an attempt to secure fair taxation for woodlands and fair railway rates for the carriage of home-grown timber. Sir Hugh Beevor had spoken very truly when he said that the railway companies got much more than their share of the value of timber at present.

But though there were many difficulties in the way of improving our woodlands, he was sure that such papers and discussions must do good, and he would conclude by expressing his belief that the interest and pleasure of planting trees grew with knowledge and experience. Any time, trouble, and money given to it by a landowner would be repaid (if it were done judiciously) when a man was too old to enjoy field sports, and for this reason alone he would advise all landowners to study the subject.

MR. F. H. G. OSMOND-SMITH (Professional Associate) said it was a great pleasure to him, as an old pupil of Mr. Leslie Wood's, to have the opportunity of making a few remarks on his Paper. The value of the continental system of forestry was undoubted, but in view of the

preservation of game it could not be adopted *in toto* in this country, where the system of coppice with standards existed to a large extent. The profit from underwood had now considerably depreciated, and Mr. Leslie Wood had suggested that underwood should be converted into high forest. That would, no doubt, be excellent from an economic point of view, but the point which land agents wanted to ascertain, he thought, was how much they could convert into high forest, while still retaining sufficient cover for the game.

He agreed with Mr. Leslie Wood that the question of good forest management was mainly a financial one, depending, perhaps, mainly on attention to details, without which woodlands could hardly be made to yield a satisfactory return. For instance, when larch was thinned too late, as he had seen it done in Gloucestershire, disease crept in and immense damage resulted.

He was rather surprised to hear that black poplar, larch, and ash were the only trees that would yield a return in his lifetime to a man who began planting at 20 years of age. He would venture to suggest that Douglas fir and willow also made rapid growth and soon attained marketable size. Owners desired a quick return and the tendency now seemed to be to plant larch, ash and, perhaps, sycamore, rather than oak or beech.

The PRESIDENT said that, as time pressed, he would not then attempt to sum up the discussion which, as had been said, had added so much to the value of Mr. Leslie Wood's admirable Paper. If he might do so, he would take the opportunity of giving his views in the *Professional Notes*, in which he would suggest that the Author's reply might also appear.

The Meeting then adjourned.

THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ACT, 1906.

BY MAURICE L. GWYER (BARRISTER-AT-LAW).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION held on Monday, May 13th, 1907.*

GEORGE LANGRIDGE (President) in the Chair.

The new Prevention of Corruption Act, which forms the subject of the Paper I have the honour to read to you this evening, came into force at the beginning of the present year. It is a piece of legislation, the object of which deserves nothing but praise, whatever may be its practical result. Its appearance in the statute book is symptomatic not, as many might say, of the decadence of our commercial morality, but rather, I think, of its virility. It is a sign that the community is at last thoroughly awake to the mischief at which it aims, and its passing is a sure indication of a very strong desire to render innocuous as far as possible a canker which has been too long left untouched by the criminal law. Those who say, in spite of many examples to the contrary, that it is still possible to make men moral by Act of Parliament, will be found among the new Act's most ardent supporters; others, who regard the system at which it strikes as too firmly fixed to be eradicated by the dread of criminal penalties,

will perhaps wish it godspeed without a profound belief in its ability to affect any far-reaching revolution in habits and manners. And without doubt those who have expected a crop of prosecutions as its first-fruits will have been sadly disappointed. Up to the present, one single agent has been convicted under it, and that for taking a bribe of, I believe, one shilling, to deliver a parcel at a house outside his carrier's round. No doubt you are all aware that all prosecutions under this Act can only take place by permission of the Attorney-General, which fact is not likely to increase the zeal of the private prosecutor; and if, in four months, the Attorney-General has only seen fit to give his permission in the case of what was not much more than a shilling tip, it does not seem likely, at present at any rate, that the Act will increase the congestion of legal business.

To describe the Act as one has heard it described, as an Act for the abolition of secret commissions, is to put the case in a nutshell, but the definition is neither strictly accurate nor very explanatory; and, as a witty judge once remarked, "It is one thing to put a case in a nutshell, and another to keep it there." Secret commissions are not abolished by it, for the simple reason that they have never at any time been recognised by the English law, which has always dealt strictly, with them when they have come to light. The difficulty has been that the penalties involved have been comparatively insignificant, and this has brought about a lax state of public opinion in many walks of life, which has affected people whose honesty, apart from this, would not be in dispute.

There can be no doubt that to many the Act has come as a rude surprise. There is of course the inferior type of commercial agent who regards secret profits as

part of the natural perquisites of his business, but there are others who, in all innocence, have acquiesced in what has appeared to them a common practice, without bringing their minds to bear upon the question whether it was a proper one or not, and have been astonished, and perhaps alarmed, to find that they have, as it were, with their eyes shut, brought themselves within the net of the criminal law.

It is to these that the new Act presents questions of difficulty. A bribe which is openly a bribe is as easy to recognise now as it ever was ; and those who have never been accustomed to regard the giving or taking of one otherwise than as a dishonest act are not likely to regard it as any the more so because it is now a criminal offence. But where a secret profit or commission puts on, so to speak, sheep's clothing, it is difficult to penetrate its disguise, while the fact that it is hallowed by custom or usage will prove no defence when the offender is called on to plead.

Put shortly, the new Act provides that any agent who corruptly accepts, from any person other than his principal, any gift or valuable consideration as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do any act in relation to his principal's affairs or business, is liable on indictment to be sent to prison for two years or less, or to be fined up to the amount of £500, or, if convicted summarily, to be imprisoned for four months, or to be fined a sum not exceeding £50. Similar penalties are imposed on persons who offer the gift or consideration ; and again (and this is very important) the giving or using by any person or by any agent, with intent to deceive or mislead his principal, of any document in respect of which the principal is interested containing any false or defective statement in any

material particular, is also punishable. The word "agent" is defined in the Act as any person employed by or acting for another, and it is difficult to see how the definition could possibly be wider. It is clear that it covers the case of everyone who is doing any kind of business for anybody else, whether he is paid for it or not. Lastly, there is the provision to which I have already referred, that the Attorney-General's leave must be obtained before any prosecution can be begun; a provision, I think, imitated from the Act which imposes penalties for similar offences on the members and servants of municipal bodies.

The questions of the greatest interest to business men in connection with this new legislation are: Does the new Act impose duties and obligations additional to those which every honourable man has always regarded as binding upon him? Does it alter the law with regard to those who give or accept the advantages technically known as secret or illegal profits and commissions? Does it, in other words, impose a criminal liability where formerly there was only a civil one?

I take it that the main principles of the law, as it existed before the Act, and indeed still exists side by side with it, with regard to an agent's profits and commissions are well-known, but, for purposes of comparison, it may be as well briefly to set them forth. The law regards the agent as standing in a fiduciary relation to his principal, and when I use the word "agent," I use it in the broadest sense possible—as broad indeed as the definition in the Act itself—and I mean every person who has confidence reposed in him by another, on whose behalf he is acting. The fiduciary relation once established, the agent is forbidden to make any profit or obtain any advantage out of his employment

from anybody except the person who employs him, unless that person is aware of such profit and acquiesces in it. And the reason for this is clear, because if the rule did not exist no one could be sure that he was being honestly served ; and so tender is the law towards the interests of those who entrust their affairs to the hands of other people, that it even forbids an agent to place himself in any position in which his interest might conceivably run the risk of coming into conflict with his duty. So too, if I make a gift to an agent for the purpose of getting some advantage for myself out of his principal, I have, equally with the agent, committed a wrongful act, whether the principal suffers damage or not ; that is quite immaterial. I have put temptation in the agent's way, and it is no answer for me to urge that, though the agent pocketed my present, he took care that his master's interests should not suffer thereby. The law is bound to take an average view of the possibilities of human nature and to apply the same standard to saints and sinners alike.

I remember once hearing what I believe to be a perfectly true story, which illustrates what I mean, of a native Indian judge who was removed from the Bench for accepting bribes. He frankly admitted that he had done so, but pleaded that all the same he had never given an unjust judgment. His method was to make plaintiff and defendant bid against one another as far as they were willing to go, then to decide the case according to the most rigid principles of law, accept the bribe of the person in whose favour he decided, and return the bribe of the other. Justice in this case to all appearances had not suffered, but the possibilities of it were so enormous that the method was scarcely likely to commend itself to western notions.

I do not think that I can better describe the principle

of the law than by quoting the words of the late Lord Bowen in the case of the *Boston Deep Sea Fishing Co. v. Ansell* (39 Ch. D. at p. 362). "The agent commits a wrongful act whether the profit is given him in return for services which he actually performs for the third party or whether it be given him for his supposed influence or whether it be given him on any other ground at all. If it is a profit which arises on the transaction it belongs to the master, and the servant has no right to take it, or keep it, or bargain for it, or receive it without bargain unless his master knows it."

It will be seen that these words cover a great deal more than the case of the vulgar bribe; the agent is not allowed to make a profit in any way, direct or indirect; in other words, he must account to his employer for everything which he receives in the course of his employment and by reason of that employment. To take what I suppose is as common an instance as any—I mean the so-called trade discounts and rebates which are so often met with. I employ someone else to purchase goods or to do a piece of work for me, and my agent purchases the goods and is allowed a discount on the price by the seller. He is not allowed to keep this discount, but must account to me for it. It may well be that had I dealt with the seller direct, I should not have been allowed the discount at all, but that is no reason why my agent should put it into his own pocket, when he is already remunerated by me for what he has done.

It has been sought to justify the practice, which is no doubt extremely common, on the ground that it is the usual custom. The late Lord Russell of Killowen made short work of the contention in a case in 1894 (*Bulfield v. Fournier*) 11 T.L.R. 62, 282). "If," he said, "it was a common practice, it was the more reason for

“the jury to say that it was a bad and dishonest practice which ought to be stamped out.” And the Court of Appeal approved the Lord Chief Justice’s direction. Or to take another case decided in 1878, where some mercantile agents in Manchester bought goods for a foreign firm at one price and invoiced them to their employers at another. A plea that this was the custom of the Manchester trade in these particular articles was laughed out of Court by Sir George Jessel, who held that no such custom, even if it existed, could possibly be recognised in law (*Williamson v. Barbour* 37 L. T. 698.)

So much for the general principle, which is perfectly clear and intelligible. The remedy which hitherto the principal has had when such a state of things comes to his notice is threefold. He could of course, terminate his agent’s employment at once, on the ground that he had abused the trust imposed in him; he could make his agent account for the secret profits and discounts which he received, and could sue him for them; and, if he could show that beyond this he had actually suffered damage by what had occurred, he could sue the agent and the third party who had tempted him, jointly for their fraud, and could recover damages.

It will be observed that, hitherto, it has been the agent who has been the primary sufferer when his misdeeds have come to light; it is he who can be dismissed, it is he who can be made to account; but the third party, who is as often as not the real author of the mischief, goes scot-free unless the principal can show that he has actually been damnified, when, of course, the third party is liable for fraud. And it is here, I think, that the new Act makes so great an advance, because the third party is now made liable, so far as the criminal law is concerned, equally with the agent.

It must not of course be forgotten that all the cases of which I have been speaking, are those in which the principal is ignorant of the profit made by the agent. If he knows of it and acquiesces, clearly he cannot be heard to complain; but, on the other hand, as I have said, the agent is not entitled to rely on custom and to make secret profits, and then say that the principal, because he must, or ought to, have known of this custom, must also have agreed to what the agent did. He can thus excuse himself only in one case, and that is this: Suppose that a principal employs an agent and makes no arrangement with him as to what his remuneration shall be, then, to quote the words of the late Lord Justice Mellish in the case of the *Great Western Insurance Company v. Cunliffe*, L.R. 9 Ch. 525.: "If he does not choose to ask what the agent's charge will be, and in fact knows that he is to be remunerated not only by him but by the other party also—which is very common in mercantile transactions—and does not take the trouble to inquire and does not think it worth while to ask what the amount is, he must pay the ordinary amount which such agents charge." In other words, he is bound by the custom and usage, even though he does not know it.

That was a case of a merchant employed to insure ships, and it appeared that it was customary (and I dare say still is) for underwriters to allow a discount of 12 per cent. to the broker on the balance, if any, owing to the underwriters upon the settlement of accounts at the end of each year; and it was held that the shipowner was not entitled to claim the benefit of this discount, because he must be taken to have known that the broker was usually given it, in addition to his ordinary commission of 5 per cent., or as the case might

be. That was a case where no rate of remuneration was fixed. Had it been so fixed by express agreement between the parties, the discounts must have been accounted for. Further, it must be noticed that the discount was the ordinary and customary one of that particular trade, and was in fact a regular method of remunerating the agent. There was nothing secret or underhand about it, and no dishonest intention of defrauding the principal, who could not possibly be prejudiced by it. I do not need to say that of no other kind of custom would the Courts take any cognizance whatever.

But how does the new Act affect those rules which I have just stated? In the first place, to make them liable criminally, the agent and the third party must act "corruptly." I have searched for some judicial definition of this word, and one which I have been able to find is by Lord Blackburn in a case arising under the Corrupt Practices Act, 1854. (*The Bewdley Petition*, 1 O'M. & H. 19): "To do a thing corruptly," he says, "is not "to do it wickedly or immorally or dishonestly, or any-thing of that sort, but with the object and intention of "doing that which the legislation plainly means to "forbid." The learned judge means, of course, not *necessarily* "wickedly" or "immorally," but I think that his words go far to show that an inadvertent breach of the law is not enough. In one sense of course all secret commissions are corrupt, and it is a little difficult, even with Lord Blackburn's definition as a guide, to say exactly what is meant by the word here, and it must not be forgotten that a "corrupt practice" has a highly technical and special meaning in the particular Act of which that learned judge was speaking. It may of course be that in this new Act it is mere surplusage,

and we all know that surplusage is not an uncommon occurrence in an Act of Parliament.

But I think that it must be something more than a term of abuse devised by the draftsmen of the Act. It implies some sort of knowledge that a dishonest act is being committed. It implies, as a learned friend has pointed out, something in the nature of disloyalty on the part of the agent towards his principal or an intention of the part of the third party to induce the agent to be disloyal, and it will be, I doubt not, a question for the jury to say if disloyalty would be the probable and natural result of the act complained of. I do not of course mean that a man would be entitled to say, "Oh, I had no idea that what I did involved disloyalty to my employer; everyone else does it, and so I did not see why I should not do it too." This point of view is put as clearly as possible in a case to which I have already referred, by that great judge, Sir George Jessel, who said, "It is impossible for a judge" (and the words of course apply to a jury also) "to dive into the recesses of any man's mind. He cannot tell what his theory of morals may be or to what extent his conscience may have been corrupted by a long course of bad habits. He must suppose that reasonable men—men carrying on business—must understand their own acts and must be prepared to abide by the consequence of them." There are, however, many cases in which it may be properly held that a man is only technically liable to account for a commission to which he is not strictly entitled, when he is under a genuine misapprehension as to his rights and duties. In such a case it would be absurd to suppose that the new Act applied. The distinction between agents who act "unfaithfully but without moral turpitude" (as Mr. Justice

Kennedy described it), and have therefore to account for profits received and agents who act with fraud and intentional dishonesty, is clearly pointed out in the very recent case of *Hippisley v. Knee Brothers*, (1905) 1 K. B. 1, and perhaps assists us in arriving at the sort of meaning the Courts will be likely to give to the word "corrupt." There auctioneers were sued for trade discounts allowed them by printers whom they employed in connection with a sale of goods for their principal. The principal who had agreed to give them a commission and also their out-of-pocket expenses wanted to deprive them of all remuneration whatsoever by reason of their failure to account for the discounts. The auctioneers had acted under a misapprehension as to the validity of an alleged trade custom by which the printers always looked to the auctioneers as their principals and always allowed them the discount. This custom was of course rejected by the Court, which, however, allowed the defendants to retain their commission (though compelling them to give up the discounts), because there was no fraud imputable, and the selling of the goods and the employment of the printers were separable duties; fraud would have involved loss of the commission also. Would not the latter case have come under the new Act and the former not? But I fancy that cases of "genuine misapprehension" as to the right to retain a secret profit will usually be difficult to establish. A jury would have to take many things into consideration. They would probably inquire if the profit were a large one, if means were taken to keep it secret from the employer, if the agent's conduct had in fact been influenced by it, and such like, and of course these matters would first come before the Attorney-General, who would have to say whether he thought it a proper

case for a prosecution at all. It is the secrecy which is the vice of the transaction, because it shows clearly a consciousness of wrong doing and an intention to defraud the employer of what is known to be justly due to him.

Then there are the words in the Act "do or forbear "to do any act in relation to his principal's affairs or "business." Does this alter the principle of law which I have stated? I do not think so, if one recalls the words of Lord Bowen which I read just now. They were quite wide enough to cover everything to which the new Act can apply. It is therefore, so far as one can see, (though I am unwilling to dogmatise) the word "corruptly" which now makes the difference, so far as the criminal law is concerned, but until that word has been defined by the Courts in connection with the Act itself, I scarcely think, having regard to Lord Blackburn's definition, and the considerations which I have suggested, that agents who have acted in a manner inconsistent with their duties would be wise in thinking that the vagueness of the phrase afforded them much protection.

The new legislation applies, of course, to every kind of trade and profession, but I think that, so far as the surveyors' profession is concerned, the points which are likely to arise are not very numerous. Take, for instance, the case of estate agents and surveyors who are employed, among their other duties, to effect fire insurances on property. In very many cases the agent or surveyor will be the recognised agent of some insurance office, and everyone knows that the offices are accustomed to give a commission for the introduction of business. In a case such as this it would surely be a straining of the Act to say that anything was done

which could be construed as a criminal offence. It seems indeed to fall within that exception with reference to which I quoted the judgment of Lord Justice Mellish. It would be a case where it is the practice for the agent to be remunerated in part by the third party, unless of course the principal agrees with the agent to effect the fire insurance for a specified reward. And, in any event, if the principal's attention is drawn to the fact that the agent also represents the insurance office (as I know is now very commonly done since the beginning of the present year, and I have no doubt before that), *cadit quaestio*; there is no secrecy in the matter, and no one has any cause for complaint.

I think, however, that a distinction would be drawn in the case of an agent who is employed to effect an insurance and is not the accredited representative of the particular fire office where the business is done; and doubtless no agent in a case like this would take the commission and debit his principal with the full premium without informing him of the fact.

Or again, let us take the case of a surveyor (and this of course applies to architects, auctioneers and the like also) who has to have a certain amount of printing or lithography done for his client. If he employs the printer or lithographer on behalf of his client, so as to make his client primarily responsible for payment of the bill, it would not, I think, be questioned that he would have to account for discounts, if any, which were allowed him.

But supposing that he employs his own lithographer or printer. I believe that this is a very common and convenient practice, and that, apart altogether from trade discounts, it is very usual for the lithographer, or as the case may be, to allow discount for cash. It seems

to me that if the surveyor pays the lithographer at regular intervals from his own pocket and may have to wait months before he receives his own fees from the client, no possible exception could be taken to such a discount. In such a case the discount really represents interest paid to the surveyor for the use of his money. I have had my attention drawn to a case reported in Vol. 3 of your own *Professional Notes*—the case of the *London School Board v. Northcroft*—in which Mr. Justice A. L. Smith dealt with this very point. He said in that case that, where a surveyor employed his own lithographer and paid him himself, subject to the discount for cash, he was justified in retaining the discount, because it was clearly proved that this was the “usual and proper” way of doing the business; and I may point out that in that case, the plaintiffs having been proved to have known of and acquiesced in the fact that the surveyor was employing his own lithographer, the judge seems to lay stress on the recognised custom of allowing the discount for cash, which, in his view, bound the plaintiffs so soon as the fact was established that it was with their approval that the lithographer was employed, not by them but by the surveyor himself. The case was in fact very much on all fours with the case of the fire insurance to which I have just referred. This seems agreeable to common sense, and he would be, I think, a bold man who advanced the opinion that the new Act applied at all. But you will have noticed that the discount here was one for cash and not a trade discount, properly so called. There could be no case made out for retaining a discount of the latter class, as the decision in *Hippisley v. Knee Bros.* clearly shows.

A third point, on which I have known questions

arise, relates to quantity surveyors. It has been asked whether an architect who took out his own quantities was entitled to invite contractors to allow $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for quantities in making out their tenders.

Before the Royal Institute of British Architects recommended that architects should only take out their own quantities with the consent of the employer, and should look to him for payment, the practice of charging such commission to the contractor was, I believe, not uncommon, and attempts were made in the Courts, though unsuccessfully, to set it up as a regular custom. I should not have thought that the custom still existed, but if it does, it seems one more honoured in the breach than in the observance, and though perhaps not "corrupt" within the meaning of the Act, at any rate undesirable, because the architect is being paid by someone else besides his employer, thus making an indirect profit in the course of his employment.

Nor, I think, will it be doubted, that no allowance by the quantity surveyor to the architect could be justified even on general principles, apart from the Act, and I cannot conceive that cases of it can often occur. I was asked not long ago whether, if an architect was allowed a commission for taking out quantities, he would be entitled to share it with the quantity surveyor. Clearly the answer would be "no," if the commission, as paid by the employer, was intended to represent the quantity surveyor's fee, and no mention of the division were made. I am not so certain, however, if it were the case that the architect had been allowed say $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the purpose of getting the quantity surveying done. It might then be said that there was no reason why, in the language of the Bar, he should not "devil" it out if he liked; but the question is probably as much one of

professional ethics as of law ; and I take it that no harm would be done by disclosing the fact to the employer, and that this would be the usual practice.

I think it is scarcely necessary to refer to other examples, as to the propriety of which doubts can scarcely arise at all. The best proof that one could have of the fact that they are generally and rightly discountenanced is to be found in the extremely rare occasions on which they come to light. It has been said that there are solicitors to be found willing to receive a part of the commission payable to the auctioneers whom they employ on behalf of their clients ; but it is improbable that the solicitors or auctioneers, if any, who lend themselves to such a practice are likely to be men standing high in the opinion of their professional brethren. For the same reason, the case (if such ever arose) of architects or surveyors who are prepared to take a percentage from builders, or contractors, or others whom they employ for other people has only to be mentioned to be dismissed. There are no professions, I suppose, which can wholly escape isolated examples of wrong-doing ; and the rarity of this particular offence only damns it the more.

I think that these are examples of the points on which questions might arise. Because a practice is undesirable, it does not follow necessarily that it is what the law calls "corrupt" ; but those whose intentions are nothing but honest are the more likely to wish to keep on the safe side. It is in the world of commerce strictly so called that the more complicated problems in connexion with the subject are to be found, and I fear that the interest, if any, of my Paper to-night has been for that reason general rather than particular. To that I must plead guilty, and I can only

say in extenuation that it must be regarded as an advantage for those present here that they, like myself, belong to a profession where the method of fixing remuneration is definite and certain, and where the possibilities of doing, even in ignorance, what the law forbids, are fortunately few and far between, because we are probably the less likely to be troubled by twinges of conscience in cases of doubt. And in all such cases there is the easiest of solutions; one has only to inform the client of all the facts and the difficulty is solved. If it is brought to his notice and he raises no objection he must be taken to have acquiesced.

I have not said very much about the entirely new offence which the Act has created in making agents and other people liable for giving or using misleading documents and the like, in respect of which their principal is interested, because the wording of the section is quite clear and is unlikely to give rise to misunderstanding. In this section of the Act the word "corruptly" is not used at all: the words are "with intent to deceive or "mislead" the principal; and we are here on firmer ground. Real and substantial fraud must be proved in each case, and an innocent mistake will therefore always be protected. The section, of course, aims at such cases as I have referred to above of misleading invoices, accounts, and the like, in which discounts and allowances do not appear; and generally at all documents which lead a principal to believe that he is paying more than, but for the act of the agent or third party, he would be obliged to pay. In this section and in the section which penalises the giver of bribes and secret commissions, I think that the statute marks a great advance. It does not alter legal principles, but makes it much more easy to punish guilty persons; and I do

not doubt that, for this reason, it will be welcomed by all classes of business men.

It may be said in conclusion that the honest have everything to gain by the new Act, and though one cannot say that the dishonest have everything to lose, because the machinery of the Act is cumbrous and the great majority of the offences with which it deals are exceedingly difficult to detect, yet the very existence of the criminal penalty is bound to act as a deterrent; and, in so far as it tends (as I am confident that it eventually will) to a general raising of the standard of commercial morality among all classes, I think that there is no body of professional men who will welcome it more gladly than the Members of The Surveyors' Institution.

Mr. HOWARD MARTIN (Vice-President) said he had much pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Gwyer for his most interesting and useful Paper, which had added one more to the very long list of valuable Papers dealing with the legal aspect of practical business questions relating to the profession for which The Institution was indebted to Members of the Bar. He thought the Paper particularly valuable, because, without intricacy of detail or much legal terminology, it laid down, and made clear to laymen, the principles upon which business men might act in complying with the law; and it was especially acceptable because it once more affirmed the broad principle upon which all men of high standing and professional honour must act, that an agent, as a professional man, must look for remuneration to the person on whose behalf he acted, and to that person alone.

He was very much interested to hear what Mr. Gwyer said as to the distinction between trade discounts and business discounts. He thought it obvious that an

agent, as a professional man, could not be entitled to trade discount on any work or goods he ordered for his principal, for the agent would not be a tradesman, dealing with tradesmen for those goods for his own profit, but an agent, ordering them on behalf of somebody else.

He could not think that the same principle applied equally to the case of a surveyor or auctioneer who, month by month, advanced his own money to pay his printer or lithographer, while he had to wait for a year, or perhaps two years, before he was paid by his client. In that case if a discount were allowed he thought it would be perfectly legitimate, so long as it was not excessive in amount, and such as could be looked upon as interest paid for the use of the money.

A surveyor should of course be like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion, and he thought that in such a case the surveyor might place himself above suspicion by adding a note to his account to the effect that his charges included a discount of so much per cent. for cash from the printer or lithographer, but it would be better to lose the discount altogether than run the risk of being misunderstood. He felt sure that in moving a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Gwyer he was expressing the opinion of all present, and of all Members of The Institution who would read the Paper hereafter.

Mr. MARTIN VIGERS (Fellow) said he had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Gwyer, who had most clearly and concisely defined the present legal position as well as the state of the law prior to the passing of the new Act, about which there had been some difference of opinion among Members of The Institution.

Some time ago a solicitor, with reference to the question of commissions allowed by some auctioneers to

solicitors, put a case to him in the following way : An auctioneer was paid a certain commission on a recognised scale ; if he chose to hand a part of that commission to the solicitor who introduced the business to him, where would any harm be done ? He answered the question by putting another, namely : Supposing the client discovered the transaction, could he claim and recover the share of the commission handed over ? The solicitor said yes, he could. That seemed to him a complete answer to the solicitor's question.

The instances given in the Paper, so far as surveyors were concerned, seemed, if he might say so, rather trivial. All Members of The Institution—at all events all the older Members—knew to what an extent the practice of paying or receiving commissions was carried.

He did not suppose there was a single Member of The Institution, who had practised for any length of time, who had not been asked for commissions for introducing business or been offered commissions by manufacturers and others from whom he purchased materials for clients. Many, when refusing to pay commissions, must have seen the business taken elsewhere.

As an illustration of the extent to which the system of commissions was carried, he might mention that, only a few weeks ago, he was discussing the Prevention of Corruption Act with a solicitor of high standing, and was told by him that he had recently returned a cheque of four figures, which had been sent to him as “ the usual share of commission.”

That the Council of The Institution recognised secret commissions as an evil to be deprecated, seemed clear from the fact that the by-laws were altered and strengthened a few years ago, but he thought still more might be done to stop a custom which was known

throughout the profession to prevail somewhat extensively. It was probable that many Members of The Institution had not read the altered by-laws: he knew that some had not. He hardly liked to suggest anything to the Council, but if their experience were the same as his own, he thought it might be well to call the particular attention of Members to the by-laws.

He thought all would agree with the last paragraph of the Paper, which read "In so far as it tends to a general raising of the standard of commercial morality among all classes, I think there is no body of professional men who will welcome it more gladly than the Members of The Surveyors' Institution."

Mr. HENRY LOVEGROVE (Fellow) said he found it a little difficult to say very much on the Paper after the very able remarks of the two previous speakers, but he thoroughly agreed with them and with the author that it was most important that everyone should know exactly where he stood. It was not suggested that Members of The Surveyors' Institution, or of the Royal Institute of British Architects would accept commissions from builders or persons supplying goods to their clients, but he thought two or three points touched upon in the Paper suggested circumstances in which Members might find themselves in some little difficulty.

He was glad to hear from Mr. Vigers of the solicitor who had returned the cheque, and thought that the solicitor should have a monument erected to his honour. It was generally understood by architects and surveyors that some part of the commission was frequently paid to solicitors by estate agents and auctioneers. He did not suppose for an instant that there was any question of commission between solicitors and Mr. Gwyer's pro-

fession; the only thing in that way he had ever heard suggested was the barrister sometimes invited the solicitor to dinner.

With reference to the question of printing and lithography, no doubt some auctioneers got large discounts on their printing in the same way that quantity surveyors did on their lithography. He did not think there was any secret about it, and as an instance he remembered that some years ago, when the late London School Board appointed surveyors to take out their quantities, it was specifically mentioned that the surveyors should take and receive 15 per cent. as a recognised part of their payment for the trouble of checking and correcting the lithographed bills.

He could not think there was anything illegitimate in a surveyor taking a discount from a lithographer if he paid him £40 or £50 to-day, and perhaps would have to wait till 1909 or longer before he got the money back from his client. Everybody had heard of such a thing as an architect making a handsome present to a person for introducing business, and he thought the custom was very likely to continue; but with regard to quantity surveyors, although it might be corrupt to take a third or a fourth of the commission, yet if the architect undertook to prepare the quantities himself, could not he put out the work to a surveyor at the smaller sum.

He could not see any difference in principle between an architect putting the work out to A or B at so much per cent., and the same architect employing a surveyor in his own office to do the same work. In the one case he paid an agreed or lump sum, and in the other case he paid so many men so much per week.

The question of presents seemed to him to be of some importance. There were things that one man might do

for another which could not well be measured in terms of £ s. d., and could only be acknowledged by a present of some kind. He did not think that such a transaction would be corrupt, for it would not be robbing the employer of anything. If A did B a good turn by rendering some service, or by some introduction, he did not think it would be corrupt to give him a small present at Christmas time.

He was sure that such a Paper as this did a great deal of good, for a layman might read an Act of Parliament through a great many times without knowing very much about it, some statutes being so very obscurely worded that one required a Chancery barrister at one's elbow to know what some of the clauses meant. Mr. Gwyer's able and concise Paper gave just the information a surveyor wanted.

He had no doubt the new Act ought to do good in the direction aimed at, for the punishment seemed extremely severe. There had, he understood, only been one prosecution under the Act, and the reason for that one was not very clear, but he supposed the report had not given all the facts.

As he had said before, the members of the two leading professional institutions did not take commissions, but there must be others outside those societies who did so, or if not, why was the well-known little slip so often sent with the trade circulars?

Mr. E. J. BURR (Fellow) said he thought it hardly necessary to re-state the fundamental principles that men must not do what was wrong but must do what was right, and he believed there was no better judge than a man's own conscience as to what was right or wrong; but this Act of Parliament laid down a new test of what

was right and what was wrong, and there was nothing to do but to abide by it.

For several years he had been dealing with students at the University College, some hundreds having passed through his hands, and from some of them he had heard tales of very cruel treatment.

One young man came to him some months ago, and asked for employment. He had been preparing quantities for a well-known architect who had been doing a job of about £10,000 and had paid the young man half a crown an hour for doing it. He was not in the architect's office; he acted as an independent surveyor, and did the whole work, while the architect, who never put a finger to it from beginning to end, got four times as much as the man who did the work. In another case, an estate agent got some architectural work, but knowing less if possible about quantities than about architecture, had to go to another architect for the drawings, and then to a young quantity surveyor for the quantities, but said that as he would have to share the quantity fees with the other architect he could only share his share with the surveyor, who consequently only got one-fourth. He thought such treatment grossly unfair and wrong.

He hoped to hear Mr. Gwyer's opinion with regard to Christmas presents, which, however, differed very much in character according to the respective position of the giver and the recipient.

Mr. F. G. CHINNOCK (Fellow) said that although he had not come to the Meeting prepared to speak he should like to express his thanks to Mr. Gwyer for his very admirable Paper. He felt sure that every Member of The Institution desired to carry on his business honestly and straightforwardly, and that all appreciated the intention of the new Act. In his opinion it was a

very useful safeguard for the younger men, many of whom had been unable to make their way in the world because some of those older than themselves had been led by long custom to sanction practices against which this Act was particularly directed. In his experience he had known cases where another than the best man had been employed as a result of corrupt practice.

He remembered that when he was a young man a very large piece of business came his way ; a solicitor, who was very friendly disposed towards him, mentioned the business to him and said he would do his best to get him the work, and for that purpose gave him an introduction to another man, who he thought had rather more influence than himself. This gentleman called upon him and said he could put some very good business in his way, but would require a share (one third) of the commission. That seemed a large amount, but he agreed to it and the business was entrusted to him ; the estate being an extensive one, lying in two or three counties.

He went direct to the owner, and, in the solicitor's presence, explained fully the circumstances of the one-third commission. The owner expressed astonishment and thanked him very heartily indeed, and he had no doubt that it was his frankness in disclosing the circumstances to his principal which had led to a great deal of subsequent business. The point he wanted to bring out was that there should be no secrecy between principal and agent.

He thought the new Act would relieve many a young man from such a temptation as that ; for such suggestions were not likely to come from a man who knew he was making himself criminally liable. He did not think it was the young professional men who sinned so much as

those who had the power of putting business in their way, and he thought those would be the people against whom the lash of the new Act would be most effective.

Mr. H. W. D. THEOBALD (Fellow) said he should like to say a few words with regard to the commission paid to quantity surveyors.

Mr. Gwyer in his Paper had referred to the usual commission as $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but he should be very sorry for that statement to go abroad; the usual commission for preparing bills of quantities for new buildings of an ordinary character was $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and, without fear of contradiction, he would say that no surveyor of any standing would dream of charging $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In his experience, where $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was charged something had to be paid out of it.

Mr. H. T. STEWARD (Past-President) said he should like to confirm what Mr. Theobald had just said with regard to surveyors' commission. Years ago many London builders were very fond of bringing him bills of quantities and asking his advice upon them. The builder would contend that they were not proper bills of quantities, and he (Mr. Steward) was very often inclined to agree with him, but he said that as long as the builders of London went on tendering on such quantities, so long would they be put before them, but if they refused to tender upon such improper quantities, they would soon be put a stop to. He thought the real remedy rested with the builders.

He might remark incidentally that his experience showed that generally the worse the bill of quantities, the higher the fee.

With reference to the discount from lithographers, it was the practice of very many surveyors to pay their

lithographers long before they received their own fees. He would go so far as to say that during his somewhat lengthy career he had paid his lithographers many hundreds of pounds for work done for which he had never received a penny,

The lithographer always looked to him for payment, and the small discount allowed for cash would not cover, during his 40 years' career, the amount of the bad debts. He paid the lithographer every three or six months, but very frequently did not himself get paid for a year or two years, and in fact he had some accounts on his books of 10 years' standing. In many instances his fee included the lithography. In such cases no question could be raised under the new Act, for he was not acting as an agent at all, but as a principal. He employed the lithographer to do the work just as he would employ his own clerks, and no question could be raised that he was "doing" his client, or that his client could become liable in any way for the cost of the lithography.

Mr. E. B. I'ANSON (Fellow) said he wished to fully endorse the opinions expressed by Mr. Theobald and Mr. Steward. He thought honest quantity surveyors seldom, if ever, charged more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or, if they did, he agreed with Mr. Theobald that something was expected to come out of it. He remembered some years ago being asked by a quantity surveyor to pay 2 per cent. for certain work. When he objected that he had not been accustomed to pay more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the quantity surveyor said it had always been his custom to give the architect one-half per cent. He might add that, as he refused to do business on those terms, the charge eventually came down to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

With regard to the small discounts that quantity surveyors received from lithographers, he agreed with Mr. Steward that these would not more than pay their bad debts. In the instance to which Mr. Burr referred, the supposed architect appeared not only to be no architect at all, but he also professed to be a quantity surveyor when he was not, and got both works done by other people. He ought not to be employed at all, and he hoped for the honour of the profession that there were not many such men in practice.

Mr. W. R. HOOD (Fellow) said that as a quantity surveyor he was very much surprised to hear the views of the last three speakers. Mr. Theobald had said that no quantity surveyor of repute would charge more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for his quantities, and he was astonished to hear Mr. Steward and Mr. I'Anson bear him out in that particular. He knew cases where men of undoubted repute had charged 2 per cent., and, for a very difficult work, as much as $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and these men could certainly not be classed among those who produced the worse class of quantities.

The tendency at the present day was for public bodies to ask quantity surveyors to compete, and, although he was aware that steps had been taken with a view to the limitation of that practice as far as possible, if it were to go forth as the opinion of prominent Members of the Council of The Institution that anything over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was extortionate, it would certainly affect the profession very prejudicially. He noticed that neither of the three previous speakers mentioned the size of the work, which was of the greatest importance, for everyone's experience showed that the commission must neces-

sarily vary according to the size and nature of the work.

Mr. H. T. STEWARD said that when he confirmed what Mr. Theobald had said he had no doubt that Mr. Theobald was alluding to an ordinary reasonable work such as a surveyor generally had in his office, which could be very well done for $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of course in the case of many intricate works $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. would be an inadequate remuneration, but, on the other hand, in some cases $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. would be an absurd overpayment for the work.

He had done many works below $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and for one of the best works he ever did in his life he charged one-eighth per cent., and considered himself very well paid, and he would be very glad to do the same work again if it were given him.

A surveyor of experience need only look at the drawings to say whether the work should be done at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or any other rate. He was very sorry to see the growing tendency to put quantities out to competition; he had, as had the Council of The Institution, done all in his power to discountenance it, and he hoped that they would be more successful in the future than in the past.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously,

Mr. GWYER, in reply thanked the President and the Meeting for the very kind things said about his Paper and for the vote of thanks so cordially proposed and

passed. He did not think any points of real difficulty had been raised during the discussion, for the whole matter was very clear; an agent must not be paid by two people at the same time. When that had been said, one had really covered the whole subject.

He thought there was, perhaps, a little difficulty in the minds of one or two Members on the question of Christmas boxes and presents. All he could say with regard to that question was that each case must be dealt with separately on its own facts. The question of corruption or no corruption must be gathered from all the surrounding circumstances. He was sorry if this explanation seemed a little vague, but it was the best he could give. He did not think he could do better than cite a test suggested by Dr. Hart in a recent address on the subject, which was "the relation of the gift to the means of the "recipient." A half-crown gift to a gentleman earning one thousand a year would not be likely to be capable of corrupting him: whereas the same sum given to a servant earning small wages might easily be an inducement to depart from the strict course of duty to the employer.

He thought another test was the relation between the date of the gift and of the business transactions between the parties. If the business were over and done with, a small subsequent present or Christmas box to the agent might not be illegitimate. The two things might be wholly separable, and have nothing to do with each other.

The question, however, was entirely one of the inference to be drawn from a consideration of all the circumstances.

He was glad to find that everyone agreed with regard to lithography and printing. He did not think it open

to doubt, but he thought the point worth while mentioning in his Paper.

As to the percentage of two and a half for quantities mentioned in his Paper, he put that in because it was the figure in a particular case upon which he had had to advise; but when experts differed, he would not attempt to form an opinion, much less to express one.

With regard to the question of commission between solicitor and auctioneer, it was clear that, unless the client knew of it, the agent must not take remuneration from both sides. He thought the best way to get over that would be to mention the fact of the division, if any, to the client, and if he were willing that the agent should be remunerated in that way, he would not afterwards be able to complain. The secrecy of the transaction was the vice of the whole matter.

THE PRESIDENT said that he thought the Members would agree that Mr. Gwyer had read a most interesting Paper. All were a little anxious as to the effect of the recent Act, because, even with the strongest desire to keep free from the meshes of the law, one might get caught in them without in the least contemplating it.

The point of insurance was an important one to many surveyors and auctioneers. There was no doubt that it had been the habit and custom of many surveyors and auctioneers, particularly in the country, to act as agents for insurance companies, and to insure their client's property in those offices. Up to the present it had generally been assumed that the custom was known to the client, but, in view of the new Act, he thought it would be well to make a special point of advising clients of the fact that they acted as agents for the insurance offices,

and if that were done there could be no liability under the Act.

He thought the question with regard to discount from printers and lithographers had been threshed out, and he need not say anything with regard to it. It was always regarded as discount for cash payment for work done, the surveyor frequently not receiving his money from the client for a long time afterwards. He thought the safest way would be to inform the client, in rendering the account, of what had been done, and if the client objected to it, then to strike it out.

Great temptation was, no doubt, put in the way of young men particularly, but also often of older men, when valuable business was offered to them if they would share the commission. He was glad to think that there were very few solicitors who did it, but he had no doubt that some had gone so far, and he thought that the safest and best way in such cases was to mention it to the client as had been done in the case named by Mr. Chinnock. If it were mentioned to the client, he did not think there would be any objection, for, as long as the work was done, the client did not generally mind who got the commission. The great thing was to be open and above board.

The Meeting then adjourned.

THE
VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

AT
THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Held in Glasgow on Thursday, 23rd May, 1907.

The Members visiting Glasgow were received at the Windsor Hotel by the Lord Provost of Glasgow (Mr. William Bilsland, LL.D.), who expressed the very great pleasure which it gave him to be able, on behalf of his fellow citizens of Glasgow, to extend a cordial welcome to the Members of The Surveyors' Institution. It was interesting to know that The Institution had flourished for so long a period as thirty-nine years, but he could hardly help expressing some regret and surprise that during its long existence it had not previously paid a visit to Glasgow. Now that the Members were gathered there he hoped their deliberations would be helpful to The Institution and the great profession whose interests it represented.

All who were connected with municipal and public life knew the value to the community of such a pro-

fession and recognised the importance of the business confided to its members. The great railway interests, the management of landed property, and the care of vast schemes of improvement were in their hands, and he dared say that in the not very distant future the aims and aspirations of progressive municipalities would be sure to provide them with a considerable amount of work. It was for the interest of everyone connected with the welfare and progress of the community that a profession having such weighty matters entrusted to it should be united and controlled by such an Institution as that whose Members he now addressed, and that whenever important questions of value arose there should be such a body of men to deal with them, men able to give a safe and sound opinion based on wide and long experience of the true value of property, thus avoiding much costly and troublesome litigation. He trusted that the visiting Members would fully enjoy their stay in the city in whose name he welcomed them, and that they would carry away a good impression of the hospitality and enterprise of Glasgow.

Mr. GEORGE LANGRIDGE (President), in thanking the Lord Provost for his kindly welcome, said it gave the English Members the greatest pleasure to visit their Scottish bretheren, and he hoped that one result of their meeting there would be a large increase in the Scottish membership of The Institution.

The Scottish Committee had not perhaps in past years been sufficiently numerous to justify them in inviting The Institution to come so far north, but when an invitation to visit Glasgow was received, the Council gladly accepted the opportunity it afforded of establish-

ing closer relations between the Members north and south of the border. The Institution was now practically cosmopolitan. It had already visited Ireland, where it had a large membership, and the number of its Colonial Fellows was steadily increasing in all parts of the Empire.

The Lord Provost having retired, the chair was taken by the President, who declared the Conference open, and the following Papers were read and discussed.

FIRST PAPER.

SOME FEATURES OF THE POSITION OF
SCOTTISH AGRICULTURE,
INCLUDING THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

By ROBERT WALLACE,

*Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economy in
Edinburgh University.*

In discussing the position of Scottish agriculture we have, at the outset, instituted a comparison between certain features of the agriculture of Scotland and corresponding features of the agriculture of Great Britain, as shown by the annual General Agricultural Returns of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The accompanying statistical abstracts go back to 1870, now officially accepted as the earliest date for which reliable figures exist. The differences which appear between the results shown by the two tables would have been greater had the position of England in place of Britain been contrasted with that of Scotland, but there are self-evident advantages in retaining the larger standard for comparison. Before entering into details, it is well to draw attention to the great central fact that during the last 30 years of the nineteenth century the area of land under cultivation in Britain decreased fully 2,600,000 acres, but that there was a concurrent increase of over 4,600,000 acres of "cultivated" permanent pasture.

	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1905.
Corn Crops (acres) . . .	9,548,041	8,875,702	8,033,133	7,335,408	7,054,232
Green Crops (acres) . . .	3,586,730	3,476,653	3,297,528	3,180,122	3,077,042
Clover Sainfoin and Grasses under rotation (acres) . . .	4,504,884	4,434,339	4,808,819	4,759,158	4,477,518
Permanent Pasture not in rota- tion (acres)		14,426,959	16,017,492	16,729,035	17,200,494
Cattle (head of)	5,403,317	5,912,046	6,508,632	6,805,170	6,987,020
Cows and Heifers of above in milk or in Calf (head of) . . .		2,241,708	2,537,990	2,620,901	2,707,392
Sheep (head of)	28,397,589	26,619,050	27,272,459	26,592,226	25,257,196
Horses (head of)	1,266,709	1,421,190	1,432,620	1,500,143	1,572,433
Pigs (head of)	2,171,138	200,842	2,773,609	2,381,932	2,424,919

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS FOR SCOTLAND, 1870-1905.

	1870	1880	1890	1900	1905
Corn Crops (acres). . .	1,424,261	1,403,887	1,317,213	1,258,649	1,240,601
Green Crops (acres) . .	696,701	697,446	649,774	625,255	617,941
Clover Sainfoin and Grasses under rotation (acres) . .	1,339,825	1,445,745	1,682,290	1,594,438	1,558,277
Permanent Pasture not in rota- tion (acres) }		1,159,353	1,225,053	1,408,113	1,450,726
Cattle (head of)	1,041,434	1,099,286	1,185,876	1,198,086	1,227,295
Cows and Heifers of above in milk or in Calf (head of) .		387,195	422,881	434,264	437,138
Sheep (head of)	6,750,854	7,072,088	7,361,461	7,314,997	7,024,211
Horses (head of)	172,871	194,013	189,727	194,538	206,386
Pigs (head of)	158,690	120,925	158,674	132,413	130,214

All round, the position of Scotland may be fairly regarded as steady and more satisfactory than that of the whole country. Reckoned in the light of the extent of changes which have taken place, the reduction in the areas of grain crops and green crops was considerably less in proportion for Scotland than for the country at large.

While the ordinary four-course shift of Norfolk, and many light-land districts of England has proved a failure, and been extended or improved out of existence by the addition of catch crops, the standard rotations of Scotland (the Berwickshire five-course, the Midlothian six-course, and the elongated four-course, with two, three, or more years of pasture, common in many parts of the country) have proved their suitability for the general maintenance of fertility on a well-managed farm. Local modifications of practice have taken place to meet altered circumstances, and, as a result of yet wider knowledge, a number of changes require still to be made when the right direction has been determined by experiment.

One of the greatest boons to Scottish agriculture of two generations ago was the introduction about 1831 of Italian ryegrass as a forage crop by the late Mr. Charles Lawson, the head of the firm of Lawson and Sons, Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, and for a time President of the Highland Society of Scotland. The much more recent introduction of nitrate of soda increased the value of this greatest of fodder grasses, especially for cow-feeding, which has grown to be an important industry in the neighbourhood of large centres of a milk-drinking population. But the results of the free use of nitrate are not uniformly satisfactory. Heavily nitrated hay is directly irritating and injurious to the kidneys of horses

fed on it. To such an extent is this the case on the heavy soils of the Carse of Stirling—one of the remaining bean-growing areas of Scotland, but also admirably suited for the growth of Italian ryegrass—that farmers require to dispose of their own nitrated product and purchase Canadian timothy and mixed hay for their home use. In this practice there is the loss of double carriage and the creation of a home market for a material that could easily be produced on the farm.

It is now a common and successful practice for farmers on Lothian soils to sow with their lea-crop of grain from 15 to 20 lbs. of Italian ryegrass seed, not necessarily of the highest quality, to produce a better stubble for sheep in autumn and leave an appreciable residue of young plants to form a green manuring on being ploughed in, in preparing for a root crop.

Among what must be regarded as minor crops in Scotland, cabbages and mangels have been increasing in area in recent years. This is due to some extent to the greater amount of care and a higher standard of feeding given to pedigree live stock, which, in sympathy with the general tendency of the times, resulting largely from the development of foreign and colonial markets for registered animals, has considerably increased in value. The area of the mangel crop has more than doubled since 1890, when it was 1,146 acres. In 1904 it extended to 2,969 acres. Although much more valuable to the fine-bred-stock keeper than the limited area involved implies, owing to its usefulness in late spring when other available succulent food is past its best feeding quality, the crop will never cover a large surface in this country. The mangel is a sun-plant, and only grows a satisfactory yield in a bright season.

The widespread increase of finger-and-toe in turnips

and swedes in very many districts of the United Kingdom, is another reason why the mangel is now more grown than formerly.

There are generally believed to be a number of contributing causes to the increase of finger-and-toe, or more correctly anbury, which is due to the presence in the soil of the slime fungus *Plasmodiophora brassicæ*:—

First. The liberal and frequent use of acid concentrated manures, chiefly superphosphate, is thought to promote the activity of the organism, not in locomotion, in which it is conspicuously defective, but in the reproduction of its kind in infected soils.

Second. For a good many years during the period of agricultural depression lime was not applied to arable or, in fact, to any land as often as it had formerly been. Money was scarce, the building industry was checked, and many of the lime-kilns of the country were closed.

Third. A change in the character of the spent lime from gas-works, which has long been employed as a cure for finger-and-toe, has made it more difficult as well as costly to manipulate, and has led to the reduction of the quantity used in agriculture. Quite recently more lime has been applied in the slaked form, but within a few years an ancient north-country practice has also been revived in the application of finely ground “lime-shells” or quick lime at the rate of about one ton per acre, for the specific purpose of preventing finger-and-toe. The drawbacks to the use of the quick lime are its extremely caustic character, which often makes it more than temporarily uncomfortable for both man and horses employed in its distribution, and the cost. A few miles away from a railway station this soon runs up to about £2 per ton. Thirty-five hundredweights of ground limestone has been reported to be equally good for pre-

venting finger-and-toe, but this has not been sufficiently tested in Scotland. We have it on independent trustworthy evidence that "vaporite," which was introduced by Strawsons, London, for the destruction of soil insect pests, has in certain striking cases been most effective in saving turnips in the Lincoln fens from the ravages of finger-and-toe; but, until further researches are made, it may well be answered that a remedy in one field under certain given circumstances may not prove infallible somewhere else under somewhat different conditions. There is, however, clearly a case made out for thorough investigation.

The wider use of basic slag as a source of phosphate in place of dissolved manures for turnip-growing may make it more easy to deal with finger-and-toe. Up to the present time no remedy has been found which can be relied upon with certainty to avert an attack.

Slag phosphate, at the rate of 10 cwts. to the acre, has given most satisfactory results on many degenerated or run-out pastures, especially on land that had been years ago under cultivation. Instances can be given where by this means the stock-carrying capacity of a farm has been doubled, without taking into account the superior quality of the stock in strength of bone and its greater freedom from certain diseases. The beneficial effect of the dressing is noticeable by the increase of verdure in the dead seasons of the year, and, on closer examination, the striking increase of the number as well as of the size of the natural white clover plants which throw out their creeping stems in all directions to spread through the remains of the previous growth of worthless grasses—conspicuously the common bent grasses, *Agrostis alba* and *A. vulgaris*—and the moss which frequently takes possession of run-out pastures during the winter

season, and especially in mild open winters. The presence of the clover may be recognised without close observation and even at a considerable distance by the way certain parts of the surface are cleared by horses and cattle eating them bare and devouring the inferior with the interlaced valuable food, by the holes made in the moss by sheep working in it in search of clover stems, and by the presence of black game that live much during the spring months on recently slag-dressed pasture land.

In regard to farm animals, with the single exception of the pig, which is governed by special, and let us hope temporary, circumstances, all varieties of farm live stock in Scotland have increased in numbers during the period under review. The most striking case is that of sheep, in which there is a gain of more than a quarter of a million to be contrasted with a loss of considerably over three millions for the whole country. The importance of the fact to Scotland is all the greater in view of the further fact that the loss is in sympathy with a general loss which has taken place, with temporary and local fluctuations, in the numbers of sheep all over the world. There are four outstanding contributing causes to the decrease in numbers of the world's flocks, although it is not claimed that they exhaust the list of adverse influences.

(1) The price of wool for a prolonged period of years has been low.

(2) The increase in the numbers of cattle at home and abroad is partly a result of the growing preference of the public taste for beef. Thirty years ago in Scotch country towns there was consumed twice as much mutton as beef. Now the order is reversed. There is double the amount of beef eaten that there is of mutton.

(3) The growing demand for lamb and young mutton

led to the premature slaughter of many young ewes that should have become breeders. Perhaps New Zealand is the greatest offender in this respect.

(4) The tendency for internal ovine parasites to increase when sheep occupy land for a long period of time, results in the partial, and in some instances, as that of Uruguay, in the wholesale destruction of the flocks.

Scotland possesses three important breeds of sheep: the Highland Blackface, the Cheviot, and the Border Leicester. But the original sheep of the country seem to have been the four-horned breed of the west coast and western islands, and the little Tan-faced breed of, according to Culley, the Southern Highlands and northwards into Aberdeenshire. Both breeds produced a small quantity (under 2 lbs. each) of very fine wool in combination with strong hair, which was got rid of in the process of manufacture. The Highland Blackface is believed to have come to Scotland from the northern part of the central chain of mountains in the north of England, beginning in the heathy uplands of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and to be an offshoot of the Heath breed described by our penultimate predecessor in the Chair of Agriculture in Edinburgh University, Professor David Low, of which there are still some half-dozen distinct strains represented in the North of England, viz.: (1) the Lonk, (2) the Rough Sheep, (3) the Swaledale, (4) the Derbyshire Gritstone, (5) the Penistone, and (6) the Limestone breeds, each one with peculiarities which adapt it to its local surroundings. The appearance of the Blackface sheep in Argyllshire and the Central and Northern Highlands of Scotland was so recent as the middle of the eighteenth century, when sheep began to take the place of the Black Cattle

(Kiloes) which were the original stock of the country. The sheep also displaced a good many of the crofter people, who naturally objected to the encroachment of the sheep farmers who, in the person of one Geddes, hailing from Perthshire, began to invade Ross-shire in 1782.

The Cheviot breed, named from the Border range of mountains between England and Scotland, had, according to Sir John Sinclair, a considerable share in the obloquy of supplanting the crofters and their cattle in the Northern Highland counties on its introduction about 1790. In virtue of their earlier maturity and greater money value when they succeeded, they also supplanted early in the nineteenth century many of the Blackface sheep of the northern area. But they were not so hardy as Blackfaces, and many died when it was attempted to keep them on the more exposed mountain pastures. A little time and experience led to the allocation of the sheep lands of the country to the more suitable of the two breeds for the prevailing local conditions. A good many cases, meanwhile, took place of breeding into a Cheviot stock from a Blackface foundation stock of ewes by the repeated use of pure Cheviot rams, and of forming a Blackface stock by the prolonged use of Blackface rams upon Cheviot ewes and their female progeny.

The next stage of development in the production of butchers' sheep was by the use of Border Leicester rams upon the cast ewes of both breeds. The Border Leicester was originally formed by crossing Cheviot ewes with Bakewell's Improved Leicester rams. The mutton of the pure-bred early-maturity sheep is not of first-rate quality, being somewhat coarse in the grain and tallowy in the fat, but all the results of union with the thin-fleshed mountain breeds—for example, "crosses" from

Blackface ewes and "half-breds" from Cheviot ewes—are in favour with both feeders and butchers. There is, nevertheless, no class of mutton in the Scotch market which can rank with that of the pure Cheviot hogget during the spring months.

The Blue-headed Wensleydale is another Leicester breed from Yorkshire, which was produced early in the last century by mating the ewes of the original Teeswater—an ungainly, long-wool, slow-maturity breed—with Dishley-Leicester rams to improve the form and hasten the tendency to early development. The rams, when not overfed, are noted for hardiness and activity, and are specially suited for mating with Blackface ewes to produce dark-faced crosses which are in favour in the market, especially for hogging late in spring. They are not so liable as Border Leicester crosses to produce over-fat mutton. Wensleydale rams for crossing purposes were first brought to Scotland about sixty-five years ago by Mr. Thomas MacQueen, of Crofts and Mull, in Kirkcudbright, and they still occupy an important position on the better class of heathery hills throughout Dumfriesshire and Galloway. In some districts the earlier-maturity Border Leicester ram has superseded the Wensleydale upon the best pastures.

The demand for a still finer quality of mutton than that produced by the use of long-wool rams has led to a very important development in the use of Oxford rams throughout the best mutton-producing districts in the south of Scotland. Oxford rams were first introduced into the Border district of Scotland by the late Mr. Walter Elliott, of Hollybush, Galashiels, about 1867. They were at first put to pure-bred Cheviot and Blackface ewes without conspicuous success, and were about to be discarded as unsuitable, when it was realised that

they cross well with pure Border Leicester ewes, and that they have no equal in producing crosses for late hogging when mated with Leicester-Cheviot ewes. The cross progeny of the Oxford ram is slower in reaching maturity than the get of the Border Leicester ram, but it can be fed to greater weight in spring—55 to 68 lbs. per carcase—without becoming too fat to be classed as finest quality.

The Oxford breed was formed about 1830 by mating Cotswold long-wool rams with improved Hampshire ewes, and in a few cases with Southdown ewes, the aim, said Pusey, being to secure “the superior quality and therefore higher price *per pound* of the mutton as compared with long-wooled sheep, and the superior weight of wool and of mutton as compared with short-wooled sheep.” The wool is in consequence longer in staple and heavier per sheep than that of any of the other Down breeds. The lambs when born are also better protected and able to stand the severity of the northern climate, and to live in a way that lambs of the other Down breeds with their bare skins cannot do. Although the Oxford is the largest Down breed, the heads of the rams and of their progeny are not so large at the crown as specimens of the Hampshire breed are, and there is not nearly so much loss from parturition difficulties as occurs when a Hampshire ram is put to the small ewes of the mountain breeds. The progress of the Oxford ram in Scotland was at first slow, but his present position is one of outstanding importance. In 1885 Mr. Walter Elliott estimated the number of rams sold at Kelso at 100. At the last great annual auction sale at Kelso, held in September, 1906, there were 1,051 Down rams exposed, and all were Oxfords except 62 Suffolks and 55 Hampshires.

The Suffolk is a remarkable sheep, which was evolved more than a hundred years ago by crossing ewes of the Old Norfolk Horned Blackface breed with Southdown rams. A few small flocks of the old breed still survive in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire. They are a remnant of the Blackface Heath or Mountain breed of the country which was at one time widely distributed, and are thus related to the Scotch Blackface and its connections in the north of England. The wool, however, is short and of fine quality, results of the influence of the light limestone formation on which their ancestors have lived for generations and of the drier south-eastern climate.

At the International Live Stock Show at Chicago in 1903, the first prize in the dressed carcass competition went to a Suffolk wether fed at Wisconsin Experiment Station. The championship in the sheep carcass competition, "block test," at Smithfield Club Fat Stock Show was won for the past five years by Suffolks or Suffolk-cross lambs. The special interest to us in this matter is that by far the most successful cross was the Suffolk-Cheviot, represented in these competitions by tegs bred in Norfolk by Mr. Charles T. A. Robertson, now at Upper Ifold, Godalming, from Suffolk rams and large-framed Cheviot ewes from Sutherlandshire. In 1905 he began selling weekly drafts of Suffolk-Cheviot tegs at eight months old in the middle of October, and, at the end of two months, an average of 61s. had been realised, and the commercial utility of this cross amply demonstrated. But, in spite of its excellent finished quality, especially shown in the amount of lean meat to be seen in the saddle cut, the bareness and consequently unprotected condition of the Suffolk-Cheviot lamb at birth is an unsurmountable barrier to its extension to hill pastures.

One other subject calls for notice before we close. There is something very far wrong in the system of dairying conducted within the city boundaries of large centres of population like Glasgow and Edinburgh. The cows are non-pedigree milking shorthorns brought from the north of England after their third or fourth calf. They cost about £20 to £22 each, and are forced in feeding to such an extent, and kept in byres at such a high temperature, that it becomes impossible to bring them round for calving again after a milking period of nine to twelve months. They are, instead, fed for the butcher while milking, and sold at an average loss of nearly £8 each, as they are approaching the prime of life and before half the natural period of their utility as breeding and milking animals has been reached. The loss from depreciation has gradually been rising for about twenty years. Two decades ago it did not amount to more than £2 a cow. Its growth has been concurrent with the steady depletion of the stock of superior dairy cattle for which the northern counties of England are famous, and it has well-nigh ruined what was at one time a flourishing though hard-working industry. But this wasteful modern example of killing the goose that lays the golden egg is not the only abuse associated with town dairying. The demand for warm milk, which is practically universal in Edinburgh, necessitates the working of the employees at hours which under normal circumstances are devoted to rest, and the milking of the cows at unnatural times at which it is impossible for them to yield milk of normal quality. Milking is begun at four in the morning and repeated at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. The two latter milkings are together about equal in amount to the first milking, but the cream in the latter is about 1 per cent. of the total analysis less than that of the

forenoon or the afternoon, or, to put it more clearly, as the late Dr. Stevenson Macadam demonstrated in 1900 for the Edinburgh and Leith Dairymen's Association, after testing the milk of 123 cows, the butter fat of the early morning's milkings ranged between 2.16 and 3.72 per cent. against 3.49 to 4.96 per cent. in the forenoon milkings. It would probably improve the situation if cow-keeping were prohibited within city boundaries, and if Board of Agriculture regulations were to insist upon cows for milk production being kept under conditions which would not impair their breeding capacity, so that they could be kept during the full period of their usefulness.

As an offset to the unsatisfactory condition of town milk production may be mentioned the good results which are evolving from the efforts of the Milk-record Societies, such as that started at Fenwick, recently formed by the breeders of Ayrshires in the south-western counties of Scotland. The cows are each separately tested for quantity of milk and percentage of butter-fat by an expert appointed by the Highland Society. Dairy farmers are thus provided with fairly accurate information relating to each cow in his herd, and are then in a position to reject those that prove to be unprofitable, and to breed only from animals of both sexes which are, as a result of the actual performance of their progenitors, shown to be of the best milking families. Stock bulls will in future not be selected so much from appearance as on account of the milking qualities of their dams. And, as a general result, the time may not be far distant when the Ayrshire cow will take her position as the most profitable dairy cow of the world.

The subject for discussion is so great and the

available time so short, that we have only been able to touch upon a few subjects of immediate interest to the general public, from whom we have under the circumstances to crave forbearance for the inevitably disjointed character of this Paper.

Mr. DANIEL WATNEY (Past-President) said it was a great pleasure to him to propose a very cordial vote of thanks to Professor Wallace for his Paper, but he must at the same time express regret that Professor Wallace was not able to deliver it in person.

The statistics given showed that Scotland was in a rather more satisfactory position than England as regards live stock. It would be seen that cattle, cows and heifers, and sheep had increased considerably since the returns were first started in 1870. The increase in sheep was remarkable, because in the whole United Kingdom sheep had decreased by 10 per cent., whereas in Scotland they had increased; and that increase was very satisfactory. The corn crops had decreased in Scotland as well as in England, but a corresponding increase had been made in the permanent pasture. That, he thought, touched the answer to the question of the decrease of the rural population, and the migration of the labourers and those interested in land to the towns. The area of land under cultivation having decreased, labour was not so much required, and the labourers naturally gravitated to the towns.

He did not know whether it was considered in Scotland that the remedies proposed by the Minister of Agriculture would be sufficient to bring the labourer back to the land, but in England there were very great doubts whether the plan would be successful. We were all waiting to see the result, and trying to do so with

an open mind, but the general conviction was that it would prove a failure, and that after two or three years the capital would be exhausted, and the land would revert either to the landowner (which God forbid) or to the State.

The time for discussion was short, or one might have made many remarks on the Paper, but he must join issue on one point with Professor Wallace when he said that the ordinary four-course shift had proved a failure. It had, no doubt, been improved upon, and if a system of catch crops had enabled the farmer to get five crops instead of four, that was so much to the good. But he could not agree that it had proved a failure. The farmers in his part of the world—and he supposed it was the same in Scotland—had increased their efforts in the last few years. They found that the prices of produce had decreased so much that they could not now go to bed and wait for the crops to grow. They must be up and about and use a good deal more skill and energy than they used to do formerly.

He really could not follow Professor Wallace when he went into the question of sheep-breeding in Scotland, for it was quite above him altogether, but he had hoped to find in the Paper a fuller account of cattle in Scotland. There was a good deal said about Ayrshire cows, but he should have liked to know much more about horned stock in Scotland. It was evident that Professor Wallace liked sheep a great deal more than cattle, but his Paper was a most useful record of his own experience and that of others. He would, in conclusion, ask the Members present to join in giving a very cordial vote of thanks to Professor Wallace for his Paper.

Mr. J. SMITH HILL (Associate) said he felt it a great

honour to be allowed to second the vote of thanks to Professor Wallace for his interesting Paper, and he would suggest that the Members would wish to include in the vote their thanks to Mr. Rattray, who had kindly undertaken the reading of the Paper in Professor Wallace's absence.

He wished especially to refer to the strictures on the system of dairying, as practised in Edinburgh and in Glasgow especially, by the keeping of cows during their milking period in town byres, and also to make a remark or two with regard to the alleged depletion of the stock of dairy cows from his own district in the north of England, to which the Professor alluded. Some eight years ago Professor Wallace paid a very appreciative tribute to the stock of the county of Cumberland, saying at a meeting in Cockermouth that there was in Cumberland a breed of shorthorns which, for milk and beef production combined, was unequalled in any part of the world. He had seen a great deal of milk and meat producing cattle, but he had never seen anything to beat the Cumberland shorthorns.

The Professor made that remark at a meeting in February, 1899, and he ventured to quote these words of the learned author of "The Live Stock of Great Britain" in a Paper read before a meeting of The Institution at Newcastle in 1903, after which meeting the President of The Institution had the opportunity of endorsing those remarks about the cattle of Cumberland while on a visit to the county.

To assert that the dairy cattle supply of the north of England was becoming depleted, and that what was once a flourishing and hard-working industry was becoming ruined, was, he thought, rather too sweeping, if one might judge from the flourishing condition of the

farmers of Cumberland, engaged in the supply of dairy cows to Edinburgh. He did not think it could be reconciled with the agricultural returns. The increase in Cumberland during the period referred to by Professor Wallace was, in cattle stock, just upon 23 per cent. between 1870 and 1900. If the stock had really been depleted, he thought one ought to find that depletion in the agricultural returns. The increase of cattle stock in Scotland had been 18 per cent. and of dairy cows 13 per cent. over the same period. There had been a greater increase in certainly one of the counties drawn upon for dairy cows than in the whole of Scotland during 30 years. So he thought it might be concluded that, with regard to Cumberland, whatever the merits or the demerits of the system might be, the farmers had risen to their opportunities in supplying the dairy trade of Edinburgh.

He had been among many of these men, and had learned something of the trade. He was informed that a considerable number of the dairy cows kept in Edinburgh returned to Cumberland and were put to the bull and bred from, and then found their way back again to the dairies in Edinburgh. So it was not always the case that there was a loss owing to their being sold off half fat to the butcher. It was, he admitted, the rule that they were sold off afterwards at a depreciation, but there were many cases in his own district where farmers were trading in that way. One of these farmers said to him that if the dairymen in Edinburgh, when their cows were going off milking, would only put them to a bull, the dam of which had well-known milking qualities, the Cumberland farmers would take as many off their hands as they could supply, at a much greater price than they could be sold for when half fat to the butcher, in which

case the depreciation often amounted, as had been said, to something like £8 per cow. But that would, of course, be keeping up a system which the author of the Paper deprecated.

As much as £25 to £27 was often given for each cow, and a dealer who brought from Cumberland to Edinburgh something like 50 to 70 cows or more a week, told him that there was now a greater difficulty in obtaining a supply than at any time during the last 20 years in which he had been in the trade. Considering that the stock of Cumberland had increased during that time, the reason for the difficulty in meeting the demand was, he thought, to be found in the increased consumption of milk in Edinburgh. All over the country milk was now more appreciated than formerly, and this would, to some extent, explain the difficulty that dealers now experienced in getting cattle, as compared with 20 years ago. Allowing for the increase of population in Edinburgh and the greater consumption of milk, and the larger number of persons in the trade of supplying these cattle, the dealer's remark might be partially explained, especially having regard to the returns showing an increased stock.

The farmers of Cumberland were certainly flourishing in this trade, but at the same time he was sure they would readily adapt themselves to another form of dairying, namely, of having the milk produced on the premises and then taken by railway to Edinburgh. They would be only too willing to still continue the trade of milk supply to the Scottish towns, and would flourish and carry out the business as satisfactorily in that way as he believed they did at the present time. His remarks were not made in any spirit of captious criticism, but coming from the district from which many

of these cows were supplied, he thought that, in justice to his Cumberland friends, he ought to make some reference to the matter. He was very sorry that Professor Wallace was not present, and he would include in the vote to him a vote of thanks to the reader of the Paper.

Mr. J. GILCHRIST (Fellow) said he had listened to Professor Wallace's Paper with great pleasure. He noticed the remarks of the learned Professor with regard to the nitrate of soda being sown in large quantities on hay land in Stirling. That hay he said was sold by the farmers, and Canadian timothy and other mixed hay taken for home use. He was not aware that this had been done to any extent, and he thought that perhaps the matter was a little over-stated.

It is well known that when land was in poor condition and nitrate of soda was heavily applied, the hay was not good for horses; but when land was in fair condition it could stand some nitrate without any bad effect on horses. The other point he wished to refer to was partly touched upon by the last speaker. He was afraid that, so long as there was a supply of cows for the dairymen from Cumberland or from Ireland—whence, he understood, a large number were now being brought—the system would go on. So long as people wanted fresh milk, the milking would go on in the same way. He did not think the point was altogether met by the cows being bulled and coming in calf, for it was well known that when the cow was in calf, or very shortly after, the milk supply decreased, and this was the reason why they were not sent back to the farms and then brought back again to Edinburgh.

He was very glad to notice about the milk records,

a very valuable work done by the Highland Society, but there was one point he should not like overlooked. In Scotland, on the small farms, there had been a system of weeding out the worst cows by the farmers and their wives and daughters, who knew the best milkers and bred from them.

The vote of thanks was then put to the Meeting and carried unanimously.

SECOND PAPER

THE VALUATION ROLL IN SCOTLAND
AND THE PROPOSAL TO ENTER LAND
VALUES UPON IT.

By DAVID MURRAY, LL.D.

Assessments for local purposes were originally intended to be levied upon the whole inhabitants of the parish, burgh, or other rateable area, in proportion to their ability to pay, that is, in proportion to their reputed incomes, or, as expressed in Scotland, according to means and substance. Land and houses, that is heritable or real estate, being visible were easy to deal with. Moveable or personal property and the profits derived from its use or by the exercise of trade or business were much more difficult to assess. Rents received were taken as the gross income of the owners of lands and houses. Rents paid were assumed to be a fair index to the incomes of the occupiers, and they were assessed on these rents accordingly. Other property and the profits derived from trade and business were valued by stentmasters or assessors, to the best of their ability, from personal and general information, without requiring any returns from the persons assessed. Thus in Glasgow, prior to the passing of the Poor Law Act of 1845, the assessment for the poor was imposed according to the value of the individual citizen's heritable property within the burgh, and his personal property wherever situated. This method of assessment was found to be

troublesome to carry through ; much property escaped ; the assessments made were unequal and unsatisfactory, and it was gradually abandoned. As things stand, local rates are now assessed wholly upon the annual value of land and buildings, and are levied partly from the owners and partly from the occupiers of rateable property. Rates have increased largely and rapidly within recent years, and are becoming a serious burden upon both owners and occupiers. It would obviously, therefore, be in the interest of all if a new source of local assessment could be found, and if the existing burden could be imposed so as to bear as lightly and as evenly as possible upon the shoulders of the ratepayers. A few years ago the taxation or rating of land values was put forward as an expedient for raising a large revenue without loss to anyone, except those who had to pay, and who, it was alleged, had hitherto escaped taxation. It was ultimately discovered, however, that land values are already taxed ; and as the scheme, while nominally one for assisting local taxation, is really promoted as a step towards land nationalisation, some new reason had to be found for pressing it. It was therefore alleged that by taxing the bare land, and exempting the improvements made upon it, industry would be freed from taxation, and the burden of payment would be more fairly distributed amongst those who had to pay. The suggestion is specious, but has no foundation in fact.

Land and the improvements thereon are so intimately associated, and the improvements have, in most cases, so altered the condition and character of the land that it is practically impossible now to fix its value as if it were still unimproved. Any estimate that may be made must be altogether haphazard and unreliable ; and the

sum taken as land value would be wholly unsuitable as a basis upon which to assess local rates.

In dealing with this subject, and with the proposals which have been made for ascertaining the value of land apart from buildings and other improvements, I propose to do so in the following order:—

- (1) The basis upon which local rates are now assessed.
- (2) The relative value of land, buildings, and other property now assessed for local purposes.
- (3) The amount of money now raised by assessment.
- (4) Proposals which have been made for re-adjustment of the basis of assessment.
- (5) The nature of the scheme for the separate ascertainment of land values.
- (6) The claim made that the community is entitled to land values.
- (7) The Land Valuation (Scotland) Bill and the ascertainment of capital land values for the valuation roll.
- (8) Land values are an unsuitable basis for local rating, and, if adopted, would dislocate the whole system of local taxation.
- (9) The adoption of land values as the basis of assessment would upset the borrowing powers and financial arrangements of all local authorities.

(1) THE BASIS UPON WHICH LOCAL RATES ARE NOW
ASSESSED.

The Land Valuation (Scotland) Act (17 and 18 Vict. c. 91) was passed in 1854 with the object of establishing

one uniform valuation of lands and heritages in Scotland, according to which all public assessments thereon might be assessed and collected. The valuation roll is made up yearly; and the Act provides that “in estimating the yearly value of lands and heritages . . . the same shall be taken to be the rent at which, one year with another, such lands and heritages might in their actual state be reasonably expected to let from year to year.” No provision is made for ascertaining the charges to which such annual values are subject, and consequently gross values alone appear on the valuation roll. Prior to 1854 the practice, however, had been to levy local assessments upon net values, and when the Valuation Act was passing through Parliament an unsuccessful attempt was made to provide that net as well as gross values should appear upon the roll. In 1864 the Lord Advocate (Moncrieff), who had carried the Act of 1854, introduced a Bill to amend that Act and to provide means for ascertaining the two values. On the motion for the second reading of this Bill (*The Parliamentary Debates*, 3rd Ser. 175, col. 1436, 8th June, 1864), he gave the following explanation:—

“The object of the Bill was to remedy what was
“ unquestionably a defect in the Valuation Act
“ of 1854. It was not a defect which was now
“ newly discovered, because it was a defect of
“ which they were perfectly conscious when
“ the Bill of 1854 passed into law. The ques-
“ tion arose in the Select Committee before
“ which that Bill came, whether it was desir-
“ able, in the first place, and if so, whether it
“ was possible to make the valuation roll so
“ that it would show the gross and also the
“ rateable value? Two modes were proposed

“ for accomplishing that object. The first was
“ that all assessments should be made on the
“ gross value, and that the whole system of
“ deduction should be founded on the gross
“ value. The Committee did not see their way
“ to that course, and it was resisted by a con-
“ siderable majority of the representatives of
“ Scotland. For himself, he thought there
“ would have been no practical injustice if
“ that course had been taken, as the system
“ of deductions was complex, cumbrous, and
“ inconvenient. Another course was then
“ suggested, namely, to insert in the Act a
“ schedule of deductions to provide for certain
“ classes of property a certain percentage of
“ deductions. A great deal of discussion took
“ place on that proposition, but, in the end, that
“ was also found impracticable, for the reason
“ that the same class of assessments in different
“ parts of the country were not on the same
“ footing as regarded deductions made upon
“ them, that is to say, the deductions which
“ were made in reference to mill property or
“ house property in one part of the country
“ were found to be wholly inapplicable to
“ other parts.”

The Bill was dropped; and a Select Committee, of which Mr. A. Murray-Dunlop, M.P. for Greenock, was chairman, was appointed to consider the whole system of valuation and the imposition of local rates, and their report will be referred to later on.

While the valuation roll showed gross values, the assessment on net values continued, and, in so far as the poor rate and education rate are concerned, still continues.

Various Acts were passed after 1854 which authorised local assessments and directed that they should be levied upon net values. In and after 1857 the practice grew up of enacting that assessments should be levied upon gross rental, and this is practically now the rule in the case of all rates, except poor rate and education rate.

The gross amount of assessment is necessarily the same, whether it is laid upon gross or net rental; but its distribution is obviously very different. The deductions for repairs falling upon the rent of agricultural land, of private residences, of tenement houses, of factories, vary greatly; but under the present system each rent is assessed at its full amount without reference to the actual income it represents to the owner.

(2) THE RELATIVE VALUE OF LAND, BUILDINGS, AND
OTHER PROPERTY NOW ASSESSED FOR LOCAL
PURPOSES.

In an instructive and interesting statement by Sir Alfred Milner, K.C.B. (now Lord Milner,) then Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, laid before the Select Committee on Agricultural Depression in 1895 the whole property in the United Kingdom is classified as rateable and non-rateable, and figures are given showing its annual and capital values. From this statement it appears that in 1894-95 the net annual value, after allowing the deduction of one-eighth, of rural land with the buildings and other permanent constructions thereon, and including fishings and shootings, was £49,918,740, and its capital value, based on the experience of the Inland Revenue Office, was £1,025,015,976; the net annual value, after allowing the deduction of one-sixth, of land built upon and used, whether for human

habitation or for industrial and commercial enterprise, such as factories, but excluding railways, canals, docks, gasworks, mines, and the like, was £124,688,320, and the capital value, £2,244,389,760. Railways and the other similar property just referred to represented £35,952,515 of annual, and £847,083,360 capital value. Taking railways and buildings together, their annual value was £160,640,835, and their capital value £3,091,273,120. The total rateable property thus amounted to £210,559,575 of annual, and £4,116,289,096 of capital value.

The non-rateable property, that is property not subject to local rates, was of the annual value of £228,839,471, and of the capital value of £5,009,285,228.

All this property, both rateable and non-rateable, is subject to imperial taxation. This in the year in question amounted in the case of land to 1s. 7½*d.* per £ of annual value, of buildings to 1s. 3½*d.*, and of property not paying rates to 1s. 2½*d.* In addition to property paying local and imperial taxes there is, according to Paget's return of 1885, a sum of £1,000,000,000 representing furniture pictures, works of art, and the like which yield no annual income and is consequently not assessed for taxation, either imperial or local, although under the old Scottish system of rating on means and substance such property was taken into account. This estimate Sir Alfred Milner considered too high, and he put it at £600,000,000, but in the course of the twelve years that have elapsed since he prepared his statement it has now probably reached the larger figure.* Besides this there are cattle, ships, merchandise and bullion taken by Mr. Mulhall in 1888, at

* Mr. Mulhall's estimate in 1888 of the value of furniture, &c., was £1,212,000,000, *Dictionary of Statistics*, p. 590, London, 1899. His figures show an annual increase of £4,500,000 per annum. *Ib.* p. 303.

£1,362,000,000.* This property, although not rateable, is an instrument in the production of revenue, and pays imperial taxation through the income tax charged on profits, and is consequently included in the above sum of £5,009,285,228.

It will thus be seen that local rates are levied upon considerably less than one-half of the annual revenue of the country; and that, although rates are raised and expended for the benefit of the whole members of a particular community, more than one-half of the means and substance belonging to those members contributes nothing to the local exchequer. House property, it is said, derives special benefit from the money expended on the maintenance of streets, sewers, and the like. Vacant land even, it is said, is enhanced in value by police protection. Assume this to be true; Is house property the only thing that benefits by such expenditure? Surely not. The streets are maintained in good order, the town is kept sweet and wholesome for the benefit of those who make their living in it, of those who come to trade in it, or to spend their money in it. Noisome and ill-kept streets would cause more injury to the trade and prosperity of the town than to house-owners as a class. The goods and merchandise, the tools and loose plant, the furniture and plenishing in Glasgow are of greater value than the whole site value of the city and derive exceptional benefit from police protection, and yet contribute nothing to its cost, except indirectly and partially through the occupiers' rate.

Land is made the source of local rates merely because it is visible, because it is easily attached, not because it

* *Ib.* p. 591. Merchandise is taken at a sum equal to 12 months imports and exports. Furniture is taken at 50 per cent. of the value of house property.

receives special benefit from local expenditure. Any proposal therefore to re-adjust taxation so as to impose a heavier burden upon land is unreasonable and cannot be justified. Industrial property and industrial income which principally profit by local expenditure should be made to bear their fair proportion of taxation. Land, it is said, is not a product of industry. The earth, it is true, is not so; but agricultural land and building land in Scotland are as much a product of industry as the crops or the buildings.

(3) THE AMOUNT OF MONEY NOW RAISED BY ASSESSMENT.

The amount of money required for local purposes is a large and an increasing sum. In the year 1903-04 the assessments raised by the rating authorities in Scotland was £5,790,788; in 1904-05 it was £5,990,112, or an increase of £200,000. The burden is steadily increasing. In 1893-94 the average rate of assessment per £ of gross rental was 2s. 11⁶/_d.; in 1904-05 it was 3s. 10⁶/_d, an increase in twelve years of 11⁶/_d. per £ or 30·9 per cent.

Burghal rates fall chiefly upon occupiers; the greater part of the landward rates levied by County Councils and District Fishery Boards falls on owners; and, with the exception of the heritor's assessments, which are entirely borne by owners, the parochial rates, both in landward and burghal areas are imposed one-half on owners and one-half—under deduction of the agricultural rates grant—on occupiers.

Of the assessments raised in 1904-05 the relative proportions paid in respect of ownership and of occupancy were—

In respect of ownership . . .	£2,588,253
“ “ occupancy . . .	3,401,859
	<u>£5,990,112</u>

(4) PROPOSALS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE FOR
RE-ADJUSTING THE BASIS OF ASSESSMENT.

That the present distribution of the burden of assessment is not perfect is agreed on all hands. As to the manner in which it can be improved all parties differ; occupiers maintain that the whole, or at least the larger part, should be thrown upon owners, and being the more numerous they have been successful in catching the ears of our legislators, with the result that within recent years a considerable shifting of the burden from occupiers to owners has taken place. Owners of land and houses naturally ask why their property is alone singled out for assessment, and maintain that the former practice should be reverted to, and that every other kind of property should be made liable to assessment as well as land. Unfortunately for them no one has been able as yet to devise a simple and effectual method of imposing an income tax for local purposes. Of late considerable sums have been supplied for local purposes by means of imperial subventions. The sums received from imperial sources—including contributions by the Treasury in lieu of rates on Government property—by local authorities in Scotland, or expended on their behalf, during the year 1904-05 amounted to £2,357,301. Of that sum about £1,433,839 came from Votes of Parliament and the balance from the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account. The sum voted by Parliament is a general charge upon the revenue of the country, and the annual values of

land and buildings contribute rateably to it along with other forms of revenue, so that the only advantage they obtain is that other forms of property become joint contributories for the amount required. The Local Taxation Account arises from the proceeds of excise licences, of certain probate duties, and of a certain proportion of the estate duty on personalty. To this extent lands and houses are relieved, but the amount so contributed is relatively so small that the relief is almost inappreciable.

Mr. Murray-Dunlop's Committee of 1865 had the question of owners and occupiers' rates under consideration, and reported that, in their opinion, the fair mode of adjusting their respective contributions would be to levy the owners' rates upon the net and the occupiers' rates upon the gross value of the property.

“The only fair rule for taxing an owner in respect
“of his property is the amount which he
“draws from it ; while, as to the occupier, the
“fair measure of the taxation on him, looking
“to himself and not the property, is what he
“himself pays, not how much of that may
“pass into his landlord's pocket after deducting
“what he may have to pay for burdens and
“repairs. The adoption in Scotland of the
“rent of premises occupied by a party as the
“rule of assessment, so far as regards the poor
“rates, is expressly a substitute for the old
“mode of assessing according to means and
“substance, and has been taken as a fair
“measure of his wealth or ability to pay; and
“all other rates on occupiers in Scotland are
“based on the same principle. In that view,
“the measure of this wealth or ability, clearly,

“ is the amount *paid* by the occupier, and not
“ that *received* by the owner; and a change
“ from the gross to the net rent, as to these
“ rates on occupiers, would increase the burden
“ on those whose ability to pay is least, and
“ diminish it to those whose ability is greatest.
“ Thus, the deduction for repairs on shops and
“ warehouses is much less than that on dwelling-
“ houses, so that while the occupiers of the
“ former would have their rates lowered in a
“ comparatively small degree, those of the latter
“ would be greatly relieved, though the latter
“ are unquestionably those who are best able to
“ bear the burden, and on whom it falls most
“ equitably. So, also, in the case of the
“ inferior and the better class of dwelling-
“ houses as compared with each other.

“ Your Committee would therefore suggest, as one
“ mode of meeting both these objections, that
“ the net rental should only be taken as the
“ valuation of rates on owners, and that for
“ the rates on occupiers, or for the cumulo
“ share of any rate falling on the occupiers,
“ these should still be assessed and levied
“ according to the gross valuation, being the
“ amount which the occupiers pay.” *

The justice of this proposal was not disputed, but no opportunity was found for giving legislative effect to it, and owners have continued to bear an undue proportion of rates.

* *Report of Select Committee on the Valuation of Lands and Heritages* (H. C. 300), 1865, pp. vi. vii.

(5) THE NATURE OF THE SCHEME FOR THE SEPARATE
ASCERTAINMENT OF LAND VALUES.

On 23rd March, 1906, the Land Values Taxation, &c. (Scotland) Bill, 1906—commonly known as the Glasgow Bill—was read a second time in the House of Commons, and was referred to a Select Committee. That Committee, after taking evidence, reported against the Bill on 13th December, 1906. They found that the Bill applied to burghs only; that in it land values were not taken as the sole basis of burgh rating; that the rating of occupiers was to proceed upon the present basis; that the rating of owners was to proceed partly on the present basis and partly on the basis of land value alone; and that in so far as land values were concerned, the rate was proposed to be fixed on a basis which was absolutely arbitrary. These proposals the Committee considered to be indefensible, and they accordingly came to the conclusion that the Bill ought not to be proceeded with. At the same time the Committee decided that it was their duty to express their views upon the general question, and the majority did so in the following terms—

“The main principle which, in the opinion of your
“Committee, underlies proposals to tax land
“values is the setting up of a standard of
“rating whereby the ratepayer’s contribution
“to the rates is determined by the yearly value
“of the land, which he owns or occupies, apart
“from the buildings and improvements upon
“it, the object being to measure the ratepayers’
“contributions, not by the value of the improve-
“ments on the land to any extent, but solely
“by the yearly value of the land itself. The
“justification given for the adoption of the new

“ standard is that land owes the creation and
“ maintenance of its value to the presence,
“ enterprise, and expenditure of the surrounding
“ community. The value of the land is not
“ created or maintained by the expenditure or
“ exertion of its owner, except in so far as he
“ is a member of the community. It is well,
“ therefore, to select a standard of rating which
“ will not have the effect of placing a burden
“ upon industry. Hence the proposal to exclude
“ from the standard the value of buildings and
“ erections of all kinds, and fixed machinery.
“ To include these in the standard tends to
“ discourage industry and enterprise. To ex-
“ clude them has the opposite effect. If then
“ the value of bare land, apart from improve-
“ ments, be chosen as the measure by which to
“ fix contributions to local expenditure, the
“ ratepayer will, it is alleged, be merely restor-
“ ing to the exchequer of the local authority
“ part of that which he has derived from it. Of
“ this principle, and of the reasoning on which
“ it rests, your Committee approve.

“ The direct effect of the adoption of the principle
“ enunciated in the preceding paragraph, will
“ apparently be to effect a complete redistribu-
“ tion of the burden of rating. Owners *inter*
“ *se* and occupiers *inter se* will pay the new
“ rate in very different proportions from those
“ according to which they now pay. Owners
“ of valuable land, either unoccupied or occupied
“ by buildings unsuitable to the site, will pay
“ more; owners of highly utilised land will pay
“ less; and owners of land put to ordinary

“ average use will pay the same proportions as
“ at present. The indirect effect of the adoption
“ of the new standard will be to stimulate
“ building and improvements, to bring more
“ building land into the market, to lower rents,
“ and to diminish overcrowding. To what
“ extent the burden of rating would be redistri-
“ buted by the adoption of the new standard
“ must, it is apparent, be matter of conjecture,
“ inasmuch as no reliable data exist from which
“ to form a just estimate of the value of land in
“ Scotland, apart from the buildings and im-
“ provements upon it. It seems to your com-
“ mittee, therefore, to be absolutely essential
“ before the proposed new standard is adopted
“ that such a valuation be made.”

The object of the Land Valuation (Scotland) Bill, 1907, which was introduced in the House of Commons by the Government on 13th May, 1907, is to provide machinery for having this valuation made.

When dealing with the proposals in this Bill, it is necessary to keep in view the real object of the promoters of the movement for the taxation of land values. That movement originated with and is kept alive by the League for the Taxation of Land Values. Their views, as explained and adopted by the majority of the Select Committee, are that the value of land is not created or maintained by the expenditure or exertion of its owner, and that in assessing bare land for local purposes the ratepayer will be merely restoring to the community what he has derived from it. As the whole value, it is assumed, is created by the community they are, it is claimed, entitled to have the whole of that value restored. In other words, the object of shifting

the basis of assessment, from the annual value of lands and heritages in their actual state to the assessed value of bare improved land, is to appropriate the whole of that value for the community. The majority of the Select Committee no doubt speak of various social advantages which they imagine would be incidental to the adoption of the new standard, but whether such advantages would accrue or would not is beside the question. The real object in view is not to secure such advantages, but by means of taxation to transfer the land from its present owners to the community.

The Glasgow Bill was in draft for many years before 1906, and originated in a report of a committee to the town council of Glasgow as far back as the year 1890. The late Mr. John Ferguson, on whose motion that committee was appointed, along with Mr. Peter Burt and Mr. (now Sir) Samuel Chisholm—two out of the three councillors who signed the report—gave evidence in 1898 before the Royal Commission on Local Taxation and explained what was behind the Bill. Mr. John Ferguson said (Questions 16,977, 16,978) that the object was to take 100 per cent. of the economic value of land “with the object of obtaining the entire land value for the service of the community.” Mr. Burt appeared before the Commission as President of the Scottish Land Restoration League. He explained (Question 16,170 *sqq.*) that their object was to restore the land to the people. “What people want land for in the sense of ownership is not for the land but the rent, and if we restore the rent to the people we think we do all that is necessary to satisfy them. We are to restore the rent to the whole community. The proposal starts with altering the basis of taxation in relation to rentals; that is, instead of paying as at present on the annual rent they receive

“ from the tenant, they shall pay upon the annual value
“ of the ground; that is the beginning of the principle,
“ or foundation of the principle, for altering the incidence
“ of taxation altogether.” The next step, “increase the
“ tax upon the value of the ground, until you take 20s.
“ per £.” Sir Samuel Chisholm was quite as explicit if
somewhat more cautious (Question 17,042): “ I recognise
“ that land values belong to the community, but if any-
“ one were to propose that the moment this schedule is
“ adopted as the basis of valuation and of taxation, we
“ should then rate land values, 10s., 15s., or 20s. per £.
“ I could not on any consideration agree to it, because, I
“ would regard it as what your Lordship has said—as
“ revolutionary, and I think it would be attended with
“ so much hardship and suffering that it would be unwise
“ or wrong to propose it. But, recognising as I do that
“ land values belong to the community, I would be quite
“ prepared to see a very slow advance in the amount of
“ rating chargeable to the land values, though it should
“ be only at the rate of one per centum per annum.”

The scheme therefore admittedly is not a re-adjustment of existing burdens, but the ultimate absorption of the whole of land values by the community.

(6) THE CLAIM MADE THAT THE COMMUNITY IS
ENTITLED TO LAND VALUES.

The statement that land values are the creation of the community has a certain air of plausibility, but is inaccurate and misleading. The community referred to is the community of the neighbourhood in which the land is situated. The community of Glasgow by its presence, it is suggested, has created the land values of the city. That a large number of people congregated upon one small area all desiring to find employment

within it or to make their living within it, to have their workshops, their factories or their houses within it, enhances the value of land in that area is not questioned. The value of every other commodity is similarly enhanced; the demand is greater; the market is better than in a smaller community. But the community is an accident. Glasgow is wholly dependent for its prosperity, for the employment it can give, for the maintenance of its population, upon its trade with far distant lands. If its foreign trade were to cease it would become an insignificant country town, as it was before that trade commenced.

The value of the wheat land of Canada or the pasture land of Australia is not created by the few farmers who till the one or the still fewer pastoralists who graze their sheep upon the other. Its value arises from the demand of Europe for wheat and for wool. If there was no demand for these products the land would be practically valueless. Land for a factory may command a high price in Glasgow, but it is not the community of Glasgow that creates that price. It is the community of India which requires the goods produced in the factory and so creates the value. A large number of people may be employed in the factory, but it is not they who create the value. They are dependent on the demand of India. If that demand ceases their employment ceases, the factory stands idle, and its value is depreciated. The increase in the value of urban property has arisen from foreign trade. It is the demand of foreign markets which has created values, and if in any sense that value can be said to be created by the community, that community is not the town or village where the trade is carried on, but the community which requires the products. The foreign demand is met by

the skill, enterprise, and expenditure of the manufacturer. If his skill fails, if a manufacturer in another country can produce the goods better or cheaper, the demand slackens, the factory becomes unprofitable and is closed, and the site value disappears. The presence of a community in its neighbourhood does not help. Of this we have plenty of examples in Glasgow.

Take the case of agricultural land. The annual value of land in Scotland, including agricultural buildings, reached its maximum in 1868, when it was £7,186,295. From that time onwards it has steadily fallen. In 1893 it was £6,291,119; in 1902, £5,943,692; and in 1905 it was £5,838,394. That fall represents the extent to which foreign countries are supplying us with agricultural and pastoral produce, and the fall would have been far greater had it not been for large sums spent upon the land during these forty years to assist its fertility. Turn to the case of buildings, other than agricultural buildings. Their annual value in 1868 was £6,546,093. It more than doubled in the next fifteen years and reached £13,642,508 in 1893. In 1902 it was £17,214,907, and in 1905 it was £19,075,518, or nearly three times what it was in 1868. The increase in value represents trade profits converted into stone and lime and fixed machinery, in order to maintain and increase the supply of goods for foreign markets. If trade had remained stationary there would have been no profits with which to erect additional buildings, and no employment for them if they had been erected. More workmen's dwellings may be required, more employer's houses may be built, more subsidiary factories and workshops may be set agoing, but all are dependent upon foreign demand. It is the markets of the world, it is the ocean and the vessels that sail upon it which add value to the

sites in Glasgow. Clydebank was made by the demand of foreign countries for sewing machines. That demand created great factories, which in turn attracted great numbers of workers, who in turn required houses within a limited area, and consequently increased the value of the land for building purposes. Individual enterprise meeting the requirements of far distant lands created the town, and created the enhanced value. The community of the town has itself done nothing.

(7) THE LAND VALUATION (SCOTLAND) BILL, AND THE ASCERTAINMENT OF LAND VALUES FOR THE VALUATION ROLL.

The Select Committee in their report state that all the witnesses qualified to speak were agreed, "that valuation of land sites was, from the very nature of the case, purely matter of opinion; that absolute accuracy was necessarily unattainable, and that every thing in valuation depended on the skill, experience, and impartiality of the valuator." The Committee—or at least the majority of the members—nevertheless, came to the conclusion that the valuation of building sites is practicable and is not substantially more difficult or uncertain than is the valuation of many other subjects which fall under the definition of 'lands and heritages' as used in the present Valuation Acts." In concluding their report they again say, "They consider that the new standard of rating based upon the yearly value of land, apart from the buildings and improvements upon it, is sound, and would prove advantageous, that to set it up by estimating the value of land, apart from buildings, is practicable."

No one, I believe, who has had practical experience

in making, instructing, or using valuations, will concur in the opinion of the Committee. In his statement of 1895, Sir Alfred Milner says: "No attempt is made to distinguish between the value of the land itself and that of the constructions upon it. Such a distinction is not practicable." This, presumably, is the view taken by the Board of Inland Revenue.

It is not disputed that it is possible to add another column to the valuation roll and to enter therein an estimate of capital land value, but what is maintained is that the figure must in most cases be pure conjecture and one upon which no reliance can be placed. In the vast majority of cases there is no difficulty in ascertaining the annual values now required to be inserted on the roll. These values represent rents actually paid or rents fixed on the basis of the rents earned by similar property. The cases of difficulty are those in which expert opinion and conjecture come in, and these valuations are far from satisfactory.

A farm and its improvements is one subject. It is occupied as one, let as one, and sold as one. The same applies to a house. The site and building together form the house. There is no rule by which the value of the composite subject can be divided, and one part of the value attributed to site and another to building.

The conclusions arrived at by the Committee as to the practicability of setting up the new standard they recommend is, to a large extent, based upon the experience of New Zealand. Referring to it, they say, "the valuation of ground, apart from buildings, has been made, and apparently without serious difficulty." It is the case that in New Zealand the unimproved, and also the improved value of all land is entered upon the valuation roll. The conditions prevailing in New

Zealand do not, however, resemble those in this country, and taxation there is based on capital not upon annual values. The total area of New Zealand is 66,861,440 acres.* There are roughly 145,000 holders of land. The total number of land-tax payers is only 23,000, but practically every holder pays local rates.† There has been sold or otherwise disposed of, from the settlement of the colony till 31st March, 1906, 26,932,090 acres. In addition there has been some land sold direct by natives to Europeans for which no Crown grant has been given. The total value of land in counties, that is rural land, was in 1904-5 £132,015,649, of which £90,376,792 represented its unimproved value, and £41,638,837 was the value of the improvements. The total value of land in boroughs, that is urban land, was £65,755,397, of which £32,496,851 represented its unimproved value, and £33,258,546 was the value of the improvements. It will thus be seen that the value of rural land was more than twice the value of the improvements upon it, while the value of the improvements on urban land was somewhat greater than the value of the land itself. Under the Land for Settlements Acts the Government have repurchased for closer settlement, up till 31st March, 1906, freehold improved land extending to 1,003,401 acres at a cost of £4,257,592, or £4 5s. 0d. an acre. This may be taken as a fair index of the value of good improved land, and on the basis of the result of the general valuation would give for unimproved land £2 5s. 4d., and for improvements £1 19s. 8d. per acre. The capital values of

* Of this 20,000,000 acres are still under forest ; 9,000,000 are barren mountain tops, lakes, and worthless country. The total area under crop in October, 1905 was 14,060,845 acres, besides 18,915 acres in garden, 27,310 acres in orchard, and 61,479 acres in plantations.

† The population of New Zealand, exclusive of aborigines, was, in 1906, 888,578, or a little more than that of the City of Glasgow.

land in New Zealand and in Scotland are of course very different, and cannot be compared, but similar improvements in New Zealand cost rather more than in this country. It is obvious, therefore, that an expenditure of 40s. per acre for improvements represents work of a very slight character. In point of fact the improvements, apart from grassing, which is a considerable item, consist, as a rule, of some fencing and a few agricultural buildings and inexpensive dwelling-houses.

In New Zealand unimproved land is one of the staple commodities in the colony, and is being steadily disposed of by the Crown.* It is the standard by which price is regulated. Town and village lands and suburban lands are sold by auction, the upset price being not less than £20, £3 and £2 per acre respectively. For the year ending 31st March, 1906, 42 acres of town land were sold to 79 selectors, and 138 acres of suburban lands to 30 selectors. Rural lands may be disposed of either by auction or by private sale. The price must not be less than £1 per acre for first class, and 5s. an acre for second class lands. In the same year 10,940 acres of rural unimproved land were sold to 110 selectors. Freehold tenure lands must be improved within seven years to an amount of £1 an acre for first class land, and 10s. an acre for second class land, and the Crown title is not issued until this has been done to the satisfaction of the land board. Improvements may consist in the erection of buildings, or in reclamation, planting, cultivation, fencing, making roads, wells, water tanks, water-races, sheep-dips, embankments or protective works, or in any way improving the character or fertility of the

* On 31st March, 1906, there were 1,589,563 acres open for selection, and, excluding this area and all native lands, there remained for future disposal 14,490,396 acres.

soil. Cultivation includes the clearing of land for cropping or clearing and ploughing for laying down with artificial grasses. Instead of being purchased, land may be selected with right to purchase and may be leased in perpetuity. In either case special rules apply as to the nature and value of the improvements to be made.

As all the land in the colony which is subject to valuation, rural, suburban or urban, has been disposed of by the Crown within recent years, its original unimproved value without crops, without stock, that is in its primitive condition, is accurately known. The improvements are necessarily of recent date and are visible; they are being constantly surveyed, and it is easy to estimate their value.

The circumstances of New Zealand are so entirely different from those of Scotland, that so far from proving that what is done there can be done here, they show that every element which makes the ascertainment of land values possible is wanting in this country. The Government Valuation of Land Amendment Act, 1900, requires that the valuation roll shall show (a) the unimproved value of the land; (b) the nature and value of the improvements upon it; (c) its capital value, that is the unimproved value *plus* the value of the improvements. The unimproved value of land is the sum which the owner's estate therein, if no improvements existed thereon, might be expected to realise at the time of valuation if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bona fide* seller might be expected to require. If it were necessary to make a return of the unimproved value this could be done with the greatest facility. The land has, as a rule, been sold by auction by the Government in open market;

but in any case knowing the original cost and the current price of similar unimproved land the valuator would merely have to determine whether there were any circumstances which enhanced or depreciated the original value. He would not regard the improvements or take them into account. Improvements are separately dealt with, and only come into the valuation in order to ascertain the sum by which they increase the value of the land. The value of the improvements *per se*, such as buildings, fences, draining, private roads, clearing, grassing and the like is ascertained, is separately entered on the roll and then added to the unimproved value, and the two together constitute the capital value.

The scheme of the Scotch Bill is wholly different. In it capital land value means, not as in New Zealand and in ordinary parlance the capital value of the property, *rebus sic stantibus*, but its value if divested of improvements, which must of course be an entirely hypothetical condition. In New Zealand the values of land and improvements have always been kept separate; and it is upon unimproved value that Government dealing with land has all along proceeded, and it is the basis of all valuations. In Scotland the unimproved value of land is a thing unknown, and can only be guessed at. As the Lord Advocate stated in his speech introducing the Bill, the land must be dissevered from the buildings and structural improvements thereon. This is an impossibility with any regard to accuracy. In New Zealand there is no severance, no conjecture. The valuator starts with the unimproved value as a known and separate factor. When capital value is wanted, the value of the improvements is added. Two known or easily ascertained values are combined. In Scotland we have only one subject, the elements of which are

indissolubly associated and are inseverable. The Bill contemplates an estimate of the value of improvements being made, not for the purpose of dealing with the improvements, but in order that their estimated value may be deducted from the gross value of the whole. In New Zealand the improvements are kept distinct, and are separately entered on the valuation roll.

A valuator in Scotland, or a farmer taking a farm, estimates that the land is worth so much per acre, not as it was in some unknown condition in the past, but in its actual condition as he sees it, and on the footing that it is provided with all suitable buildings, fencing, roads, and the like. But even assuming that in some particular instance it might be possible to point out all the improvements, and to ascertain their cost it would be none the less impossible to determine the value of the land without the improvements. The Lord Advocate says that the feasibility of such a valuation has been proved by witnesses of the highest skill. With all deference to his Lordship, not one single witness of any practical experience of the valuation of land countenanced the proposal. On the contrary, they unanimously stated that it was impracticable. The only countenance given to the scheme was by one or two assessors; but assessors are not valuers. Under the Bill now before Parliament, the owner of every separate farm or piece of land is to be required to estimate, and the assessor to fix—subject to appeal to the Court of Session—the capital value which the land might be expected to realise in the open market if divested of improvements thereon. There is no such market, and accordingly a hypothetical market must be imagined. Land divested of improvements is also unknown, and land in a hypothetical and impossible condition must also be imagined. There are no pur-

chasers of such an article, and a hypothetical purchaser must next be imagined. The price which a hypothetical purchaser would give for land in a hypothetical condition, if sold by auction in a hypothetical market, must be still more hypothetical.

The only method which has been suggested for finding a figure for the new column is to determine the value of the land if sold in the open market in its *actual* condition, next to value the improvements, and then to deduct the amount from the value of the whole. The balance it is suggested will be the capital land value in terms of the Bill. It is perfectly certain that it would not be so. The value proposed to be entered on the roll is the price which the land would fetch in open market after it has been divested of its improvements. The improvements must be absolutely excluded from consideration and cannot be taken into account for any purpose.

Assuming, however, for the moment that the plan suggested is permissible, it would not lead to any reliable result. Take the case of a pastoral farm as the simplest form of the problem. The improvements consist principally of farm buildings and fencing. As a rule their cost runs from one-third to one-half of the value of the farm. On the plan proposed, this amount having been ascertained and deducted from the value of the whole, the remainder, it is assumed, will be the capital land value. That is not so. The buildings and fencing must be maintained. Allowance must be made for maintenance, for sinking fund to meet re-instatement, for insurance, contingencies, and so on. But apart from this, the land, according to the rule, must be considered as being without farm roads, without artificial shelter or artificial water supply, and as unoccupied. The sheep stock, as is

well known, pass with the farm. If they are removed, and land has to be re-stocked, this largely detracts from its value, as it takes time and costs money to get a new stock acclimatised. A large percentage would therefore fall to be made up on these grounds, and the capital value would be reduced to a very small amount, or it might be to *nil*.

The case of agricultural land is far more troublesome as the improvements upon it have been much more extensive and have been carried on over a period of 140 years. It is true that, in a sense, certain improvements are gradually exhausted, and have to be periodically renewed; but while this may be so they have during their lives brought the land to a certain point, and the renewal has the advantage of what has gone before. The cultivation of one season may be said to be exhausted when the crop of the season has been reaped, but that is not altogether correct; there is a cumulative effect in long continued, well directed cultivation. Certain improvements, however, such as levelling, embanking, straightening of watercourses, main drains, roads, reservoirs, water supply, and the like, do not run out. They may have been made fifty or a hundred years ago, but must be taken into account now if the improved value of the land is to be ascertained. In most cases no record of such things has been preserved. Where accounts have been kept it is impossible to trace the expenditure with any degree of accuracy. In preparing his *Report on Local Taxation in Scotland*, Sir John Skelton found that there was almost an entire absence of available material until within a very recent period. If the books of parochial authorities, county boards, and the like do not disclose the money raised or disbursed by them, it is not to be expected that private persons, under no obligation

to keep books or accounts, can be in a position to show their expenditure on improvements even within recent years, to say nothing of the remote period when they or their predecessors commenced to make improvements.

Farm buildings and fencing represent about one-half of the capital value of an ordinary arable farm. In some cases much more. Draining is a universal and heavy charge. Roads, clearing and embanking, levelling and so on are in some cases large and in other cases small items of expenditure. Cultivation, cropping and manuring are all contributory and expensive factors in producing fertility. These would fall to be allowed for, just as in New Zealand the clearing of land for cropping, or clearing and ploughing for laying down with artificial grasses, is dealt with as an improvement. The gross value of all these improvements must, in the case of most, if not all, of the agricultural land of Scotland, far exceed the price it would bring in the open market.

But, just as in the case of a pastoral farm, it would be entirely misleading to take the market value of an arable farm, drained and fenced, provided with suitable buildings and the soil brought into condition, and deduct the value of the improvements. The cost of the improvements does not by any means measure the value given to the lands by carrying them out. For instance the whole land of Scotland at no very distant date was open and unenclosed. The effect of fencing was to add thirty per cent. to the rental,* while interest on the cost of the fencing itself represented a relatively small percentage. If, therefore, land is to be valued as unfenced, a great deal more than the value of the fencing would require to be deducted, and so of all other improvements.

* Wilson, *Agriculture of Renfrenshire*, p. 90, Paisley, 1812, 8vo.; Smith, *Agriculture of Galloway*, p. 83, London, 1810, 8vo.

The entire rental of Scotland—land and houses together—it is reckoned did not exceed £1,000,000 or £1,200,000 at most in 1770. Land improvements began about the year 1760, and from and after 1770 were carried on with great vigour and skill. Very large sums were spent which resulted in a large increase of annual value, which by the year 1815 reached £5,079,450 for land alone. Notwithstanding all the labour and capital spent upon it in the intervening 90 years, its value, in consequence of the fall in the value of produce, is not much greater now. The annual value of the rural land was, as already stated, in 1905, £5,838,394.* Under the proposed system of valuing land apart from the buildings and improvements this would be reduced to almost the vanishing point. In the case of certain improvements it is not only the initial cost that has to be considered, but also the annual outlay required to meet depreciation. On many estates from 25 to 30 per cent. of the rental goes in upkeep, to say nothing of renewals and additions.

It is proposed under the Bill to exempt railways and other similar property from its operation, and to leave them subject to the present system of valuation; and it is put as if this was an act of justice to railways, a step towards lightening the oppressive burden of local taxation now laid upon them. Whatever may be the intention, the effect would be to add very greatly to that burden. The object of the Bill, it is said, is to relieve industry from taxation. If so, why are railways, whose property is assessed as industrial concerns on a portion of their trade profits, to continue to be so assessed? A cotton

* The total area of Scotland is 19,459,000 acres; of which 868,000 acres are in woods and plantations; 9,104,000 acres are mountain and heather grazing land; 1,451,000 are in permanent pasture, and 3,430,000 acres are arable.

mill, no matter how great its profits, or how valuable its buildings and appurtenances, is to be assessed on the value of the bare ground on which the factory stands. Why should a railway be differently treated? There are approximately 34,000 acres of land in Scotland used for railway lines. Keeping in view the long stretches of line which pass through moorland and other poor country, £1 per acre would be a fair estimate of the annual value of that land, or £34,000 for the whole. For the year 1905-06 the assessed value of the railways in Scotland was £2,004,781, of which £1,302,581 represented running line, and £702,200 stations and other buildings. Roughly speaking, therefore, railway land is assessed at forty times its agricultural or pastoral value. In most parishes in Scotland railways pay a large proportion, and in many by far the greater part of the local rates. If other land is to be rated as if divested of improvements, as is contemplated by the present Bill, and as was stated by the Select Committee on the Glasgow Bill, it clearly follows that railway land must be put in the same position and its capital land value as unimproved land entered on the valuation roll.

As previously stated, while the annual value of rural land is declining the annual value of buildings has steadily increased. In 1905 the annual value of buildings, excluding railways and similar subjects, was £19,075,518, but, as already explained, this represents almost entirely the return upon the capital sunk in stone and lime and fixed machinery. The value of the sites of these buildings is relatively inconsiderable. The aggregate area of the whole burghs of Scotland of every description is 149,161 acres. The value of the land over all, including unbuilt ground and vacant spaces, would be high at £300 an acre, but taking it at this figure, the

capital value of the whole urban land in the kingdom would be £44,748,300. The annual value on the basis of a 4 per cent. return would be £1,789,932, or in round figures £1,800,000, while the assessments levied in these same burghs in 1904-05 was £2,760,270.

I have elsewhere* pointed out the difficulties which, in my judgment, render the ascertainment of land value apart from the value of the buildings and other erections upon it impracticable in the case of urban property, with any approach to accuracy and uniformity, and I need not revert to the subject. It is assumed by the advocates for the taxation of land values that there is a large and steady increment in the value of the urban sites. This is certainly not the case in Glasgow. There was an exceptional rise in values in 1877, but keeping this out of view, bare ground within the city is in many cases being now sold at less than similar and adjoining ground sold 30 to 40 years ago, say in and about 1872. Built sites in the central area suitable for offices or warehouses command as good, or in some cases better, prices than they did twenty years ago; but taking a large area the aggregate advance is not very great. Particular portions may have gained, but on the other hand other portions have lost, as mentioned in the report of the Select Committee upon the Glasgow Bill. Year by year, as the valuation roll is made up, a large increase of rental is exhibited, and this in many quarters is assumed to be the growth of existing rental, and is claimed to have been produced by the presence of the community and is said to pass into the hands of the owners of house property without exertion on their part. It would hardly be necessary to correct a statement so

* *The Taxation of Land Values and the Report of the Select Committee on the Glasgow Bill.* Glasgow, 1907, 8vo.

erroneous, were it not so commonly accepted as correct. The increase of rental arises in consequence of additions made to the buildings within the city. A sum of from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 is annually expended in erecting new, and adding to and improving old, buildings. The ordinary return upon this amount to meet outgoings and interest upon capital, accounts for the increased rental. Individual rents, say of houses or offices, may be higher in new buildings than in old, but this is because the price of labour is higher, and the same class of occupancy is more expensively finished now than formerly. The net profit to the owner is, however, less than it used to be.

The increase in the value of land represented by the increase of rental is almost imperceptible, except in the case of building upon land formerly unoccupied. If an acre of ground formerly rated at £2 for agricultural purposes, or at £10 for some temporary use, is sold for building at 10s. per square yard, and its annual contribution for rental be taken at 4 per cent., this gives an addition of £96 to the annual value of the city. I estimate that 60 acres are annually absorbed for building purposes. If this were taken at the rate of 10s. per square yard, it would give a total addition of £5,760, but the average price is considerably under 10s.

It is the question of what is called unoccupied land that has lent a certain amount of popularity to the movement for the taxation of land values, and this aspect has been prominently presented to the public by the League. For the last seventeen years scheme after scheme for the taxation of building land has been propounded, and each one has in turn been found to be impracticable. The scheme of the League is to deal with all land, which thus includes vacant land; and those people who thought that

there was a case for laying a special burden upon what they call vacant land ripe for building, blindly accepted the nostrum of the League as a means of securing their object.

The distinction between land in the course of being built upon and land that may be built upon is so patent that it is difficult to understand how they can be confounded. The idea that land is held up by the owner for sale at a famine price may now be taken as abandoned. Land is not sold because it is not wanted. Builders in Glasgow require sixty acres each year. There are 3,000 acres of vacant land in the city from which they can select, to say nothing of five or six times that amount outside the municipal boundary. The land that is selected, at once acquires building value and is assessed accordingly; but why should the land that is not taken be similarly assessed? It is impossible to justify the proposition upon any logical ground. If the 3,000 acres in Glasgow waiting for a builder could be divided into fifty lots of sixty acres each, and laid out in a line, and if it could be determined that No. 1 should be taken this year, No. 2 next year and so on, ending with No. 50 in 1957, at certain fixed prices, it would be easy to determine the present value of each lot, and if it was arranged to assess them on their present value this could be done with perfect accuracy. The result, however, as regards the assessing authority would be exactly the same as under the present system. Each lot is now made liable to assessment as it is built and is then assessed on its full value. If a system of assessing future prices on present values were introduced, that value would not be altered but would continue to be the basis of assessment. £96 payable 50 years hence is worth £13 10s. now, taking interest at 4 per cent. If therefore lot No. 50 was

now rated on this amount it would necessarily continue to be rated on the same amount throughout the whole period.

It is argued that if one of the 3,000 acres of vacant land in Glasgow is bought as a speculation and not for immediate building, the price will be far beyond agricultural value. This is true, but the seller and purchaser respectively calculate the chance of that particular acre being taken up, and the price is fixed accordingly. It is not a mathematical certainty, but the price arrived at is assumed to be the present value of that acre. If his estimate proves to be correct the purchaser will make a profit, if it turns out to be erroneous he will suffer a loss. If he buys at £300 and sells at £500 in ten years the profit is not large. But why should he be assessed on the £300 while he is waiting? The original owner has put the £300 in his pocket and is not taxed. It would be manifestly unreasonable to tax the purchaser on the price he has paid, and this is generally conceded. It is not a purchaser such as this, it is said, who is aimed at, but the proprietor who by inheritance owns a large area of land towards which a growing town is extending and which will gradually become building land, and will sell at ten or twenty times its agricultural value. In this contention it is overlooked that the proprietor for the time is in precisely the same position as the purchaser just alluded to. If he had sold his land at any time in the past and allowed some other one to wait and get the price of to-day he would have had the same profit, assuming that the price at which he sold was a fair estimate of the future. Generally no such purchaser turns up, and the landowner has to wait because there is no market. As a rule landowners meet the market and sell as opportunity occurs. Building

land, as every one who has had experience knows, goes off very slowly, and it takes a long time to dispose of even a few acres to willing buyers.

One of the objects in view when the taxation of vacant land was first proposed, was to enable municipal authorities to acquire urban land on comparatively easy terms and to hold it to meet the needs of the community. Unless the price had been merely nominal this would have been a losing speculation. It very seldom pays to buy up land for future use even at a moderate price. A public body in Glasgow which purchased a large area of ground some years ago, and have held it to meet their requirements, recently found that, after taking into account all the revenue they had received and taking interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., they could have afforded to pay now fully double the price which they gave 50 years ago.

Vacant building land is a comparatively small matter. If it be a proper subject for special assessment, it is surely possible to devise some means for making it subject to such assessment without disturbing the entire system of valuation throughout the country. The difficulties which beset the schemes for valuing vacant building land alone are not got rid of by adopting the valuation of land values. On the contrary, these difficulties are greatly increased.

To carry out the scheme of the Bill would be costly, tedious, and vexatious, and the result would be so uncertain as to be worthless. Many years ago a proposal was made in Parliament for abolishing the present system of imperial taxation and substituting a tax on the capital value of all the real and personal property of the United Kingdom. Mr. Gladstone, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, opposed the scheme and in the course of

the debate said: "I think my honourable friend would have enormous difficulty in carrying his plan into effect. I am told he would never get over the first preliminary difficulties of valuation." The same remark applies more strongly even to the valuation now proposed. It is true it does not apply to personal property: but it applies to all real or heritable property in a state in which it does not exist and which can only be imagined.

(8) LAND VALUES ARE AN UNSUITABLE BASIS FOR RATING; AND IF ADOPTED WOULD DISLOCATE THE WHOLE SYSTEM OF LOCAL TAXATION.

The Lord Advocate did not explain the precise object the Government have in view in promoting the present Bill or what the evil is which they hope to abate. His lordship said: "The fact is that the basis of annual return has been found in many cases to be a misleading guide to actual valuation. In some cases land was unoccupied, in others it was occupied by a subject the return from which was totally out of proportion to the return which reasonable use of the land would yield. There are also, as the House well knows, amazing discrepancies between the value for assessment and the value for transfer." The Valuation Roll is not intended to ascertain capital values or to be a guide or measure for transfer. Local assessments and imperial taxation being levied on annual values, the object of the Valuation Roll is to ascertain those values, and this end is satisfactorily attained by its means. If a subject is yielding a small return this return is entered because it is the actual annual return. If a cottage occupies a site on which a tenement or a factory might be erected, the cottage rental is entered on the roll

not the rental which might be earned if the tenement or factory took its place. It is not easy to see upon what principle it can be suggested that a high return should be entered against the owner because he has not the desire or the means to remove his cottage and set up a rent-producing machine. But were the Valuation Roll to be regarded as an indication of value for transfer, the annual return which a property yields is the proper and only reliable guide. Capital value is merely an expression of annual value. An intending purchaser desires to get a clear return of say 4 per cent. or 5 per cent. upon his money. He ascertains the gross rent and the outgoings, estimates the probabilities of their increase or decrease, and calculates his price accordingly. To be told that the value of the bare land if divested of buildings and other improvements was estimated to be a certain sum would be of no assistance whatever to a purchaser. Even if the existing buildings were old and insufficient the land value would be no guide to the price. He would calculate what a new building would cost, estimate its rental and annual charges, and fix his price for the property accordingly.

The assumption that local rates should be levied upon land only, to the exclusion of buildings and other improvements upon it, is wholly inadmissible. The maxim *inaedificatum solo cedit solo* is good sense as well as good law. Real or heritable property is assessed for rates, not because it is the only or proper source of rates, but because it is the most accessible to the tax-gatherer. All the inhabitants of a rating area are bound to contribute to the rates, and all property, heritable and moveable, real and personal, within that area is liable to be assessed for rates. There is no ground or pretext for assessing rates on one form of

property only. As already stated, every inhabitant of a town has the benefit of police protection, of streets and parks, and of other things upon which rates are spent. Chattel or moveable property derives far more advantage from police protection than any other kind of property, and ought to contribute directly to the rates. Industry of every kind has the benefit of local expenditure. Drains and sewers are laid not for the benefit of the land but for the use of the inhabitants. Houses would be useless without them ; no factory, no workshop could be carried on without them. Why should the owner of the land be taxed to maintain streets and roads, drains and sewers, to enable the merchant to trade, the manufacturer to spin or to weave?

Take the case, however, of the advocates of the Bill, and assume that land values alone are to be assessed for local rates, the scheme would be found to be unworkable. While it would not be possible to determine, with any approach to accuracy, the value of any particular site or piece of land if divested of buildings and other improvements thereon, it is obvious that if the whole land of the country was valued as unimproved the amount would be very small. Except in the central parts of large towns the cost of the site represents but a small proportion of the value of a house or other building. Taking Scotland all over—country and town—a tenth to a fifteenth is a pretty fair approximation, but take a sixth. Capitalise the existing gross rental of buildings £19,075,518* at 15 years' purchase; this

* This includes buildings of all kinds, except farm buildings which are included in the valuation of the land. The actual number of houses, including farmhouses and cottages, was, in 1901, in counties, 496,875, occupied by 2,425,764 persons; and in burghs, 429,939, occupied by 2,036,483 persons. The houses and population were thus nearly equally divided between rural and urban districts. By "house" is here meant a

gives £286,132,770, one-sixth of which, £47,688,795 represents the value of the land. This at 4 per cent. would yield £1,907,551. Railway land without its improvements would not be worth more than £34,000 a year. Taking this at 20 years' purchase and estimating the return at 4 per cent. would give an assessable value of £27,200 a year. The other property valued by the assessor of railways would on the same proportion yield only about £10,000 of assessable value. The value of the agricultural land, if divested of buildings and other improvements, would almost wholly disappear.

As the local assessments amount to about £6,000,000 a year, and the imperial taxes on land and buildings (Schedule A) to fully more, there is no question that the whole land value of Scotland rated at 20s. per £ would not yield one-half of the amount required for local purposes, to say nothing of the requirements of the National Exchequer.

A tax of 10s. per £ or fifty per cent. is far beyond the limit of reasonable taxation. Double the amount of course means confiscation.

Confiscation is the goal aimed at by the League, and is the result which the proposals of the majority of the Select Committee on the Glasgow Bill would effect. If carried out to-morrow the landowners would be ruined, but the rest of the community would be just as they are now. To make the State landlord, instead of a number of private owners, would not affect the condition of those who were not landowners. Rent would require to be paid just as before, but that rent, in so far as it represented the value of the land, would be available in

dwelling with a distinct outside entrance from a street or road, or opening directly into a common stair or passage. Over three-fourths, or 75·90 per cent. of the families in Scotland accommodated themselves in 1901 in houses of three rooms or under.

the hands of the State for general purposes, and might be applied towards the reduction of taxation. The Treasury would expect to have the first claim, and there would be nothing left for local purposes.

For rating purposes, land values, even if accurately ascertained, would be useless. They are wholly unsuitable as a basis of taxation either local or imperial, as their amount would be far less than the sum to be assessed upon them. They could not be made to yield anything approaching the sum required. Assessment upon annual values would still run on as now, alongside of assessment upon land values, and so cause complexity and confusion and entail enormous expense.

Under the existing system burgh and county rates are assessed on the gross annual values which appear on the Valuation Roll. Parochial rates, that is the poor rate and education rate, are assessed on the net value, that is the amount appearing on the Valuation Roll, less certain allowances for repairs and the like. If land values became the basis of assessment there could be no allowance for repairs, as buildings and other improvements are not to be regarded in making the valuation. It would no longer therefore be possible to carry out the provisions of the Poor Law Act as regards assessing on net values, and it would be impossible to classify properties as authorised by the Act. The system of parochial rating would be wholly altered.

(9) THE ADOPTION OF LAND VALUES AS THE BASIS OF ASSESSMENT WOULD UPSET THE BORROWING POWERS AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS OF ALL LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Burgh and county rates are assessed on the gross annual value of lands and heritages within the burgh or

county; and parochial rates, as has just been explained, are assessed on the same values subject to certain deductions. Power is conferred on county, burgh, and parish authorities to borrow upon the security of the rates. Very large sums have been so borrowed—amounting in 1904-05 to over £61,000,000—and to alter the basis of assessment from annual value to land value would seriously prejudice the security and would in many cases render the local authority bankrupt. The change would cause the collapse of the whole system of local finance and would produce intolerable confusion. Parliament would not knowingly sanction a scheme which would have this result, but it is impossible to see how the result could be avoided if the suggestions of the Select Committee were given effect to. The Valuation Act of 1854 contemplated, that where an assessment of a fixed amount or fixed percentage had been levied on a different valuation from that established by the Act, there might be cases in which loss might arise from the adoption of gross annual values as the basis of assessment, and provision was made (Section 39) empowering the sheriff to authorise an equivalent rate, but that clause or anything similar would not meet the loss of rating power which would be brought about by the change of the basis of assessment now contemplated.

CONCLUSION.

The Select Committee on the Glasgow Bill say that
“ it is obvious that the fate of any measure relating to
“ the taxation of land values must depend upon the
“ answer to this question, whether it is reasonably
“ practicable to arrive at the yearly value of the site

“ as distinguished from the erections upon it? If it be
“ impracticable to fix the yearly value of land apart
“ from erections upon it, then plainly no measure of the
“ kind can be proceeded with.” In answering their own
question in the affirmative they did so, it is submitted,
without due consideration, and without sufficient information.
They apparently proceeded upon the ground that under the existing system it is sometimes necessary
to estimate the rent which a hypothetical tenant might
give for certain premises, and such estimates are in
many cases not unreasonable. There is, however, no
parallel between that case and the problem to be faced
in a valuation of land divested of improvements. The
premises, for which an estimated rent has to be assessed,
exist: the rent assessed is “ the rent at which one year
“ with another such lands and heritages might *in their*
“ *actual state* be reasonably expected to let from year
“ to year.” Under the proposal in question the property
is to be valued in a state wholly different from that in
which it exists, and as if sold in a state for which there
is no market and no purchasers. It would be a valuation
of something unknown and non-existent. The cases in
which it is necessary to estimate rent are comparatively
few. Land value would in every case be an estimate, and
as regards every kind of property, rural and burghal,
agricultural and industrial. To set up a new system
entirely different from any in existence, for which there
are no data and no experience, would entail unjustifiable
expense upon local authorities as well as upon owners
of lands and houses, and would be the work of many
years. The result would be of no practical use. The
land values entered upon the valuation roll could
only be conjectural figures upon which reliance could
not be placed, while the exclusion of buildings and

other improvements from consideration would necessarily reduce the value of bare land to an amount less than the sums to be raised by assessment. The alteration of the basis of assessment would throw the whole of the existing system of local government into confusion and would paralyse its finance. It is to be hoped that the Government, upon further consideration, will see that the separate ascertainment of land values is not reasonably practicable, and could not be turned to account for rating or taxing purposes if it were. The gravity of the problem underlying the proposals does not seem to have been realised; and in the best interests of the country and of the ratepayers, it is submitted that the Bill should not be proceeded with.

THIRD PAPER.

NOTES ON THE SMALL LANDHOLDERS
(SCOTLAND) BILL, 1907.

BY JAMES MATHER, FELLOW.

In the short time at my disposal I shall endeavour to indicate briefly the scope and nature of the Small Landholders (Scotland) Bill, which is now before Parliament, and which, although it applies to Scotland alone, deserves the close attention of all who are interested in land throughout the kingdom, because if the Bill becomes law north of the border it is difficult to see how a similar Bill can be withheld from England and Wales.

This is practically the same Bill as the one which was introduced last session but which failed to reach the second reading stage. It is true that numerous alterations have been made on the Bill—which, by the way, have improved it considerably—but, after all, these are only alterations of detail and do not affect its general principles.

However much opinion may differ as to the principles of the Bill, there will be general approbation of its avowed object, which is to arrest the progress of rural depopulation.

The Bill before us seeks to attain this object: first by amending the Crofters Acts and extending them to

the whole of Scotland; and secondly, by providing facilities for the formation of new small holdings.

Other subsidiary matters are dealt with in the Bill, but these are its principal features, and to them alone I wish now to direct attention.

In the first place, that part of the Bill dealing with the amendment and extension of the Crofters Acts applies these Acts to all landholders throughout Scotland whose rent does not exceed £50 per annum, or whose holding does not exceed 50 acres in extent.

It will naturally be asked, what are the chief provisions of the Crofters Acts as amended by this Bill? I shall answer the question by stating them in two groups, according as they appear to affect the landholder advantageously or the reverse.

The *apparent advantages* to the landholder are—

- (1) He has “fixity of tenure,” and cannot be removed from his holding except for a breach of certain statutory conditions.
- (2) He may apply to the Land Court to fix “a fair rent.”
- (3) He may renounce his right to the holding on giving one year’s notice to the landlord.
- (4) He is entitled, on leaving his holding, to compensation for all permanent improvements executed by himself or his family, in so far as they are suitable to the holding.
- (5) He may, within certain limitations, assign or bequeath his right to the holding.

Restrictions.—The landholder forfeits his tenancy, and is liable to be removed from his holding for a breach of any of the following conditions, viz.:

- (1) If he fails to pay his rent when it is due.

- (2) If he endeavours to assign his right to the holding to any one other than those permitted by the Bill.
- (3) If he persists in miscropping his land after being warned by the landlord to desist, or if he allows his buildings to fall into disrepair.
- (4) If he sublets or subdivides his holding, without the consent of the landlord.
- (5) If he persistently violates any reasonable written condition relative to the holding.
- (6) If he signs a trust deed for behoof of his creditors or becomes bankrupt.
- (7) If he interferes with the landlord or his servants, while on the holding for the purpose of quarrying, cutting timber, hunting, &c.
- (8) If he does not reside on the holding and cultivate it by himself or his family.

The landholder is not entitled to receive from the landlord any help towards the erection or maintenance of his buildings or fences or towards providing a water supply or making drains. There is another provision too which may have an unexpected effect. If a landholder dies without leaving a will, his eldest son or heir can step in and claim the tenancy of the holding, even although he may not have been near the place for years, and he may turn out the rest of the family to make room for himself without the landlord or any other person being able to interfere.

At present the Crofters Acts apply only to six Highland counties, viz.: Orkney and Shetland, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, Inverness, and Argyll. The other counties of Scotland do not come within their operation. The system of land tenure there closely

resembles that which prevails throughout England, under which the landlord is free to choose his own tenants. There the landlord and tenant are practically free to make their own bargains as to rent and other matters relating to the holding.

This Bill, however, proposes to abolish "freedom of contract," and to substitute in its place "fixty of tenure" and "judicial rents" on all small holdings.

To anyone unacquainted with the land tenure system of Scotland it may appear strange that the land legislation of the Highlands should be different from that of the Lowlands, and that the small landholder of Argyllshire should enjoy privileges which are denied to the small landholder of the Lothians.

But the explanation is simple. The first and principal Crofters Act was passed in 1886, after careful inquiry into the condition of the Highlands and Islands at that time. It was special legislation designed to meet the special circumstances of these crofting counties. The Secretary for Scotland, in introducing the 1886 Act, said: "This is a Bill founded strictly on the historical and local circumstances of a very peculiar district. The crofters' holdings are not like the rest of holdings in England and Scotland. They are not equipped by the landlord with all that makes them suitable for habitation and cultivation. The improvements and the very houses are made by the crofters themselves." These are the words of the Secretary for Scotland in Mr. Gladstone's Government of 1886, and yet, only the other day, no less a personage than the Solicitor-General for Scotland, in defending the present Bill, said: "You ask me why it is that we prefer to keep to the system of landlord and tenant, and not to buy out the landlord altogether and make the small holder the out-and-

“out owner of the land. I answer because experience
“has shown in the working of the Crofters Acts that
“the scheme we propose will work well. There is no
“reason whatever why a plan which has pleased every-
“body in a crofting county should not be equally
“satisfactory in a Lowland county. *All the essential
“conditions are the very same.”*

I venture to say that this last statement is quite contrary to fact, or, to use a modern word, it is a “terminological inexactitude.” And yet, on this alone, the Solicitor-General seeks to justify one of the fundamental principles of the Bill.

Without waiting to discuss the bold assertion that the Crofters Act has pleased everybody in the crofting counties, let me point out some of the essential conditions in the Highlands and Lowlands which are not the very same. In the Highlands many of the crofters were poverty stricken and on the verge of starvation; the small landholder of the Lowlands is living in comparative comfort.

In the Highlands a serious agitation had arisen for special legislation; there had been no demand whatever in the Lowlands for legislation on the lines of the Crofters Acts.

In the Highlands a system of quasi-dual ownership had become established through custom, and the crofter had sunk his money in the holding and could not easily, if at all, recover it if he wished to leave the holding; there is no trace of such a system in the Lowlands.

In short the Crofters Acts became a necessity for the Highland counties owing to the impossible situation which had arisen chiefly because this quasi-dual ownership existed there through immemorial custom. In the Lowlands there exists a system of land tenure which is

free from this blight, and which, in spite of the fulminations of its detractors, works as well as can be expected of any system in this practical but still imperfect world.

This new Bill proposes to upset this workable arrangement, and to thrust on the Lowlands *nolens volens* a system of land tenure which is neither desired nor desirable. It seeks to establish by statute a system of dual ownership and to create a state of affairs which, with the case of Ireland before our eyes, we cannot but regard with the most serious misgiving.

Let us now glance briefly at that part of the Bill which deals with the formation of new small holdings.

The principle adopted is that of "compulsory leasing," and the procedure is somewhat as follows: Suppose that some individual takes a fancy to a piece of land and covets it as a holding. His first plan is to try and negotiate with the landlord for it. If they come to terms the matter is ended, and the applicant is registered as a landholder in respect of that land. But suppose that the landlord does not approve of the applicant or does not wish to deprive the present tenant of this piece of land, and refuses to negotiate; then the applicant may apply for it to the Commissioner for Small Holdings, who sets the machinery in motion and, after a certain amount of procedure, the Land Court decides whether the application is to be granted or not, and if so fixes the rent of the holding.

The landholder then proceeds to fence his land, erect the necessary buildings, provide drainage and water supply to fully equip his holding, and if he requires financial assistance for this purpose, the Agricultural Commissioners are empowered to provide such assistance if they see fit, either by way of gift or by way of loan.

Land may not be taken to form a new holding off a

farm which does not exceed 150 acres in extent ; nor may garden ground or policies be taken for that purpose, but beyond that a landlord or a tenant is liable to have his estate, or his farm, as the case may be, cut up at the sweet will of the Land Court.

The farmer whose farm exceeds 150 acres in extent will thus find his position very insecure. He may find at any time that, owing to his farm having been cut and carved, it has been rendered quite unsuitable or unprofitable for him.

It is provided in this Bill that where the Land Court are of opinion that damage or injury will be done to the letting value of the land or to the tenant, they shall pay compensation to such an amount as they themselves shall determine. The compensation, however, will be fixed on a somewhat speculative basis and may not square with the facts of actual experience. Had provision been made for adequate compensation being paid to both landlord and tenant for any loss or injury which they might sustain, without any restrictions and as fixed by arbitration, then such a compensation clause would have been fair, but, as the Bill stands, the Land Court are to take away the land and also to fix the amount of compensation, which may reduce the proceedings to a farce.

There are other serious objections to the Bill which I cannot now touch on, nor will time permit me to deal at any length with the Bill from an economic point of view, and therefore I shall simply quote the opinion of Dr. Gillespie—one of the foremost authorities on agricultural matters in Scotland—with regard to the probable effect of the Bill in two directions. In an article in the *Glasgow Herald* of 13th November, 1906, containing his views on the Bill of last year, he deals

in detail with the hypothetical case of a new holder with 48 acres of land, and sums up thus: "The low price of farm produce militates greatly against making the tenancy of small holdings profitable. Scotchmen proverbially look at things from a practical point of view, and such a concrete or illustrative case as I have stated seems to me to prove to demonstration the unsoundness of the provisions of the Bill from an economic point of view. If the small landholder is to keep his head above water, and at the same time get a bare living, he must be bolstered up in a way which cannot easily be defended." And again, pointing out that a ploughman would be removed to make room for a small landholder he says: "The number of new small holders created under the scheme would be very small over the whole of Scotland with only some £60,000 of national money available annually—probably about 70 each year—and in view of the displaced ploughmen the net increase of people retained on the land might range from 10 to 20 families annually."

Such is the net result which we may look for from this Bill. It is an expensive, doubtful, and irretrievable experiment to establish and maintain small holdings by very artificial means, at the expense of the farmer, the landlord, and the taxpayer.

Its object is to do a little good; its inevitable result will be to do a great wrong.

Mr. T. T. WAINWRIGHT (Vice-President) said he was sure all had listened with great interest to the learned and voluminous Paper read so clearly and so well by Dr. Murray, which contained such a mass of information that it was hardly possible at the first hearing to discuss it

or to venture any criticism. It was a Paper which lent itself to quiet study rather than to open discussion; a learned document, full of facts and arguments not easy to grasp without careful perusal, and he would therefore ask to be excused from attempting to criticise or to analyse it.

Some 20 years ago, at the instance of the late Lord (then Mr.) Goschen—he thought it was on the occasion when the first Bill was introduced in the House of Commons for the purpose of the taxation of land values—he wrote and sent him a couple of pamphlets in deprecation, as was this Paper, of any attempt to revolutionise the land usages of the country with regard to taxation. His opinion was in agreement with Dr. Murray's, and he could not help feeling regret, when hearing his remarks so lucidly put forward, that he had not such a Paper before him when he had been asked long ago to deal with the very selfsame subject. So that, his view running on parallel lines with the author's, he did not see that he could assist the discussion by attempting to criticise that which he agreed with in almost every particular.

His own experience of ordinary agricultural land taught him that the improvements which give it value were the only means by which rent was obtainable. He had frequently noticed in his own county of Lancashire, and in all the counties in the North of England, that very few places were purely agricultural in character, or in other words, there were few that did not depend for their rental value upon proximity to great towns, which made agricultural land not so much agricultural as accommodation or market garden land.

But in the case of purely agricultural land, there must be taken into account the amount of money spent

in fencing, levelling, and providing water, &c. He had spent as much as two years' rent on one farm simply for a water supply. The capital value of these improvements showed that land was simply the basis for the earning of rent. He did not know whether in the towns any possible means could be devised by which one could eliminate the value of the building, and after capitalising the piece of land with the buildings on and deducting the values of the buildings, could fix the remainder; but the remainder was not the value of the land. It was the value of the land plus an indefinite something additional, a figure which included the value which had been given to it by the money spent upon it.

The same insidious principle applied to the value of agricultural land. For instance, suppose in the case of a piece of land and a building, one valued the building itself at say £500 out of a total of £2,000, there would be then £1,500 left, but that would not be the value of the site *per se*. To get at the true value of the site the building must be absent altogether. In the first instance the site should be non-productive from a rental point of view, and even if it were put in the open market one could not get the true value any more than if it were sold by private treaty. It was, he believed, totally impossible for anyone to find the annual value of a piece of land until improvements had first rendered it valuable. One could find out the value of the land plus certain things, that was to say, a certain amount of building element was included. The building was actually improved in value by its connection with the land. Like man and wife who were better when together than when separated, both received some intangible advantage from the connection.

Then again, cities or towns or burghs, or even villages, had almost invariably a belt of land varying in width from a couple of hundred yards to a couple of miles surrounding their immediate outskirts, which land often lost its rental or letting value, whether from liability of trespass or by proximity to the town destroying every possible chance of getting the full use of the soil, or by trade operations coming into force, such as brickfields and other works, which destroyed the land in the immediate vicinity of towns from a rent-producing point of view. This might sometimes last for years.

He thought that illustrations were often better than arguments, and he would mention an estate which was at the present time to be disposed of. In 1846 it was bought for £70,000, and £40,000 was lent upon it. It was opened out for building purposes, but a great slump in building operations and consequent values took place, and after selling a few thousand pounds' worth of land for building purposes, the remainder became unsaleable at any price. It ruined the original purchaser and then fell into the hands of his own firm as agents for the mortgagees. From 1846 to two years ago they had been receiving an average rental of £30 to £40 a year for this land, when a part worth about £10,000 was sold. So that £40,000 was lent in 1846; £40 a year had been received up to two years ago, and the land was now beginning to be got rid of.

That land had been taken out of its proper class and its proper nomenclature; it was really pure agricultural land, and ruined because it was opened out for building on the supposition that immediate operations would convert it into building lots. It failed, and was now almost a derelict estate. Suppose that land had been taxed, at any price whatever in the £, and

valued at £40,000 or even at £20,000, and suppose that an application for the rates of the parish had been levied upon that property; it would have paid the owner far better to give up the land altogether to the burgh than to pay such a claim. So he believed it would be found in a great number of cases. The taxation of land values was one of those impracticable things so ably described by Dr. Murray.

He could not help also expressing his personal thanks to Mr. Mather for his most interesting Paper, which so well elucidated the truth that in getting the land more fully occupied we would be making our country more like what it used to be when it bred physically and mentally strong men and women. Every possible and practical effort to arrest emigration from the country districts to the towns, where a different, and unfortunately a very much lower, phase of life existed, should meet with the earnest sympathy of all interested in land, and especially with sympathy and, if possible, assistance from such a body as The Institution, which was so intimately connected with such interests. He might say that it was almost more intimately connected with the land interests than were the owners themselves, for the Members had far more to do with the intricacies and the details of the working of the land than had most of such owners.

He remembered coming, when about twenty-three years of age, to spend Christmas and the New Year's time in Scotland, near Moffat, not very far from Glasgow; and he could recollect that one of the peculiarities of the Moffat district was that the young men and women, so soon as they became of an age, when the desire began to grow in them to improve their own position, left the

small town of Moffat and went into the larger towns for the purpose of bettering themselves.

There was then much complaint that none but the old, helpless, and weak were left, while the young and the strong were either emigrating to other countries or going to the towns. That was an old cry, but he believed such emigration was to-day greater than ever. He knew many a district where one could find very few but the grey-haired, the helpless, and the weak, the others having gone, as soon as they have reached 18 or 20 years of age, to better their condition.

How the progress of depopulation was to be arrested he could not say. In some cases, no doubt, if a desire could be created in a townsman to live in the solitude of the country and amid the beauties of nature, and to prefer the peace of mind induced by country life to the hot burning excitement of the town, and to live content without his theatre and his public-house (he was not speaking of the village inn), then he might be induced to go back to the country.

But even suppose he went back, he had no practical knowledge; he could not do anything in the country to materially benefit himself. Take the counties of Huntingdon or Northampton, or Norfolk or Lincoln as examples. How many farmers had made more than a bare living, let alone a profit, during the last twenty-five or thirty years? How many who were at one time independent as regards means were now living from hand to mouth? If men like these could not make it pay, how was it possible for those from the towns to do so? From the æsthetic point of view it was very proper and very beautiful that all should try to do the best to get men back into the country, but he was afraid the time had gone by; the allurements of the towns

were too great, and the wages, although accompanied by heavier expenses and less desirable surroundings, were higher.

Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the town was too attractive for the unfortunate country people. A man getting 17s. or 18s. a week in the country, with his comfortable cottage and a piece of garden ground at 1s. 6d. per week, would brave many dangers to go into the town and get 25s. to 30s. per week, though he was no better off by doing so.

He feared that his remarks had been very discursive, and that he had wearied the Meeting. He rose with the desire simply to express his appreciation of the soundness of the Papers, and his sympathy, and he felt sure that of the Meeting, with the authors' views. He wished to congratulate most heartily those gentlemen who had been at the very great trouble of gathering the information and kindly communicating it to the Meeting in so plain and clear a form, and he hoped all would join him in thanking Dr. Murray and Mr. Mather for the intellectual pleasure as well as the practical information conveyed by their valuable Papers.

Mr. THOMAS BINNIE (Fellow) said he rose with very great pleasure to second the motion. First, he would desire to say a word or two regarding Mr. Mather's Paper—so beautifully composed, so clearly read, and so very much to the point—in which he drew attention to an object with which all must sympathise. All must desire to see a larger number of people resident on the land, and putting it as far as possible to its most productive use. The difficulty was to accomplish this.

The Bill was, he feared, utterly unsuited to carry out the object it professed to have in view. Even though it were in all respects a good Bill, the amount of money provided was utterly inadequate to do more than carry out an experiment. It was proposed to put at the disposal of the new Board something like £60,000 a year. The fitting out of even a small holding and supplying it with buildings, with the proper fencing and with water, would, he thought, be not less than £1,000. Then the working expenses of the Board must be provided for, and there was the much more serious question of compensation to the landlord, due by the creation of a number of small holdings on his property.

It must not be forgotten that small holdings were of no use, and could never provide a living for a man and his family, unless the land were good. He knew of no good land that was not now cultivated, which was not fenced, and had not suitable buildings erected for the farmer. But if that land were to be divided into a number of small holdings, the buildings now erected would become of comparatively little value. They could not be so sub-divided as to be suitable for the small holders who were to occupy the land in future. The landowner must be compensated for the loss of value which these buildings would sustain by the sub-division of his land, and not only so, but the land itself that was left to his tenant would require to be again sub-divided, and new fencing put up in order that the separate enclosures might be of a size suitable for the smaller holdings to be occupied by the new tenants.

He would not enter on a minute calculation, yet he thought that the compensation that would require to be provided to a landlord in respect of that which he had

named would amount to a very large part of the £60,000 which the Bill placed at the disposal of the Commissioners, and a much reduced sum would be available for the fitting out of the small holdings. Really he thought it unworthy of a Government to interfere with a great industry like agriculture in order to carry out such a miserable experiment as the creation of thirty, forty, or fifty little farms in a year.

It was, he confessed, with some fear and trembling that he approached the Paper prepared by his friend Dr. Murray. Dr. Murray was full of this subject, as all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance knew, and when the whole Paper was printed in the *Transactions* he looked forward to the opportunity of giving full consideration to the opinions, always well worth considering, expressed by Dr. Murray, with whom, he admitted, he did not always agree. He had opinions of his own, which he had expressed publicly, and had got into endless trouble in consequence. He had been much criticised, much sat upon, and very strongly condemned for many opinions which he was still wicked enough to think were right.

But with regard to the valuation of land, one thing he thought must be emphasised more and more till it was driven into the minds of those dealing with this subject; that throughout Scotland there was very little, if any, intrinsic value in land as land.

In the case of an estate that he had something to do with, he had been thinking recently how much it would be fair to state as the value of the land as land, and what as the value of the improvements which the owners had made upon it; and though there was a rental of something like £1,000 a year, and the property

was assessed on £1,000 a year, he was certain that he could make it clear that the improvements, on a 4 per cent. basis, would represent more than the whole rent. Instead of the estate paying its share of taxation in the county in which it is situated, it would escape free if land value alone were to be made the basis of taxation. The owner would pay no taxes, and the taxes would fall on the unfortunate inhabitants of the towns and villages throughout the county, and the gentlemen who occupied large mansion houses and places of that sort. He did not see how it was possible to get over that difficulty.

With regard to the cities, he hardly agreed with his friend Dr. Murray in thinking that it was impossible to value land separately from buildings. It was possible, and Dr. Murray admitted it in a sort of way once or twice in his Paper, though he condemned it once or twice also; but he thought it was quite possible to value it separately. But then how much further forward is the matter when this separate valuation is arrived at? To take land in one of the principal streets of the city, for instance. There would be in one case a building of eight storeys developing to the very fullest possible extent the value of the land, and, after allowing for the cost of the building, there was a very considerable value left in the land. Next door might be a building of three storeys, perhaps, not developing the ground in the same way, and pointing to a very much smaller value for the land occupied by the building. Yet one would say that theoretically the two sites alongside one another, if of similar frontage and depth, must be of the same value per square yard, and he had no doubt the assessors, if they ever got the administration of such an Act as was contemplated, would wish to assess the undeveloped property at the high value put upon the fully developed site.

That was manifestly unfair for one reason, if for no other. There were many reasons he could give, but this one was so patent that he need not quote any other. If the greatest value were developed by the high building, then, if all the city were occupied by high buildings, it would only occupy one-half or one-third the extent that it did at present, and while land might be assessed at double the rate per square yard, the rateable value would be no greater, because there would be a smaller extent of land to value.

There were many other things he could say, as Scotch Members who had patiently listened to him on more than one occasion would know, but he would not trouble the Meeting with them. He had listened with very great pleasure to the Papers that had been read, and he most heartily seconded the proposal to accord the very best thanks of the Members to the gentlemen who had taken so much trouble to prepare them. Dr. Murray's Paper was a work of extraordinary industry, and showed an acquaintance with the subject for which, although he knew Dr. Murray very well, he must confess that he had not been prepared.

Mr. G. HEWSON (Fellow), Chairman of the Irish Branch of The Institution, said that he wished to associate himself entirely with the previous speakers in desiring to see the agricultural population sent back to the land, in his own country, in Scotland, and in England, but he did not think that this Bill was at all the means by which that end would be effected. His opinion of the Bill was that it was bad, root and branch. The Council had drafted many excellent amendments to the Small Holders Bill, but he did not propose to examine them in

detail, as he did not see how any amendments would make it any better. It was not possible to amend a donkey into a Derby winner, and he believed no amendment would make this Bill in any way workable.

Ireland had had five and twenty years' experience of legislation of this class, and it had ended in chaos. Litigation in future would take the place of all contracts. The effect of the Bill would be to set class against class, and litigation would follow the contract from its birth, through septennial periods, until its death, when perhaps people might return to the natural laws which govern supply and demand. The Scottish Members of The Institution must not think that they would be the people chosen to fix the fair rents. In Ireland the qualification for a fair rent fixer was as a rule that he should have failed in farming, or was able to scale maps, and the whole thing had degenerated into a political job, the rent fixer's bread and butter depending on how he reduced rents.

It must not be thought that this Bill was going to stop at 50-acre holdings, or holdings rented at £50. What would happen to the man who paid £51 or £55? He would demand to be included too, and there would be an amending Bill next year, if this Bill were to pass, and so on till all holdings were included in its scope. If legislation for Scotland were ever similar to that passed for Ireland, Scotland would be landed in exactly the unfortunate position Ireland was now. It would be to the interest of the slovenly tenant to let his farm deteriorate, so that at the end of the seven years' period his rent might be further reduced.

Small holdings in backward districts remote from markets were an economic impossibility. If tenants of the lower class were informed that there was public money

to be handed over to them for fencing and draining their farms or anything else they liked to do, there would be a number of hungry people at the door clamouring for these free gifts which were most detrimental to the morals of a country.

He thought it an excellent idea to take the discussion on the two Papers together, but there were many points in the most interesting Paper read by Dr. Murray that he should not attempt to criticise. It seemed to him that the question of rating was one which could not be dissociated from any Land Bill. As he said the other day before the Congested Districts Commission in Ireland, the Government were somewhat like children, who liked to pull up a plant by the roots to see how it was growing, and they seemed to be intending to do the same thing in Scotland.

The disease, *i.e.* the land problem was, he thought, not to be cured by creating a few small holdings, nor was that the crux of the situation. High rates, he believed, were inseparably connected with the difficulty. If a man had the gout in his foot one did not try to cure him by blistering his thumb, but that was very much what the Government were doing with the body politic. Besides rates, all knew there were burning questions at the root of the whole business, but he did not think it advisable to enumerate them in a non-political meeting. His opinion was that if the State wished to try such haphazard experiments, they should buy any land that was going at a fair price, and start their own small holdings upon it at their own expense. They were trying experiments in Ireland, but were not quite sure of their success. As an illustration, an Act of Parliament was passed a short time ago allocating many thousands of pounds a year for the creation of small

holdings. At the same time there was a Congested Districts Commission wandering about the country taking evidence as to how people from small holdings could be taken to bigger ones. That was the way things were managed in Ireland.

The policy applied to Ireland had become absolutely impossible, and if this Bill were passed it was only the thin end of the wedge and would be followed by many amending Bills, which would create a situation only to be solved by universal purchase at an enormous cost. One heard nowadays of many devices for making profit out of the Irish bog, from which it was proposed to turn out anything from paper to Paris diamonds. He had never heard it suggested till now that the converse should be tried or that the Scotch land laws should be plunged in the morass in which Ireland now found herself. He urged, from the experience of Ireland, resistance to this Bill in every possible way.

Mr. J. INGLIS DAVIDSON (Fellow) said he had very great pleasure in associating himself with the previous speakers in according hearty thanks to the authors of the two important Papers under discussion. He did not think it necessary in an assemblage of Glasgow men to say anything flattering of Dr. Murray, for everyone knew his professional and business capacity and the marvellous amount of work that he could go through for mere recreation.

As many Members desired to speak he did not intend to take up much time, but with regard to the taxation of land values he wanted to express his opinion that the Bill was unnecessary and uncalled for, because land values were already taxed.

He did not think any fact could be plainer than that,

but if a single illustration were required to demonstrate it he would give one. Take the case of two buildings of equal cost, one on a main street and another on a side street; assuming that each cost £20,000, one might be found to be realising 50 per cent. more rent than the other, the difference being simply the value of the land. This was evidently to be an additional tax which our legislators sought to devise, but if they extended it further to agricultural land, they would get into such a bog as had been referred to by the last speaker. He did not think it in the least doubtful that, over a very large percentage of agricultural land, if 4 per cent. were allowed on the cost of improvements, nothing would remain as the value of the land. He referred more particularly to secondary and inferior arable land.

He had very great pleasure indeed in congratulating Mr. Mather on his Paper, and he thought it not out of place to mention that Mr. Mather was one of the local Members of The Institution who passed with great distinction in the earlier examinations conducted by the Scottish Committee.

With regard to the creation of small holdings, he thought the Paper emphasised a fact about the initial fallacy of the proposed measure. It had been said that practically the crofters and small holders were pretty much in the same position, and that therefore the same class of legislation should apply; but he thought Mr. Mather's Paper has shown most clearly that the condition of matters which called the Crofters Act into existence was a local one, dealing with a set of circumstances that did not in the least apply in the case of small holders. The crofters were, like the poor, always with us, and, as would be remembered, were very much disaffected. It was not so much a question of getting rents at all, as a

question of living beside them, and legislation became absolutely necessary.

He did not suggest that the legislation had not been beneficial, in the sense that rents were now much more regularly paid, and that a crofting estate had in that way perhaps increased in value; but to say that the crofts had really increased the value of the estate was an absolute fallacy, as all knew who had to do with the sale and transfer of estates. The first thing that people asked was, "Are there or are there not crofts upon it?" before they decided to purchase. He instanced a case recently before the Scotch Courts where the vendor of an estate was found liable in £750 to the purchaser, in respect that five small holders, paying only £40 of rent between them, turned out to be crofters instead of leaseholders as represented by the vendor.

Reference had been made by Mr. Binnie to the economic questions involved in the creation of small holdings, and there was no doubt it was a very serious proposition. He was not prepared to say that the creation of small holdings should cease, for he thought that where they were wanted and there was a genuine demand for them, they would be created quite apart from legislation. In some counties of Scotland where there was a demand for them they had increased to a considerable extent within the last quarter of a century, but the curious anomaly of the situation was that in these same counties there had been a decrease of population, so that the result of the legislation which the Government contemplated was not exactly borne out by the natural creation of small holdings.

There was no doubt whatever that the cost of creating them, in respect of other buildings and other necessary improvements, was a serious matter. Within the last

few years he had to deal with a large estate in Scotland where the landowner spent £50,000 in improvements in five years, something like £15,000 out of that being laid out, not in creating but in renewing and improving buildings on small holdings, on which he spent from ten to fifteen years' purchase of the rents. He did not think the economic results of that undertaking would fortify the Government in doing what they ought to do—to purchase land rather than promote this measure at other people's expense.

Mr. JAMES HENRY (Fellow), City Assessor of Glasgow, said he had no idea of speaking at this Meeting, to which he came merely as a listener. Referring to Dr. Murray's Paper on Land Values, the author and himself were old friends, but sometimes they crossed swords at different points. He understood Dr. Murray to say that to value land in a burgh apart from buildings was in many cases impracticable, but he believed that valuers—and an assessor could also be a valuator, in fact he must be a valuator if he wanted to do his work well—in the city of Glasgow at least, would not, if they were asked to value a piece of land in any part of the city, refuse to undertake the work. The Bill was one to separate the land from the buildings, and to show in the Valuation Roll the value of the land apart from the buildings. In Scotland the Valuation Roll was made up annually, and showed the proprietors, and the tenants; and the occupiers, and the rent that each paid. It was now proposed that the same Valuation Roll should contain an additional column, and that the additional column should show the land value. To put this proposal into practice, what would the assessor do? He would do as at present—serve a schedule upon each proprietor of the land,

asking him to return the price that he put upon it—the price between a willing buyer and a willing seller. Well, he thought most of the proprietors in Glasgow had a pretty good idea of the value of their land, and if they had not, the sooner they knew it the better.

Well, this return would be made to the assessor. The assessor, if he thought the return a fair one, would accept it. If he thought otherwise, or that it is too little or too much, he would investigate the matter and endeavour to arrive at a fair figure. That was the figure that went into the Valuation Roll. That figure would of course be subject to appeal, and the assessor might then bring forward valuers, experts in the matter, and the parties themselves could do the same thing.

The Valuation Roll was made up annually. Ground, say, of the value of £2 per square yard this year might be worth more next year, or it might be worth less. The Valuation Roll was only for the current year, and what might be the value of land this year might be different next year. All that was meant by the Bill was, as he understood it, just to get the annual value of the land apart from the building. There was nothing about rating as yet. That was a question that must be considered by-and-by, and he had no doubt that the legislature, when they came to face that question, would do so with care and with a desire to give fair play and satisfaction to both landowners and occupiers. He would not now say more than that this was not an assessment Bill, but merely a Bill to separate and show the annual value of the land apart from the building. He thought that all valuers would agree that if one put a piece of land into their hands, no matter whether in the burgh or in the county, they would be quite prepared to take it up and to consider it.

Mr HOWARD MARTIN (Vice-President) said he was sure that not only would the Provincial Meeting of 1907 be always memorable because The Institution then first came to Glasgow, but also because it was the occasion of the reading of two such Papers as those by Dr. Murray and Mr. Mather, Papers full of close reasoning, most eloquently and clearly expressed. Dr. Murray's Paper was a perfect mine of reasons and facts concerning a very complicated subject, and it must be matter of the utmost astonishment that anyone with his professional engagements could possibly have had time to deal with such a subject in so thorough a manner.

He could hardly agree that it was impossible to value a site apart from the building standing upon it, but it did not seem to him that this was the question to be considered in discussing this Bill. The point was that, when a value had been put upon a site already covered as if it had no building upon it, one had arrived at a fact which was practically of no use as a basis of valuation. He did not know the circumstances of Scotland or of Scotch methods and property, but speaking from his own experience in England he knew of many instances where the value of a site, if the house upon it were removed, was as much as the value of the house standing upon it and the site together, but circumstances make it impossible for the owner to pull down the house to get the benefit of the full value of the site. This present Bill did not provide any machinery for taxing the site after it had been valued separately, but it could have no object except to lead to taxation, and was not quite the innocent thing that the last speaker had suggested. The fact must not be lost sight of that, when the value of the bare site was ascertained, and it was made the basis of taxation, it might in many cases lead to the owner's

being taxed for value that he could not obtain and might never live to obtain.

He had said that he did not know the conditions in Scotland, but he knew the conditions in England, and there was one consideration that he would like to draw attention to. When the value of the whole hereditament was taxed and the site was also taxed separately it was taxed twice over. It was already taxed in the total value of the hereditament, and if the site value were ascertained and taxed separately it amounted to putting an extra tax on real property which no other kind of investment had to bear.

That was the open and avowed object in England among some of the supporters of similar proposals. This proposal was nothing at all but a step towards land nationalisation. It was looked upon as the first step towards the appropriation to the State of the total value of the real property of the country, and it would not stop at that. It was not at all likely that people who owned real property would stand by and see their investments depreciate in value, and their burdens, already too heavy, increased, without clamouring to have similar burdens laid upon other forms of property, and if an additional tax were to be put on real property because more money was required for the country or for localities, the additional tax should be, and would be if one such measure were passed, put upon all kinds of investments, whatever they might be, and another step would be taken in the direction of the nationalisation of all capital. In London that was the open and avowed intention of many of the supporters of this Bill.

No form of taxation of the kind could be more unfair than the taxation of uncovered building ground. What would reasonable and business men predict as the effect

of the proposal on the provision of sites for the housing of working classes or for anyone else? There were in England many large companies and private speculators who made it their business to buy up estates on the outskirts of towns, laying them out in building plots. In consequence there was never the smallest pressure of demand for house property in the neighbourhood of the large English towns, and more especially for house property suitable for working men. The supply was always in excess of the demand; but if a law were passed penalising a man who had building land laid out, so that he had not only to lie out of the interest of his money but also to pay taxes because he had laid out his land, the inducement would be to keep building land back and to avoid in any way giving an indication that it was building land, until the time was ripe for getting a building price for it. The effect on the supply of dwelling houses, and especially of dwelling houses for the working classes, could not, in his opinion, fail to be disastrous.

The argument that increment in the value of building land was produced by the community, and that therefore the owner of the land ought to pay a special tax, seemed to be an absolute fallacy based upon an utter misapprehension of the facts. He could give an instance of a town practically divided between two owners, one owning about two-thirds and the other one-third. They made every road and every sewer in the whole district, except the very small lengths of road which formed the original village and now made its centre. One owner had spent about £200,000 on roads and sewers. The creation of frontages in that district had been entirely his work. The prosperity of the town (a large watering place) was entirely due to the

enlightened way in which these two landowners had dealt with their estates to make the place pleasant for people to live in, and if these two owners were to be specially taxed on the value of their sites, they would be taxed on their own improvements, for which they had paid in hard cash. Nothing could possibly be more unjust.

Mr. R. HAMILTON (Fellow) said that at a meeting of The Institution it was to be expected that the feeling of the majority would be against a Land Values Bill, and he thought no one could give better expression to that feeling than Dr. Murray. He had listened with great interest to the Paper, and looked forward with pleasure to the opportunity of reading and studying it quietly. But, when listening to the reading of the Paper, he was reminded of an old Scotch story of a Highland woman who, when giving evidence in a court of law, declared that she would tell "the truth, the whole truth, "aye, and more than the truth if necessary." He could not help thinking that Dr. Murray had perhaps confined his attention entirely to one aspect of the subject, and that the shield had another side.

He was glad that Mr. Binnie called attention to one statement in the Paper, namely, that the value of land and buildings could not be separated. He thought anyone present who had any experience of improvement trusts, or city improvements, in the acquisition of property, would easily remember that in assessing the values of different properties, it was always a feature that the buildings were taken as distinct from the site. With regard to the particular case that Mr. Binnie stated of the two properties, he could not help thinking that if he, or any other Member, acted for the proprietor with

the smaller buildings on his site, and a railway company was acquiring both sites, he would insist on getting the same rate per square yard for his site as was paid for the adjoining one, although it was covered with buildings of much greater value. He believed it to be quite practically possible in burghs to allocate the relative value of site and buildings. He thought that in some of Dr. Murray's papers on the subject he had shown that very clearly, and had given in figures the value of the site as distinct from the value of the building in a great many cases.

Mr. J. ROOKE CORBETT (Fellow) regarded Dr. Murray's Paper as a really wonderful exposition of the practical difficulties which lie in the way of any scheme for the taxation of land values; but even more difficult than the taxation of land values would it be to persuade the general public that there was such a difficulty as surveyors knew to exist.

It must be remembered that the balance of power in this country had to a large extent passed into the hands of the landless class. If legislation in the direction of the present Bill did not take place in the present Parliament, it might be expected in the next or the one after, and he thought it was for The Surveyors' Institution to endeavour to secure that such legislation should confer as much benefit and do as little harm as possible. An attitude of pure negation would do no good to themselves or to their clients, while at the same time it must very considerably impair their influence with the public at large. For surveyors to point out to the man in the street difficulties which he was unable to appreciate, could produce no good result.

He agreed with previous speakers that it was

possible to value land separately from the buildings, but he thought it most important to consider what would be the definition of land in the Bill as it actually passed through Parliament; for the whole question really hinged upon that. If the definition of land were carelessly drawn—he had not had the advantage of reading the particular Bill to which Dr. Murray referred, but in the Bills he had read it was invariably carelessly drawn—it would include not only the pure land value, as the term is understood by economists, the purely natural part, that part of the value which existed without any expenditure from the owner—it would also include a considerable element of value in the form of improvements, roads, &c., which was as much due to capital sunk in the land by the owner as were the buildings or even the furniture inside the buildings. He thought therefore, that the energies of The Surveyors' Institution, in discussing such a measure as this, should be directed towards causing land to be so defined as to include only what was purely land value in the academic sense, and to prevent it including a large element of what was really capital.

The vote of thanks to Dr. Murray and Mr. Mather having been put, and carried unanimously, the Meeting then adjourned.



ALBERT BUCK.

B. 1829. D. 1907.

President of The Surveyors' Institution, 1903-4.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Monday, May 27th, 1907.

GEORGE LANGRIDGE (President) in the Chair.

The Report of the Scrutineers, appointed at the Ordinary General Meeting of Monday, May 13th, 1907, under the provisions of Article XLII. of the By-Laws, was read to the Meeting.

The Report declared that the following had been elected a

COUNCIL FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President.

THOS. TAYLOR WAINWRIGHT.

Vice-Presidents.

JOHN WORNHAM PENFOLD	ALEXANDER ROSE STENNING
HOWARD MARTIN	LESLIE ROBERT VIGERS

Members of Council.

THE HON. EDWARD GERALD STRUTT	FREDERICK GEORGE CHINNOCK
WILLIAM EDGAR HORNE	ROBERT NEVILLE HOLBECHE
JOHN FARRER	HENRY W. D. THEOBALD
WILLIAM EDWARD WOOLLEY	SAMUEL HOOD COWPER
THOMAS BINNIE	COLES
HOWARD CHATFEILD CLARKE	HENRY HERBERT SMITH
EDWARD BLAKEWAY I'ANSON	ARTHUR LYON RYDE
JOHN GERMAN	JOHN HUBERT OAKLEY
GEORGE FRANCIS STEWART	

Professional Associates of Council.

JOSEPH HENRY SABIN
CHARLES PELL HALL

Associates of Council.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ALVERSTONE, G.C.M.G.
(Lord Chief Justice of England).
SIR JOHN WOLFE BARRY, K.C.B.

The Report of the Council on the affairs of The Institution, and the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1906 were read.

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the Report of the Council and the Balance Sheet be received and approved, and be printed and circulated with the '*Transactions*.'"

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution be given to Messrs. H. C. NEWMARCH and STANLEY HICKS for the efficient performance of their duties as Auditors, and that they be requested to continue their services for the ensuing year.

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution are due and be given to the President, Vice-Presidents, and the other Members and Associates of the Council, for the able manner in which they have administered the affairs of The Institution."

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution be given to Mr. PERCIVALL CURREY (the Honorary Secretary), to Mr. ALEXANDER GODDARD (the Secretary), and the other officers of The Institution, for the able manner in which they have executed their several duties."

THE PRESIDENT presented the following Prizes won by Candidates in the Professional and Preliminary Examinations, 1907:—

THE PENFOLD SILVER MEDAL

for the highest percentage of marks (over 75% of the maximum) in the Students' and Non-Students' divisions of the Intermediate Examination 1907, to WILLIAM CHARLES CUMMING WEETMAN.

THE INSTITUTION PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £15 15s.,

to GEORGE HEAD PATEY, placed first of the Student Candidates in the Intermediate Examination 1907.

THE SPECIAL PRIZE OF THE VALUE
OF £10 10s.

was divided between BASIL CHARLES PEMBERTON and JOHN HENRY TAYLOR, bracketted equal for the second place on the pass list of the Student Candidates in the Intermediate Examination 1907.

THE PENFOLD GOLD MEDAL

to SIDNEY JOSEPH TILLYARD for the highest marks (over 75 % of the maximum) in the Final Examination 1907.

THE DRIVER PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £15

to JOHN ESPENETT KNOTT for the highest marks gained by a Non-Student Candidate in the Intermediate Examination 1907.

THE "CRAWTER" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £10

to DAVID POOLEY JESSUP for the best work in the subject "Principles and Practice of Valuation" in the Final Examination 1907.

THE "BEADEL" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £5.

to THOMAS SEYMOUR COLLINSON, for the best work in the subject "Agriculture" in the Intermediate Examination, 1907.

THE "GALSWORTHY" PRIZE OF THE VALUE
OF £15

awarded to the Candidate in the Final Examination, who having passed the previous Examination as a Student, is found to have obtained the highest aggregate of marks in the two Examinations combined, to SIDNEY JOSEPH TILLYARD (also winner of the "Penfold Gold Medal"), the amount of this prize being devoted partly to the purchase of books and instruments and partly to the payment of the winner's annual and other subscriptions.

THE "PRELIMINARY PRIZE" OF THE VALUE
OF £2 2s.

to NORMAN ERNEST BROWN, for the highest number of marks in the Preliminary Examination 1907.

THE "SCOTTISH COMMITTEE" PRIZE OF THE
VALUE OF £10 10s.

to JAMES JOHNSTON for the best work in the Intermediate Examination in Glasgow, 1907, was presented to the winner at the meeting held in Glasgow on the 23rd May, 1907.

It was resolved—

"That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Messrs. J. H. MELLENFELD, F. MELROSE, G. P. KNOWLES, H. T. SCOBLE, and S. PARKHOUSE for their services as scrutineers."

A vote of thanks to Mr. Langridge for his conduct in the chair was carried unanimously, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

Annual General Meeting, 27th May, 1907.

In presenting their Thirty-ninth Annual Report the Council have no points of new departure in internal or external policy which seem to call for special reference. They hope, however, their report will show that the objects of The Institution and the interests of its Members have not been lost sight of during the year.

It will be convenient, perhaps, as usual to deal first with matters connected with the membership, which, as the following tables of comparative statistics indicate, continue in a satisfactory condition.

TABLE A.

	Honorary Members.	Fellows.	Professional Associates.	Associates.	Students.	Colonial Fellows.	Total.
May 1905	19	1893	1312	80	384	31	3719
May 1906	25	1878	1502	74	361	36	3876
May 1907	27	1832	1638	74	345	37	3953
	+2	—46	+136	—	—16	+1	+77

The numbers of members of the different classes since The Institution was founded in 1869 are shown in the following table.

TABLE B.

	Members (or "Fellows" after 1881).	Associates.		Students.	Total.
		Professional.	Ordinary.		
May 1869 ...	162		38	2	202
" 1870 ...	180		59	2	241
" 1871 ...	190		65	2	259
" 1872 ...	205		67	4	276
" 1873 ...	225		74	5	304
" 1874 ...	247		89	6	332
" 1875 ...	275		101	11	387
" 1876 ...	300		119	8	427
" 1877 ...	310		133	11	454
" 1878 ...	312		134	8	454
" 1879 ...	330		146	10	486
" 1880 ...	342		155	10	507
" *1881 ...	357		164	14	535
" 1882 ...	480		235	7	722
" 1883 ...	557	218	74	38	887
" 1884 ...	666	307	80	58	1121
" 1885 ...	703	317	86	86	1192
" 1886 ...	716	316	84	80	1196
" 1887 ...	741	339	89	108	1277
" 1888 ...	798	333	90	102	1323
" 1889 ...	910	334	89	110	1443
" 1890 ...	1095	310	89	123	1617
" 1891 ...	1374	336	96	140	1946
" 1892 ...	1646	342	97	172	2268
" 1893 ...	1629	353	93	181	2269
" 1894 ...	1626	381	84	204	2309
" 1895 ..	1629	430	83	210	2352
" 1896 ..	1802	465	86	220	2573
" 1897 ...	1808	540	84	252	2684
" 1898 ...	1835	615	85	272	2807
" 1899 ...	1887	686	84	308	2965
" 1900 ...	1883	757	88	336	3064
" 1901 ...	1883	834	89	364	3170
" 1902 ...	1891	906	86	392	3275
" 1903 ...	1897	1025	86	396	3404
" 1904 ...	1886	1140	80	409	3515
" 1905 ...	1893	1312	80	384	3669
" 1906 ...	1878	1502	74	361	3815
" 1907 ...	1832	1638	74	345	3889
Honorary Members					27
Colonial Fellows					37
1907 Grand Total					3953

* Since August, 1881, "Members" have been designated "Fellows" and, in 1883, "Associates" were divided into "Ordinary" and "Professional" Associates.

The diminution in the number of Fellows is accounted for by the fact that the Council have thought it necessary to apply more strictly the rules governing the transfer of Professional Associates to the class of Fellows, in order that the highest class of membership which The Institution has to offer should carry due weight in the eyes of the public. There is every reason to suppose that in the near future the number of Fellows will regain and even exceed the old level, but for a short period after the need for a closer scrutiny into the qualifications of candidates for transfer was acknowledged, a falling off in the total number of Fellows was only to be expected.

In their last Report the Council referred to the additional advantages they were prepared to offer students in the hope that a larger number of young surveyors at the commencement of their career might be attracted to this class, and be thus imbued with that spirit which membership of an important professional body should foster. With the coming session these changes, which include the use of the Loan Library and an extension of the time within which the examination must be taken, will be complete, and it is hoped that, when the work of that session comes under review, the Council will be in a position to report a noticeable increase in the numbers of this class.

During the year two additions to the List of Honorary Members of The Institution have been made viz. Mr. J. Shiress Will, K.C., on his elevation to the Judicial Bench, and Sir Thomas Henry Elliott, K.C.B., in recognition of his public services in connection with real estate as Permanent Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

It is with very sincere regret that the Council have

to report the recent death of their old and valued colleague Mr. Albert Buck, who, having been a Member of The Institution since 1868, was elected a Member of the Council in 1890, and President in 1903. His geniality of manner, his sincerity, and his uprightness of conduct endeared him to all with whom he came into contact, and by his death many will have lost a friend whom it will be difficult to replace.

Among the other deaths during the year which the Council have to deplore are those of Mr. Robert George Clutton, a former Vice-President and eldest son of the late Mr. John Clutton, first President; Mr. Edward Lewis Thynne, one of the original Members of The Institution; Mr. Frederick Punchard and Mr. Thomas Sample, well known among the surveyors and agriculturists in the North of England; and Mr. Alfred Dudley Clarke and Mr. Francis John Charles May, to whom The Institution owed much for the arduous work as examiner which each had undertaken for many years.

THE DESIGNATORY LETTERS.

Twelve months ago the attention of the Council was called to the fact that a firm of house agents was making improper use of the designatory letters, the right to use which is reserved by Charter to Fellows and Professional Associates of The Institution respectively.

The firm in question was desired to discontinue the subject of complaint, and, on their neglecting to comply with this request, a perpetual injunction restraining them was applied for in the Chancery Division of the High Court, and granted with costs.

The Council are considering what further action shall be taken in the matter.

FINANCE.

The accounts for the year call for no special comment. It is satisfactory to note that the receipts on revenue account show an increase of nearly £300, notwithstanding a fall in the return from the arbitration rooms of £230.

The expenditure during the year has been normal.

The following Table gives a short summary of the Balance Sheet.

TABLE C.

[illegible]

THE EXAMINATIONS, 1907.

The subjoined Table D shows the number of Candidates who have presented themselves for the Preliminary and Professional Examinations from year to year, with the number of successes and the percentage of passes to total entries.

TABLE D.

Years.	Preliminary Examinations.			Professional Examinations		
	Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage.
1881	13	6	46·15	2	1	50·00
1882	30	17	56·66	—	—	—
1883	44	22	50·00	25	22	88·00
1884	51	30	58·82	36	23	63·89
1885	46	37	80·43	43	31	72·09
1886	46	34	78·26	56	38	67·85
1887	53	39	73·58	58	45	77·59
1888	48	39	81·25	73	52	71·23
1889	51	41	80·39	71	51	71·83
1890	53	44	83·01	96	70	72·91
1891	76	60	78·94	92	68	73·91
1892	83	64	77·10	125	93	74·40
1893	77	57	74·00	149	100	67·11
1894	97	66	68·00	182	129	70·87
1895	121	80	66·11	196	141	71·93
1896	117	78	68·37	212	143	67·45
1897	133	91	68·42	236	151	63·97
1898	127	95	74·80	265	169	63·77
1899	145	112	77·25	290	184	63·44
1900	131	102	77·86	325	193	59·38
1901	142	111	78·45	362	246	67·95
1902	165	133	80·06	369	241	65·30
1903	151	108	71·52	424	294	69·34
1904	152	108	71·05	480	370	77·08
1905	132	88	66·66	505	399	79·00
1906	190	106	55·78	535	349	65·23
1907	171	102	59·64	554	422	76·17
TOTALS	2,545	1,870	73·47	5,761	4,025	69·76

Included among the 554 Candidates who sat for the Professional Examinations are 60 who were re-examined in their respective typical subjects. Of these, 33 were "Valuation" Candidates, of whom 32 were successful, and 27 "Building and Quantity Surveyor" Candidates, of whom 22 passed.

Of the 494 new Candidates, 368 were successful, while 8 "Land Agency," 9 "Valuation" and 22 "Build-

ing and Quantity" Candidates failed only in their respective typical subjects, and were referred back for re-examination in those subjects on a future occasion.

Included among the 494 new Candidates were 9 Scottish Candidates, examined in Glasgow, of whom 8 passed, and 2 Irish Candidates, examined in Dublin, each of whom satisfied the Examiners.

Table E gives the number of Candidates and marks obtained in each Division and Sub-division, the number and percentage of passes, the number "referred back" in their typical subjects, the marks obtainable and obtained, the percentage of possible marks, and the percentage of successful Candidates to entries.

The Scottish and Irish Candidates, being examined on a different basis, are excluded from this table, and this will account for the difference between the percentages of passes shown in Table D and Table E. The latter Table does not show the number of Candidates who, having previously failed to pass in their typical subjects, came up in 1907 to complete their examinations.

TABLE E.

	Sub-Division I. Land Agency.			Sub-Division II. Valuation.			Sub-Division III. Building and Quantities.			Total Maximum Marks.	Marks obtained.	Percentage of Marks obtained.	Percentage of Candidates who Passed.
	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back.				
Intermediate Examination, Students	19	14	1	39	38	1	26	16	6	84,000	52,167	62.09	80.95
Intermediate Examination, Non-Students	67	43	5	101	77	3	87	55	13	255,000	153,939	60.36	68.62
Final Examination	33	29	2	63	54	5	37	26	3	133,000	85,399	64.12	81.95
Direct Fellowship Examination	2			2	2		7	4		16,500	8,752	53.04	54.54
Totals ...	121	86	8	205	171	9	157	101	22	488,500	300,257	61.47	74.09

It will be noticed that the number of entries slightly exceeded any previous record, and that the number of Candidates who satisfied the examiners was above the percentage of the previous year.

THE PRIZES.

The Prizes in connection with the Examinations of 1907 were awarded as follows :—

The “Institution” Prize, value 15 guineas, to George Head Patey, a Candidate in the “Valuation” sub-division,

who obtained the highest marks (744) among the students qualified to compete for prizes under Rule 11.

The "Special" Prize, value 10 guineas, was divided between Basil Charles Pemberton, and John Henry Taylor, "Valuation" Candidates, who were bracketted equal with 731 marks out of 1,000 maximum.

The "Penfold Silver Medal," awarded for the best marks gained by Student and non-Student Candidates, calculated on the proportion of their pass marks, to William Charles Cumming Weetman, a "Land Agency" Candidate, who obtained 782 marks out of a possible 1,000.

The "Penfold Gold Medal," to Sidney Joseph Tillyard for the highest total in the Final Examination, viz.:—808 marks out of 1,000

This Candidate also gained the "Galsworthy" Prize, given annually to the Candidate whose marks in the Final Examination, added to those gained in the Intermediate Examination which he passed as a Student Candidate, combine to form the highest total. His marks in the two Examinations aggregated 79 per cent. of the possible total.

The "Driver" Prize, value £15, to John Espenett Knott, a "Land Agency" Candidate, who passed at the head of the non-Student Candidates with 795 marks out of 1,000.

The "Beadel" Prize, to Thomas Seymour Collinson, a non-Student Candidate, for the best marks (84%) in the subject "Agriculture."

The "Crawter" Prize, to David Pooley Jessup, a Candidate in the Final Examination, for the best marks

(93%) in the subject "Principles and Practice of Valuation."

The "Scottish Committee's" Prize of 10 guineas, to James Johnston, who obtained the highest marks among the Candidates examined in Scotland.

The "Preliminary" Prize to Norman Ernest Brown, who passed at the head of the list of Candidates in the Preliminary Examination, 1907.

THE EXAMINERS.

The Council feel that they will be echoing the wish of every member of The Institution in again recording their deep obligation to the gentlemen who have given so much of their valuable time in preparing the examination papers and awarding the marks.

Death having deprived The Institution of the services of Mr. A. DUDLEY CLARKE and Mr. F. J. C. MAY as examiners, the Council were fortunate in being able to secure the help of Mr. T. W. A. HAYWARD, Mr. J. W. TYLER, and Mr. ARTHUR VERNON in their places. Other examiners whose names appear in the list for the first time are Mr. H. CHESTON, Mr. W. McCracken, Mr. W. P. MONCKTON, and Mr. H. HERBERT SMITH.

To these gentlemen the thanks of The Institution are eminently due, and, while omitting the names of those Members of the Council who, as in former years, acted as examiners, mention should also be made of the following gentlemen who gave their services in an honorary capacity, viz.:—Mr. J. WILLIS BUND, Mr. E. J. CASTLE, K.C., Mr. R. F. COLAM, Mr. H. A. RIGG, K.C., and His Honour Judge F. A. PHILBRICK, K.C., in the

legal subjects; and Mr. J. E. DROWER, Mr. W. EVE, Mr. E. J. HARPER, Mr. F. LEE, Mr. C. JOHN MANN, Mr. J. DOUGLASS MATHEWS, Mr. J. H. OAKLEY, and Mr. J. D. WALLIS, in the professional subjects.

As usual, the arrangements for conducting the Preliminary and Professional Examinations in Dublin, Glasgow, and Manchester were most efficiently carried through by Members of those Provincial Committees. To these gentlemen the cordial thanks of the Council are also due.

SCHOLARSHIPS AT THE UNIVERSITIES

Of the Scholarships annually offered by the Council, one at the Armstrong College has been won by John William Holzapfel of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and one at the University of North Wales by Edward Arthur Evans of Frondeg, Carnarvon. Each of these is of the value of £50 per annum, and is tenable for three years.

THE PUBLICATIONS.

The Papers which have been read at the Ordinary General Meetings during the Session have maintained the high standard of professional value which has characterised them in the past. In interest they would seem, if anything, to have exceeded the average of former years as tested by the attendance they have attracted, and the discussions they have aroused. On three occasions it was found necessary to carry over the discussion to a second day, and even this did not suffice to enable Members to raise all the points they wished to speak upon in the case of Mr. Aubrey Spencer's Paper on

"The Agricultural Holdings Act, 1906," which was again adjourned to a date next Session which has still to be fixed.

The Council feel that they are only giving expression to the wishes of the Members in offering their cordial thanks to the writers of the Papers for the time and thought they have expended in the compilation of these valuable contributions to the *Transactions*.

The Gold Medal, for the best Paper contributed in the Session 1905-6, was awarded to Mr. W. R. Baldwin-Wiseman, M.Sc., &c., &c. (Professional Associate), in respect of a valuable treatise entitled "The Effect of "Fire on Building Stones," which embodied the result of some years of original research on his part.

In September a complete index to the *Professional Notes* was issued. This should add considerably to the value of these useful publications by enabling Members readily to put their hands upon precise information and precedents in respect of almost every point of professional practice with which they are likely to have to deal.

THE ROGERS PORTRAIT.

The interest which always attaches to the First Meeting of the Session and the Opening Address was enhanced this year by the pleasing duty which devolved upon the President of presenting, on behalf of The Institution, to Mr. Julian C. Rogers, the former Secretary, his portrait in oils, by Mr. Stanhope A. Forbes, A.R.A. Mr. Rogers acknowledged the presentation in a few well-chosen words, and desired the Council to become the perpetual custodian of the picture, which now hangs in the Lecture Hall.

THE LIBRARY.

The desirability of adding to the Library both old and new works of professional interest has not been lost sight of during the year. The most important additions have been the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, and a complete set of the Monographs of the Palæontographical Society; but a large number of other works have also been purchased, including many new editions of books of reference already to be found upon the Library shelves.

The Council note with satisfaction the growing use made of the Loan Library by Country Members. The number of books in circulation during the year 1906-7 was double that of the previous year, thus continuing the progressive increase which has taken place since this section of the Library was instituted.

THE FORESTRY MUSEUM.

It has been decided that, in order to fulfil the purpose for which it was originally founded, viz.: the provision of a place of study for those interested in silviculture, the Forestry Museum should be rearranged upon a more scientific basis, and the lacunæ in the collection made good. This work has been entrusted to Dr. A. B. Rendle, Keeper of Botany at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, and it is hoped that Members in a position to assist by presenting specimens, or by other means, will communicate with him. The intention of the Council is that the collection, when complete, should enable students to make themselves familiar with specimens of the main British timber trees, from the seed to the finished product.

THE GEOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

The Geological Collection, which Dr. Henry Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S., kindly undertook to re-arrange and to make more representative, is now complete, and has been placed in glass cases on the Upper Landing. At one of the Ordinary General Meetings Dr. Woodward added to his services by giving an interesting address on the Uses of a Geological Collection, and it is to be hoped that this address, in conjunction with the collection, will prove of service to those Members who wish to study the important subject of geology.

It is proposed to supplement this collection by a further case containing a number of the more representative building stones found in Great Britain.

The Council are glad of the opportunity of recording their thanks to Dr. Henry Woodward, and Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F.R.S., for their invitation to Members to view the Geological Collection at the Natural History Museum, and for their most interesting explanations on the occasion of the visit.

Through the good offices of Mr. H. C. Waterfield, Private Secretary to the Governor, and a Colonial Fellow of The Institution, the Government of New Zealand have presented to The Institution a collection of rocks and of seeds indigenous to that colony. These are in process of arrangement and will be exhibited in a special case in the museum.

THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

The Provincial Committees have again proved a source of strength to The Institution by enabling the central body to gauge the feeling of the profession in all

parts of Great Britain and Ireland upon such important subjects as the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1906, the Town Tenants (Ireland) Act, the Land Values Taxation (Scotland) Bill, and the Small Landholders (Scotland) Bill. The opinions expressed on these and other subjects have been of the greatest value to the Council in enabling them to bring the views of practical men, from all parts of the country, before Parliament when considering and amending such measures.

Another important work which has been undertaken, and which would have been practically impossible to carry out without the co-operation of the Provincial Committees, is the drawing up of a form or forms of farm agreement applicable, so far as special circumstances permit, to all parts of the country. When the Agricultural Holdings Act of last Session comes into force, so many of the covenants usually included in farm agreements will become of no effect that it has been thought advisable to consider whether some form on the lines indicated above might not be practicable. It is true that customs vary widely in different parts of Great Britain, but there seems reason to hope that, with the assistance of the Provincial Committees, the Council may be able to lay down the ground work of an agreement which will prove of general value.

In the last Annual Report reference was made to the fact that the Chairman of each Provincial Committee had been nominated to serve upon one or other of the Standing Committees. The innovation has met with success, the Chairmen having, often at considerable inconvenience, attended with praiseworthy regularity, and the Council are pleased to take this opportunity of acknowledging the valuable help they have given in many of the matters which have come up for deliberation.

TABLE F. PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

Committee.	Chairman.	Number of Members.
Northumberland and Durham ...	C. E. Carr ...	49
Cumberland and Westmoreland ...	S. D. Stanley-Dodgson ...	32
Lancashire and Cheshire	T. Silk Wilson ...	158
Yorkshire	G. H. Leather... ..	131
Salop and Hereford and Mid-Wales...	H. J. Wyley ...	47
Derby and Stafford	W. W. Jeudwine ...	57
Nottingham and Lincoln	C. W. Tindall ...	60
Monmouth and South Wales... ..	R. Forrest ..	61
Warwick and Worcester	J. Willmot ...	83
Leicester, Northampton, and Rutland	A. T. Draper ...	62
Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk	R. T. Simpson... ..	91
Berks, Bucks, and Oxon	W. A. Simmons ...	88
Beds, Essex, Herts, and Middlesex ...	J. Weall	150
Devon and Cornwall	F. Ward	79
Somerset, Glo'ster, and North Wilts	P. Addie	81
Hants, Dorset, and South Wilts ...	W. H. Riddett..	142
Kent	H. M. Cobb ...	144
Sussex	W. F. Ingram ...	85
North Wales	W. A. Dew ...	27
Irish Committee	G. R. M. Hewson	209
Scottish Committee	T. Binnie ...	85

LECTURES TO PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

As was anticipated in the last Annual Report, the demand for lecturers of experience, to open discussions on subjects of professional interest at meetings of Provincial Committees, has shown such an increase as to have justified the belief of the Council that their offer to provide lecturers would meet a decided want. In eight cases lecturers have been provided, the subjects chosen being shown in the following table.

Provincial Committee.	Subject of Lecture.
Cumberland and Westmoreland Derby and Stafford... ..	The Licensing Act, 1904. The Management of Coal-bearing Estates.
Devon and Cornwall	The Management of Real Estate as affected by recent Legislation.
Kent	Unexhausted Manurial Values, especially in relation to Section 3 (1) of the Agricultural Hold- ings Act, 1906.
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	Garden Cities. The Prevention of Corruption Act.
Leicester, Rutland, and Northants	The Forest Trees of Great Britain.
Northumberland and Durham	The Agricultural Holdings Act, 1906.

It is gratifying to learn from the reports of the Chairmen of those Committees which have taken advantage of the Council's offer, that the attempt to add to the interest of these Meetings has in nearly every case had a marked and satisfactory effect upon the attendance of Members.

THE LEGISLATURE.

During the Autumn Parliamentary Session of 1906, the Council continued to take an active interest in the various stages of the Land Tenure Bill, and in the proceedings before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Land Values (Taxation) Scotland Bill.

They also, in co-operation with the Irish Branch, drew up a memorandum on the Town Tenants (Ireland) Bill, calling attention to the impracticability of certain of the clauses as introduced and suggesting a number of amendments which their experience in the intricate

details of estate management indicated as necessary. Following the precedent they had set up in the case of the Land Tenure Bill of adopting a private member's measure, the Government starred this Bill also as official, and gave facilities for its passage through Parliament.

The views of the Council were made known in both Houses, and although it is a step in the direction of real estate legislation for which most practical surveyors entertain feelings of apprehension, the Act as it appears in the Statute Book has been shorn of some objectionable features.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS' FEES.

In accordance with a requisition under Clause 62 of the By-laws, a General Meeting of Members was called for the 15th November, to consider the advisability of drawing up a scale of charges for the preparation of Bills of Quantities for Building Works undertaken by public authorities, and of publishing the same under the authority of The Institution.

The Meeting was well attended, and a number of Members having taken part in the discussion, a resolution to the above effect was put to the Meeting, but was lost by a large majority. It was, however, decided that a Memorandum should be addressed to public bodies, pointing out the objections to the growing practice of asking professional men to tender against each other for employment in connection with public works.

Such a memorandum was drawn up and has been well received by the bodies to whom it was addressed.

TAXATION OF COSTS.

A case of interest to surveyors has recently been decided, in a manner satisfactory to the profession, in the Court of Appeal.

A Member of The Institution was appointed by the High Court special referee in a dispute between the contractors for a public building, and his award was upheld in the Court of Appeal.

The unsuccessful party objected to the charge made by the Referee, and claimed that his costs should be taxed. These were reduced some 50 per cent. by the Registrar, who was upheld in his action by the Judge. Thereupon, the Referee consulted with the Council as to the proper course to pursue, and they, looking upon the matter as one of importance to the profession generally, determined to assist him in the expenses of an Appeal. This was recently decided in the Court of Appeal, the Referee being allowed the full amount of his original charge together with his costs in both Courts.

THE EMPLOYMENT REGISTER.

Although figures are not available to show the number of Members who were successful in finding employment through the instrumentality of the Employment Register during the past year, the Council are pleased to report an increase in the number of inquiries on the part of employers.

The Chairmen of the Provincial Committees have been asked to bring the advantages of the Register to

the notice of Members, and the Council trust that their efforts to help junior Members by means of the Register may be increasingly supported by all in a position to do so.

SMOKING ROOM.

For the convenience of country members, it has been decided to furnish a room on the Second Floor, which may be used for reading, writing and smoking,

ADDENDUM.

The Annual Country Meeting was held in Glasgow, by invitation of the Scottish Committee, on the 23rd and 24th of May, 1907.

The Members who attended the Meeting were received at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 23rd, at the Windsor Hotel, and welcomed to the City by Lord Provost Bilsland, LL.D., who, speaking in the name of his fellow citizens, expressed the hearty satisfaction it gave them to meet so distinguished a body of professional men whose business brought them into close touch with municipal life and the interests of real property.

The President, Mr. George Langridge, having thanked the Lord Provost for the kindly reception accorded to the visiting Members, then took the chair, and after the formal business of the Ordinary General Meeting had been completed, the following Papers were read and discussed:—

1. "Some Features of the Position of Scottish Agriculture, including the Live Stock Industry," by Robert Wallace, Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economy at Edinburgh University.
2. "The Valuation Roll in Scotland and the proposal to enter Land Values upon it," by David Murray, LL.D.
3. "Notes on the Small Landholders (Scotland) Bill, 1907," by James Mather (Fellow).

In the absence abroad of Professor Wallace, his Paper was read by Mr. W. G. Rattray, of Edinburgh University. The Papers by Dr. Murray and Mr. Mather were discussed together, and the time was fully occupied

in their consideration until the adjournment at half-past one o'clock.

The visiting Members and several guests were then entertained at Luncheon by the Scottish Committee, under the Chairmanship of Sir W. R. Copland (Fellow).

The afternoon was devoted to visits to places of interest in Glasgow and the neighbourhood, one party making a trip down the Clyde on the steamer "Comet," specially placed at their disposal by the Clyde Navigation Trustees; and another party driving to the Cathedral, the University, the Technical College, and Kelvingrove Park. Both parties met at the Corporation Art Galleries, where they were entertained at tea by the Lord Provost and Mrs. Bilsland.

In the evening the Members dined together at the Windsor Hotel, the President occupying the chair. Among the guests were Lord Dunedin, P.C., Lord Guthrie, the Solicitor-General for Scotland (Alexander Ure, Esq., K.C., M.P.), the Lord Provost, the Lord Dean of Guild, David Murray, LL.D., and the Chairman and Engineer of the Clyde Trust. Universal regret was expressed that a family bereavement prevented the attendance of Mr. Thomas Binnie, Chairman of the Scottish Committee.

For the second day, Friday, 24th May, an excursion had been arranged to visit Edinburgh and the Forth Bridge, but the number of Members wishing to take part in it not being sufficient to secure special railway and other facilities, this was abandoned. A party was, however, organised to visit, under the guidance of Mr. T. Binnie, Junior, the shipbuilding yard and engineering works of Messrs. William Beardmore and Co., Ltd., one of the most modern and perfectly equipped in the world, with a frontage of over a mile to the river.

All the machinery in the works is of the latest type and is driven entirely by electricity.

The party were conducted through the works by Mr. Edmund Sharer, and afterwards visited the Dalmuir Sewage Disposal Works of the Glasgow Corporation, which deal with the sewage from the northern and western parts of the city. The sewage from the southern district will be dealt with by similar works now in course of construction on the south side of the river; while that from the eastern district is treated at the Dalmarnock Works.

A "surprise" visit was also made to some of the flatted tenements of houses now being erected at Dalmuir, so as to afford the visiting Members an opportunity of noting the great differences between the types of house affected by the working classes in England and Scotland.

The larger number of the Members joined an excursion, admirably arranged by Mr. W. Fraser, Honorary Secretary of the Scottish Committee, to the Trossachs and Loch Lomond. Leaving Glasgow at 10 a.m., the party took train to Callander, passing on the way Stirling Castle, Bannockburn, the Wallace Monument, and Bridge of Allan. From Callander a coach drive of some nine miles by the shores of Loch Vennachar and Loch Achray led through beautiful country to the Trossachs Hotel, where luncheon was served. Another short drive by coach brought the party to Loch Katrine, along which they proceeded by steamer about six miles to Stronachlachar. This fine loch, surrounded by magnificent hills and averaging 470 feet deep, is the property of the Corporation of Glasgow, and from it the city gets its supply of exceptionally pure water.

Another coach drive of six miles ended at Inversnaid,

where there was an opportunity, while waiting for the steamer, to view the falls. A run of about twenty miles down Loch Lomond among the many islands and with fine views of the mountains terminated at Balloch, whence a short railway journey brought the party to Glasgow. The weather, although not bright, was fine and cool, and in many cases the views of the hills were rendered more interesting by the clouds which clung about their summits.

The Council are glad to record that the visit to Scotland was in every respect successful. The Papers read were of quite exceptional value, and the discussions on them were full of interest.

The success of the gathering was undoubtedly due to the foresight and attention to detail with which the arrangements were planned by the Scottish Committee, and to them the hearty thanks of The Institution are due. The Council would wish to especially emphasise the obligation under which they, and the Members taking part in the visit, rest to Mr. William Fraser, Mr. T. S. Fraser, and Mr. Thomas Binnie, Junr., whose indefatigable exertions achieved the success they so well merited.

The thanks of The Institution are also due to the Lord Provost and Mrs. Bilsland for their hospitality, to Mr. Thomas Binnie as Chairman of the Scottish Committee, to Sir W. R. Copland, to the Chairman and Engineer of the Clyde Trust, and to Messrs. Beardmore and Company for the opportunity of visiting the ship-building yards. And the Council take this opportunity of expressing their cordial appreciation of the assistance given by the readers of the Papers in adding to the interest of the Meeting. They would specially mention Dr. Murray's Paper, the preparation of which must have

involved an immense amount of research and labour. Professor Wallace's and Mr. James Mather's Papers also dealt fully and instructively with matters of real interest to all connected with the management of land.

Though the numbers attending the Meeting were not so large as in some previous years, as was to be expected in view of the distance from the south of England, the attendance may be regarded as representative of the membership in all parts of the Kingdom, and the Council feel that the opportunity of closer acquaintance, afforded to Members from both sides of the border by such a gathering, cannot fail to strengthen The Institution and extend its scope of usefulness.

N.B.—The above Assets do not include the value of the Institution Premises No. 12, Great George Street, held on a Lease for 999 years from 1895.

31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

LIABILITIES.

1906.

	£	s.	d.
Accumulations Account	22,166	5	8
Library, Forestry, and Geological Account	8,075	2	6
Prize Endowment Capital Account	2,117	17	3
Prize Endowment Income Account	91	12	9
Examinations Suspense Account	1,079	8	0
Reserve Fund	2,609	8	10
Due to Sundry Creditors	942	13	8

£37,082 8 8

Examined with books, vouchers, &c., and found correct.

TANSLEY WITT, Chartered Accountant.
40, Chancery Lane, W.C., 6th May, 1907.

H. C. NEWMARCH.
STANLEY HICKS.

Auditors.

		RECEIPTS.			FOR THE YEAR ENDED		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1906.	To Cash at Bankers and in the hands of Secretary,	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	On Current Account including £50 Petty Cash in the hands of the Secretary ...					684	7 1
Dec. 31st.	RECEIPTS ON INCOME ACCOUNT :—						
	To 1,727 Fellows' Subscriptions at £3 3s.	5,440	1	0			
	„ 55 Fellows' Subscriptions, Arrears at £3 3s. ...	173	5	0			
	„ 10 Fellows' Subscriptions paid in advance for 1907 at £3 3s. ...	31	10	0			
	„ Differences of Subscriptions on transfer	15	15	0	5,660	11	0
	„ 1,420 Professional Associates', Associates', and Colonial Fellows' Subscriptions at £2 2s. ...	2,982	0	0			
	„ 61 Professional Associates', Associates', and Colonial Fellows', Arrears of Subscriptions at £2 2s. ...	128	2	0			
	„ 1 Colonial Fellow's part Arrears ...	1	1	0			
	„ 14 Professional Associates', Associates', and Colonial Fellows' Subscriptions paid in advance for 1907 at £2 2s.	29	8	0			
	„ 1 Professional Associate reinstated ...	2	2	0	3,142	13	0
	„ 332 Students' Subscriptions at £1 1s.	348	12	0			
	„ 19 Students' Subscriptions paid in advance for 1907 at £1 1s. ...	19	19	0			
	„ 1 Student reinstated ...	1	1	0			
	„ Hire of Rooms ...				369	12	0
	„ Dividends, Interest, &c. ...				496	2	6
	„ Rent of Leasehold Property, 11, Great George Street, S.W. ...	1,125	0	0	61	6	6
	Less Ground Rent on same for 1 year	313	10	0	811	10	0
	EXAMINATIONS ACCOUNT :—					10,541	15 0
	To Candidates' Examination Fees ...	1,549	16	0			
	„ Sale of Syllabus ...	51	18	1	1,601	14	1
	Less Examiners' and Moderators' Fees, Hire of Hall, and Sundry Disbursements ...				1,099	19	0
	RECEIPTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT :—					501	15 1
	To 21 Fellows' Entrance Fees at £5 5s. ...	110	5	0			
	„ 23 Fellows' Difference of Entrance Fees at £2 2s. ...	48	6	0	158	11	0
	„ 206 Professional Associates', Associates', and Colonial Fellows' Entrance Fees at £3 3s. ...				648	18	0
	RESERVE FUND :—					807	9 0
	To Dividends ...					51	16 4
	EXAMINATIONS "SUSPENSE" ACCOUNT :—						
	To Examination Fees received ...				483	0	0
	Less Entrance Fees transferred...	168	0	0			
	„ Subscriptions transferred ...	112	7	0			
	„ Examination Fees transferred ...	113	8	0			
	„ Examination Fee refunded	1	1	0	394	16	0
						88	4 0
						£12,675	6 6

* This includes One Quarter's rent due Christmas, 1905, paid in January, 1906.

PAYMENTS.

2 F

LIBRARY, FORESTRY, AND

1906.	£ s. d.		
Dec. 31st. To Purchase of Books, Maps, &c. :—			
General Library ...	£179	12	8
Loan Library ...	39	5	1
			218 17 9
„ Insurance ...			4 14 0
„ Amount of Depreciation written off ...			140 6 4
„ Geological Cases and Specimens ...			11 15 9
„ Honorarium for arrangement of Geological Specimens...	105	0	0
„ Printing and Stationery ...	14	3	2
„ Annual Subscription to London Topographical Society	1	1	0
„ Sundries ...	3	13	3
„ Decrease in value of Investments ...	61	15	11
„ Balance carried forward* ...	8,075	2	6
* Cash in hand ...	£ 468	17	2
£2,481 6s. 10d. Consols $2\frac{1}{2}\%$			
at 86 ...	2,133	19	1
Value of Books, Forestry, and			
Geological Collection ...	5,472	6	3
			<u>£8,636 9 8</u>

ACCUMULATIONS

1906.	£ s. d.		
Dec. 31st. To Depreciation on Furniture ...	67	0	0
„ Decrease in value of Investments ...	16	3	6
„ Balance carried forward ...	22,166	5	8
			<u>£22,249 9 2</u>

GEOLOGICAL ACCOUNT.

1906.						£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	...	...	...	7,760	1	3
	„ Increased Values at this date, viz. :—							
	Books purchased	...	...	...	£218 17 9			
	Books presented	...	...	...	31 6 6			
						250	4	3
	„ Dividends on £1,900 Consols 2½%	..	..	..	..	45	2	8
	„ Donations	...	...	...	...	581	1	6

£8,636 9 8

1907.						£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward...	...	...	...	...	£8,075	2	6

ACCOUNT.

1906.						£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	...	...	...	20,117	9	4
	„ Excess of Income applicable to 1906	£1,322	15	9				
	Less amount transferred to Reserve Fund Account	...	500	0	0			
						822	15	9
	„ Excess of Receipts over Payments on Examinations Account	...	...	...	...	501	15	1
	„ Excess of Receipts over Payments on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	807	9	0

£22,249 9 2

1907.						£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	..	...	...	£22,166	5	8

	£	s.	<i>d.</i>
Dec. 31st. To decrease in value of Investments	...	111	19 10
„ Balance carried forward	...	2,117	17 3
“Penfold Gift”— £503 1 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> , India 3% Stock at 92		462	16 11
“Beadel Bequest”— £278 0 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> , Midland Railway 2½% Debenture Stock at 76		211	5 9
Cash in hand		0	14 9
“Crawter Bequest”— £254 North British Rail- way No. 1 Preference Stock at 114		289	11 2
“Daniel Watney Gift”— £413 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , New 2½% Annuities at 84½		349	13 9
“Driver Bequest”— £440 10 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , India 3½% Stock at 103		453	14 11
“Galsworthy Gift”— £500 Courage & Co. 3½% B Debenture Stock at 70		350	0 0
		£2,229	17 1

1906.						£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	To	Paid for "Beadel Prize" ...	...	...	...	5	5	6
	"	Paid for "Driver Prize" ...	...	...	...	14	7	0
	"	Paid for "Crawter Prize" ...	...	...	...	10	5	0
	"	Paid for "Penfold Prize" ...	...	...	...	14	10	4
	"	Paid for "Galsworthy Prize" ...	...	...	...	16	14	0
	"	Balance carried forward ...	...	...	...	91	12	9

£152 14 7

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1906.		£ s. d.		
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	2,229	17 1

£2,229 17 1

1907.				
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	£2,117	17 3

INCOME ACCOUNT.

1906.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	...		81	1	1
	„ Dividends, viz. :—						
	“ Beadel ” Bequest	...	...	6 12 0			
	“ Driver ” Bequest	...	...	14 13 0			
	“ Crawter ” Bequest	...	...	9 13 0			
	“ Penfold ” Gift	...	...	14 6 8			
	“ Daniel Watney ” Gift	...	...	9 16 4			
	“ Galsworthy ” Gift	...	...	16 12 6			
					71	13	6
					£152	14	7

1907.				
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	£91	12 9

APPENDIX TO VOL. XXXIX.

Obituary.

GEORGE ALLEN (Fellow) became a Member of The Institution in 1888, and died in the 64th year of his age. For many years he had the management of the estates of the Right Hon. Lord Stalbridge, Sir Molyneux H. Nepean, Bart., General Sir William Parke, K.C.B., and others.

FRANK MACE BACON (Fellow) was born in Attleborough, where he continued in practice after acquiring a practical knowledge of his profession in the office of Mr. James Bacon for ten years, becoming partner in the firm of Messrs. Bacon and Sons. He joined The Institution as a Fellow on January 17th, 1891, and his death occurred on April 11th, 1907, at the age of 52.

JAMES MAYHEW BALLS (Fellow), of Castle Hedingham, Essex, died in April, 1907, at the Nunnery Farm, Castle Hedingham, where he had lived for nearly 60 years of his long life. In 1846 he engaged in private business, and founded the firm with which his name has since been associated, extending the scope of his practice by taking into partnership the son of the late Mr. Samuel Newman, under the style of Balls and Newman, at Braintree. Mr. BALLS was himself the occupier of

between 2,500 and 3,000 acres of land, and was well known in Essex as a practical agriculturist and an authority on all questions connected with the land.

THOMAS BARNES-WILLIAMS (Fellow), whose death occurred on August 8th, 1906, at Margate, in his 59th year, was, until his retirement from general practice in December, 1903, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Barnes-Williams, Ford, and Griffin. Among the many important architectural works carried out by his firm may be mentioned Whitfield's Tabernacle in Tottenham Court Road, London.

Mr. BARNES-WILLIAMS, who held for some years the post of architect and surveyor to the Coopers' Company and was also surveyor to the trustees of Morden College, Blackheath, was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1886. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and a Member of the Architectural Association.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BARRATT (Fellow) was articled to Messrs. Drury and Lovegrove in 1870, and in 1884 was appointed surveyor to the vestry of Bethnal Green. He carried out many important sanitary engineering works, and was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1891. His death occurred in the 53rd year of his age.

WALTER BATTING (Fellow) served his articles with Mr. Charles Carter of Great Marlow, with whom he remained afterwards as assistant for six years. On leaving he acted as assistant for one year with the firm of Messrs. R. L. Curtis and Sons, before starting in practice on his own account.

His practice was of somewhat wide scope, as in addition to architectural practice he did considerable valuation work and acted as surveyor to the London Grosvenor Building Society. He was also surveyor to the Selsey Development Company and designed many residences at Selsey, as well as the local gasworks. A number of other gasworks have been erected from his plans. The buildings with which he was associated were chiefly of a business character, including commercial premises, warehouses, banks, and similar structures.

He died at his residence at Balham at the early age of 47.

ROBERT ALAN BENSON (Fellow), youngest son of Mr. John Benson, for many years agent to the Duke of Bedford at Tavistock, was educated at Marlborough College and received his training in land agency at Downton Agricultural College. On leaving he received successive appointments on estates in Yorkshire and Shropshire, and in 1889 went to Liskeard to take up the position of a sub-agent of the Duchy of Cornwall, a post he held up to the time of his death, which occurred, after a short illness, on the 13th January, 1907, at the early age of 43 years.

Mr. BENSON was elected a Professional Associate of The Institution on November 10th, 1884, and six years later was transferred to the Fellowship.

JOHN BIRD (Fellow) was articled to Mr. Thomas Hatchard, of Godmanchester in 1840, and afterwards practised in London and in Huntingdon, carrying out important works under Sir Gilbert Scott and other eminent architects. At the age of 40 his health broke down, and, acting under the advice of the late Sir James

Paget and Sir Michael Foster, who considered recovery impossible, he retired from business and went to Brampton.

Contrary to all expectations he there began to recover his health, and his energetic nature impelled him almost too soon to resume active work. He recommenced by assisting the late Mr. Valentine Hill, agent to the then Duke of Manchester, with the work of erecting and re-constructing several homesteads on the Duke's estates, and also obtained several agencies including that of the Hatley Park Estate in Cambridge.

In 1879 he was appointed an inspector under the Enclosure Commissioners, a position which he held for many years. He was also commissioned by the War Office to report upon certain woods and forests and Crown lands, and made valuations from time to time for the Great Northern Railway. He frequently acted as arbitrator and umpire in cases connected with real estate.

Among his architectural works may be mentioned The Manor House, Brampton, Paxton Park, and the new mansion at Six Mile Bottom on the site of the building destroyed by fire.

Mr. BIRD was elected a Fellow of The Institution on December 9th, 1889. He died at his residence at Brampton on the 18th February, 1907, at the age of 84.

ALBERT BUCK (Past-President) was born at Strood, near Rochester, on October 18th, 1829. He was descended from a family of Kentish yeomen settled in the county for many generations, and was consequently a true son of the soil. After receiving his education at a private school he joined his father and entered at once upon the active business of life. Here

was laid the foundation of that practical knowledge of the land which distinguished him in his subsequent career—indeed he was fond of saying that there was no agricultural operation, from ploughing to hedging and ditching, to which he had not turned his hand in early life. To this he probably owed his fine physique and the robust health which he enjoyed for so many years.

Mr. BUCK was fortunate in an early association with the late Mr. John Oakley, who then lived and practised in the neighbouring city of Rochester. There was no better school than Mr. Oakley's office for fitting a young man for the duties and responsibilities of professional life, his employer being endowed to an exceptional degree with the qualities of sturdy independence, sound judgment and inflexible integrity, which form the best equipment for a successful land-agent.

During the years 1846 to 1851 Mr. BUCK assisted Mr. Oakley in the work of sales and valuations in which he was extensively engaged. Leaving Kent in 1851, he was appointed sub-agent, under Mr. Oakley, to the Eastnor estates of the late Earl Somers, where he remained two years, during which he acquired much useful knowledge of the management of a large property. In January, 1853, he became a partner with the late Mr. James Webb of Worcester, an experienced land surveyor who, before Mr. BUCK joined him, had been largely concerned in tithe surveys and commutations, and was then extensively employed in the valuations and the purchase of lands for new railways. The enfranchisement of the episcopal and capitular estates was just beginning when the partnership commenced, involving very difficult and complicated dealings with extensive leasehold and copyhold properties, held under peculiar life interests, a class of work affording ample

scope for the abilities and energies of a young man on the threshold of business life. The partnership of Mr. BUCK and Mr. Webb continued until the latter's death—a period of 21 years.

In dealing with the estates of the Bishopric and Chapter of Worcester the firm were associated with the late Mr. Edmund James Smith, a former President of The Institution. They were at the same time largely engaged in railway work, making surveys and plans for the West Midland Railway Company in connection with their new line, and purchasing land for their extensions, work which involved a large number of arbitrations and dealings with contested cases. The firm also purchased all the land required for the line from Worcester to Wolverhampton, for the branch line to Stratford-on-Avon, the lines from Wellington to Market Drayton, from Bala to Dolgelly, and many others.

The enclosure of commons had almost come to an end when Mr. BUCK commenced practice, but he acted as valuer in connection with two large areas of common land. In 1868 he was appointed agent for all the estates of the late Earl Somers, retaining the agency until the Earl's death in 1883, and for two subsequent years for his daughter, Lady Henry Somerset, who, with the tenantry, on his retirement, presented him with a very handsome service of plate and an illuminated address.

At the time of his death, his firm, of which his son, Mr. Herbert Buck, became a member in 1886, held extensive agencies in the counties of Worcester and Hereford, including the estates of Lord Hindlip, Lord Hampton, Mr. G. E. Martin, and other landowners. He had also a large general practice as arbitrator and umpire and in valuations for sale, rental, and rating.

He was also one of the Commissioners for the Redemption of Extraordinary Tithe under the Act of 1886.

Mr. BUCK was one of the oldest Members of The Surveyors' Institution, being 77th on the Register, and from the first took the utmost interest in its welfare. Having no pretensions to literary gifts, he made no contribution to the *Transactions* beyond his Opening Address, as President, in November, 1903, but he was a frequent speaker at the Meetings and a ready contributor of information to the *Professional Notes*, where his ripe experience in all practical questions was ever at the service of the Members.

He became a Member of the Council in 1890, a vice-President in 1901, and President for the official year 1903-4, though before accepting that onerous office he confessed to many misgivings as to his physical ability to serve it. How he filled the position is in the memory of all.

He will be long remembered in the city of his adoption for his eminent civic services. He was first elected a member of the Worcester City Council in 1885, was re-elected three years afterwards, became an Alderman in 1890, Sheriff in 1895, and Mayor in 1897, besides filling many minor offices and occupying several directorates of public companies. All this in addition to the exacting claims of a large professional practice.

For some time before his death his friends noted signs of decaying vigour, though his mental faculties remained unimpaired to the last. The end, when it came, was sudden and painless. On Easter Sunday, after attending service in his parish church, he had a paralytic seizure, remaining unconscious until his death on Thursday, 18th April, 1907, in the 78th year of his age.

Mr. BUCK was gifted by nature with a striking presence and a most attractive personality. His kindly manners and cheery voice and the transparent simplicity of purpose in all he said and did, placed him at once on easy terms with everyone, and surrounded him with friends in every class of life. His character, in fact, was eminently loveable. In later life one rarely heard his name mentioned without a prefix of endearment. He was the same frank, cordial, unassuming soul in all the relations of life. There was no kinder neighbour, no more generous friend, no one more liberal or less ostentatious in his giving, none more whole-hearted in the performance of any task to which he set his hand, or more strenuous in furthering political or religious ideals.

It is not too much to say that all who knew him will hold his memory in affection and respect.

J. C. R.

ALFRED DUDLEY CLARKE (Fellow), whose death occurred on Saturday, November 10th, 1906, at his residence, Firleigh, Abberley, near Stourport, at the age of 57, acquired a very practical knowledge of the general management of landed property and farming as assistant for nine years to Sir Charles Bunbury's agent in Suffolk. He afterwards for seven years managed the Sundorne Castle Estate, Shropshire, and during the last 17 years acted as agent for the Abberley Hall and Elmley Castle Estates, and the Astley Estate in the county of Worcester.

Mr. DUDLEY CLARKE gained the Silver Medal of the Royal Agricultural Society for plans of farm buildings, and was the author of the standard work on the subject. Elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1882, he was a

frequent contributor to the *Professional Notes* and added three valuable Papers to the *Transactions*. He was for many years an examiner for The Institution in the subjects "Farm Homesteads" and "Local Taxation," and it was a matter of the greatest regret to the Council when, on his plea of ill-health, they were compelled to relieve him of the duty which, onerous as it was, he had for many years carried out so willingly and efficiently. Fully acquainted with his subject and with the training of young men in the essential points of their business, Mr. DUDLEY CLARKE brought to bear on his work as an examiner a judicial mind and a tolerant exactness, which enabled him to distinguish between the capable and the incompetent among the candidates on whose work he had to adjudicate.

ROBERT GEORGE CLUTTON (Fellow), the eldest son of the late John Clutton, former President of The Institution, died at his residence at Reigate on March 10th, 1907, at the age of 67. Mr. Clutton was for many years agent for His Majesty's Office of Woods, for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for Lord Normanton and others, and was also steward for the Crown Manors in different parts of the Kingdom, and was at the time of his death senior member of the old firm of "Cluttons" formerly of Whitehall Place. He was elected a Fellow of The Surveyors' Institution in 1868, being among the first Members who signed its roll, and from 1887 to 1899 was a Member of the Council. As a man of business Mr. Clutton had much of the calm judgment and practical ability which characterised his distinguished father, and though he was by disposition somewhat retiring, his counsels were universally esteemed as sound and careful,

and his assistance on the governing body of The Institution was much valued by his colleagues.

He was also a member of many other professional societies and associations, and took a keen interest in all topics connected with agriculture and the management of landed estates. His health had, for some time before his death, given some anxiety to his friends, but it was only during the last few weeks that really serious symptoms were evident.

EDWARD MAXWELL DRAPER (Fellow) was elected a Professional Associate in 1896, and transferred to the Fellowship in 1903. After a short term in a solicitor's office, he was for some years in the employ of Messrs. Ellis, Morris, and Co., of King Street, E.C., and was subsequently with Mr. E. A. Swain, of Notting Hill. His death occurred at the early age of 35.

FREDERICK GEORGE FARWELL (Fellow), whose death occurred in June, 1906, eldest son of the late Mr. F. C. Farwell, was born in 1843. In 1880 he succeeded Mr. W. Thompson as agent for the Coathwick Estate for the Duke of Cleveland, for whom he had previously acted on the Wrington Estates. When the Duke died and Captain F. W. Forester succeeded to the Somerset estates, Mr. FARWELL continued the agency until the owner disposed of the greater part of the Wrington property. On the death of the Duchess of Cleveland the Battle Abbey Estate came to Captain Forester, and Mr. FARWELL was appointed agent of that property. He was also agent of the Bolton estates in Devon and Cornwall, of Lord Barnard's extensive estates

in Staffordshire, of Sir Richard Paget's Oldfalings Hall property in the same county.

Mr. FARWELL, who was elected a Fellow of The Institution on January 17th, 1891, was an active member of the Council of the Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, and was for many years in charge of the cider department at their shows. He was also largely interested in the public life of the City of Bath, entering the council in 1883, and being, in 1901, elected an alderman of the city.

JOHN MORTIMER FAWCETT (Fellow), whose death, at the age of 71, took place in October last, served his articles with Mr. James Phillips, architect and surveyor of Leeds, whose practice he took over about the year 1860. Mr. FAWCETT was, for over 30 years surveyor to the Leeds Provincial Building Society, for whom he valued more than £3,000,000 worth of property.

He acted on several occasions for the London and North Western Railway and other railways, and held a retainer from the Great Northern Railway in their disputed Hunslet Branch cases. He was also frequently called upon to give evidence, or to act as umpire, in arbitration cases connected with the value of property required by the Corporation, and many times negotiated for the purchase of property for street improvements and the removal of insanitary areas.

He became a Fellow of The Institution in 1896.

SEPTIMUS GIFFORD FOULKES (Fellow), a son of the late Rev. P. D. Foulkes, Vicar of Shebbear, North Devon, was born in 1842. At the age of 13 he went to Bideford Grammar School, and completed his educa-

tion at Bedford Grammar School. On leaving school he was articled for three years to the late Mr. William Brown of Tring, and on the expiration of his articles remained for two years as managing clerk. For the next two years he was with Messrs. Wright and Woodrow, land agents of Norwich, and on leaving them in 1866 he commenced practice on his own account in London. In 1870 he returned to Tring, and, on the invitation of Mr. William Brown, entered into partnership with him. Mr. FOULKES devoted himself chiefly to the estate agency branch of the firm's business and was widely known as a capable, conscientious and practical man of business.

He joined The Institution in 1882. His death on the 5th March, 1907, was caused by heart failure following upon an attack of influenza.

SYDNEY FOWLER (Fellow), a member of the firm of Fowler and Vaughan, quantity surveyors, of Adam Street, Adelphi, was elected a Fellow of The Institution in March, 1889, and died on the 20th October 1906. During his professional career he was associated in the preparation of the quantities for many of the new bridges over the Thames, and for other important public works in London.

JOHN RICHARD GOVER (Fellow) was the eldest son of the late John Gover, one of the founders, and for many years Chairman, of the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company.

Mr. GOVER was educated at University College, London, and his professional practice was, during the greater part of his life, carried on in the City. For over

30 years he acted as Receiver and Surveyor under the Court of Chancery.

He always took a deep practical and theoretical interest in the legal aspects of his profession, particularly with regard to public health and local government. He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1891, and his death occurred on February 13th, 1907, in his 74th year.

RICHARD CREESE HARRISON (Fellow) died at his residence, Woodhays, Muswell Hill, on April 15th, aged 73.

He was articled to Mr. Caleb Norris, surveyor to the Crown, in the year 1851. He commenced independent practice in 1866, and was elected a Fellow of The Surveyors' Institution in 1891.

Mr. HARRISON was also elected an Associate of The Royal Institute of British Architects in 1882, and a Fellow in the year 1889. He was the senior partner in the firm of R. Creese Harrison and Son, of 103, Cannon Street, E.C.

HERBERT HEARD (Fellow) was an old Member of The Institution, having been elected to the Fellowship in December, 1882. He was for many years a partner in the firm of Wainwright and Heard, of Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, in which town he filled many public offices, and was long recognised as a prominent citizen and a respected representative of local institutions and charities. As chairman of the Water Company and the Board of Guardians he did much useful work, and as trustee of many public and private undertakings, a wide reliance was placed upon his ability and integrity. His loss, at the comparatively early age of 52, was keenly felt

by his fellow townsmen, and by his death The Institution was deprived of a valuable representative of the professional interests of the South-western Counties.

GEORGE ERNEST HINE (Fellow), of the firm of Robins and Hine, of 5, Waterloo Place, S.W. After acquiring his professional knowledge as an articled pupil of Mr. Edmund Robins remained with him for many years as his managing assistant, becoming his partner in 1882.

Mr. HINE entered The Institution as an Associate in December, 1881, and was transferred to the Fellowship some two years later. His death took place quite suddenly, at the age of 50, in September, 1906.

GEORGE HODSON (Fellow) was born in Staffordshire, in 1844, educated at Wolverhampton Grammar School, articled to a firm of civil engineers, and about 40 years ago went to Loughborough, in Leicestershire, to take up the appointment of surveyor to the then local board, a body of which he afterwards became chairman. As an eminent authority on questions of waterworks and mining engineering he was connected, either in an advisory capacity or as engineer, with many large sewerage and water supply schemes throughout the country, and was especially responsible for the water supply of Loughborough, his prompt action in 1884 saving the town from a disastrous water famine. He was also consulting engineer to the Duke of Portland, the Hon. Mark Rolls, and Lord Savile; owner of a blue brick factory at Tamworth and of large interests in the Hathern Brick and Tile Company, which he founded.

He was largely interested in several technical and professional magazines and publications. Mr. HODSON was a Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and a Fellow of the Geological Society and of other professional bodies, and was, in 1878, elected a Fellow of The Institution.

He was a member of the Quorn Hunt, an ardent motorist, and an expert photographer. In politics he was an enthusiastic Conservative and a staunch Tariff Reformer. In the municipal affairs of Loughborough he always took an active part, and his death, which occurred in April, 1907, in his 63rd year, left a wide gap in the social life of the town.

JOHN NIXON HORSFIELD (Fellow) died at his residence at Surbiton on the 10th February, 1907, at the age of 48. He was educated at Owens College, Manchester, and articled to an eminent architect and engineer of that city. As a boy he developed a talent for drawing, exhibiting on several occasions at the Manchester Royal Institution, and taking several prizes offered by the local Architectural Association, eventually winning a travelling scholarship which enabled him to pursue his architectural studies on the Continent. He was for some years a member of the Corporation of Kingston-on-Thames, and, up to the time of his death, held the appointment of district surveyor to the Hampton Wick District Council. He also enjoyed an extensive private practice in Surbiton and Westminster, and was employed to do important work for the London United Tramways Company. Mr. HORSFIELD was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1891, and was also a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and a corresponding member of the

Royal Society of Architects of Portugal. He was a prominent Freemason and an ardent lover of music.

FRANCIS JOHN CHARLES MAY (Fellow), the head of an old Kentish family, was born in July, 1839, educated at the Rev. George Darnell's school at Islington, and articled to a relative, the late Mr. R. Alchin, a partner in the firm of Cubitt's, where he gained a wide practical experience in architectural, building and engineering work. In 1872 he was appointed surveyor to the Malling Highway Board, and later to the Malling rural sanitary authority, the duties of the two positions involving the carrying out of important schemes of drainage and road and bridge construction. In the latter branch of the profession he became a recognised authority. In 1882 he was appointed borough surveyor of Maidstone, where he carried out important sewerage and paving works, and in 1889 he became borough engineer and surveyor of Brighton, where he found ample scope for his abilities and effected many notable sanitary and constructional improvements, of great advantage to the town and its inhabitants. He was a Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and had been President of the Association of Municipal and County Engineers. In 1897 he was elected a Fellow of The Institution, and up to the time of his death did valuable service as one of the honorary examiners in the subject of the Public Health and Local Government Acts. His retirement from his position in Brighton was due to ill-health, and in the hope that he might recover he removed to Hampstead, where, however, he rapidly failed, his death occurring on July 7th, 1906, at the age of 67.

JOHN HELENUS MOYES (Fellow) commenced his professional career in the office of Messrs. Bidwell, of Ely, was elected a Professional Associate of The Institution in 1883, and became a Fellow in 1891. He held many municipal and college appointments in Cambridge up to the time of his death.

ARTHUR NOEL NEWLING (Fellow), who died at the age of 45, became a Fellow of The Institution in 1905, and was among the promising younger members of his profession, having been already recognised as an authority on matters of rating and valuation, especially in Liverpool and the neighbourhood. Among the important duties which he fulfilled were surveyor to the London and North Western Railway Company and the Great Western and Midland Railway Company, and also to the Shropshire Union Canal Company. His early death terminated a career which, had he lived, would have been a marked and useful one.

HENRY JOHN DONNE PARSONS (Fellow) was the eldest son of the late Henry Parsons of Misterton, Crewkerne, and was born at Hazlebury Plucknett, in 1851. He was educated at Sherborne and later entered his father's office. He was subsequently articled to Mr. H. Spackman of Bath. In 1876 he went to South Australia, where he engaged in farming and was also employed as a valuer under the Government. Ten years later he returned to the office of his father, at whose death he was appointed agent for the Halton estates. He was agent for Sir R. Newman, Sir H. W. C. Roger, and the late Mr. W. C. Rayer, at Holcombe Regis, and practiced in Exeter. Since 1902

he held the appointment of land improvements inspector under the Board of Agriculture. He had also an extensive business as a valuer, and frequently acted in railway, water, sewerage, and other compensation cases.

FREDERICK PUNCHARD (Fellow) was born at Blunt's Hall, Little Wratting, Suffolk, in 1840, and was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School in London. At the age of 25 he was appointed resident agent for the late Earl of Bective's estates in Westmoreland, under Mr. James Innes of Wroxton, near Banbury, and on Mr. Innes' death Mr. PUNCHARD was promoted to the main agency, a position which he held up to the time of his death. There were many changes on the Underley estates during the 41 years he was connected with them. For over a quarter of a century farms were purchased or acquired by exchange as opportunity offered, and so four compact areas, 26,000 acres in all, were formed, in place of the 84 original scattered holdings, and the estates were more than doubled in acreage. One effect of this policy was to almost extinguish the yeoman farmer or "statesman" as he is called in Westmoreland. Mr. PUNCHARD referred to this important economic change in his evidence before the Royal Commission on Small Holdings in 1889.

On the Earl of Bective's death in 1893, his daughter, Lady Henry Bentinck, succeeded to the estates, and one of her first actions was to confirm Mr. PUNCHARD in his position. The Earl of Bective took a keen interest in his estates, and the wise and enlightened policy of management which he initiated has been continued, until now there is no more popular estate in the north of England.

Mr. PUNCHARD also held other agencies in different

parts of England, and was up to his death the head agent for Sir Richard Musgrave's estates of 14,000 acres in Cumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland; but it was as Mr. PUNCHARD of Underley that he will best be remembered. He was associated with the famous Underley shorthorn herd from its commencement in 1868 to its dispersal in 1894. High-water mark was reached in 1874, when 55 animals realised the handsome average of £363 each. After the Earl of Bective's death a new dairy herd of pedigree and non-pedigree shorthorns was formed, and is still flourishing.

In any new legislation affecting land Mr. PUNCHARD took an active and intelligent interest, and frequently read papers on such subjects as the Agricultural Holdings Acts, Small Holdings, the Land Tenure Bill, &c., before farmers' clubs and other agricultural gatherings. He always kept abreast of the times, and owing to his keen and comprehensive grasp of a question, his views were always followed with deep interest. On the Agricultural Holdings Acts he was a recognised authority, and his services as umpire or referee were in constant request over a wide district. On the Underley estate itself arbitrations were almost unknown, as a liberal scale of compensation for unexhausted improvements was submitted to the tenants in 1884, approved by them with slight alterations, and adopted as part of the estate agreement. He gained such a name for fairness and just dealing that it was no uncommon thing to hear on the estate, "Whatever Mr. PUNCHARD says is reet." There are few agents who would care to have such responsibility attached to their decisions.

Mr. PUNCHARD was frequently engaged as an expert witness, arbitrator, or umpire in compensation cases, during the last 25 years of his life, and was concerned

in several important arbitrations, from the Ossalinski Case in 1881 down to the Penrith Sewage Scheme of 1905 and the Geltsdale Water Scheme in 1906. He was also umpire in the Ossett Gas Arbitration of 1901.

In 1885 he joined The Surveyors' Institution as a Fellow, and in addition to valuable Papers in the *Transactions* on the Agricultural Holdings Acts, he contributed largely to the *Professional Notes*.

In the discussion of Land questions at the Meetings of The Institution, his arguments, always powerful and convincing, and his clear views, expressed in terse and vigorous English, added materially to the value of the debates. His sympathies were broad, and his long experience and keen insight into the true nature of the difficulties to be dealt with, enabled him to speak with unassuming authority as a master of his subject.

He was also a frequent writer for the professional journals, and was widely known and respected in the agricultural world. As a judge of shorthorns he officiated at shows in various parts of England and the Isle of Man, including two Royal shows at Cardiff and Park Royal. He was also one of the judges of farms for the R. A. S. E. in Devonshire and Cornwall, and his report was printed in their Journal in 1890.

In local government also Mr. PUNCHARD took a very prominent part, and here his remarkable faculties had full scope. In his own town of Kirkby Lonsdale he served for 33 years on the Local Board, and was chairman for 29 years. As a magistrate his experience of men and his practical business ability made him a conspicuous success. As a poor law guardian he served for 38 years, and was chairman of the Rural District Council at the time of his death. On the County Council he was chairman of several committees.

Besides these his services were given to several other bodies, such as a friendly society and a savings bank.

His end was somewhat sudden ; he contracted a chill in July last on his way home from a guardians' meeting at which he had presided ; pneumonia and consequent complications supervened, and after only a week's illness he passed quietly away. At his funeral at Kirkby Lonsdale many representatives from a very wide district assembled to pay a last tribute of respect to his memory, and to express the universal feeling of real loss and genuine regret felt by all who knew him.

WALTER WOOD ROBERTSON (Fellow), born in 1845, was trained under the late John Chesser, and after a few years in Manchester, obtained an appointment in H. M. Office of Works. In 1877 he succeeded the late Robert Matheson as principal architect in Edinburgh. Among his works are the Royal Observatory, Blackford Hill, and post offices and revenue offices in many towns in Scotland. He was a distinguished Mason, was Master of the Edinburgh Merchant Company, President of the Edinburgh Architectural Association, and a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1898.

JOHN SIMPSON ROPER (Fellow), born in August, 1860, was a son of Alderman Roper of Lancaster. He was educated at the Grammar School, in that town, and articulated to Messrs. Harrison, Hall, & Moore, and afterwards to Mr. (now Sir) James Mansergh in Westminster. Mr. ROPER was elected a Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1886, and, as assistant to the late Mr. Frederick Punchard at Kirkby-Lonsdale, took part in the management of the Underley Estates. He became a Fellow of The Institution in 1891,

and having, in 1899, entered into partnership with Mr. Robert Lawson of Lancaster, he managed several important estates in the neighbourhood and carried out a variety of engineering and surveying work.

On Mr. Lawson's death in 1896 he took Mr. H. T. Proctor, A.M.I.C.E., into partnership, and carried on the business under the title of Roper & Proctor until his death, which took place on the 10th May, 1907, in the 47th year of his age.

THOMAS SAMPLE (Fellow), of Bothal Castle, Northumberland, agent for the Duke of Portland's Northern estate, was the second son of Mr. William Sample, who became agent for the estate in 1826, under whom he received his training, becoming joint agent with him in 1854. Thus, at the time of his death in August, 1906, he had administered the affairs of the estate for 52 years, during which extensive developments and improvements were carried out. Much of the land had been drained, and the farmsteads and buildings had been improved and adapted to modern agricultural requirements. He took an active part in the Duke of Portland's efforts to improve the breeds of horses and cattle. He was also much interested in the Northumberland County Council's experimental farm at Cockle Park, which was inspected by the Members of The Institution in the course of the visit to Newcastle in 1904.

Mr. SAMPLE was also agent for Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., at Matfen, for Lord Joicey at Longhirst, for Colonel Joicey at Blenkinsopp, and many other large landowners. He was largely employed in arbitration cases for railway companies, corporations, and other public bodies. He was an industrious worker and a keen sportsman, and to the last found recreation with

his rod and gun. He was twice married, and left five sons surviving him.

RICHARD ARTHUR HAMILTON SEYMOUR (Fellow) was elected a Professional Associate in 1882, and transferred to the Fellowship in 1886. He commenced his professional career in the office of Mr. F. L. Lightfoot at Market Drayton, and afterwards became sub-agent, under Mr. A. M. Dunlop, of extensive estates in Kent. For many years he acted as agent for Mr. H. A. Brassey, of Preston Park, and latterly practised on his own account in Maidstone.

WILLIAM CHARLES STEVENS (Fellow) was born in 1835, and in 1851 was articled to the late Mr. F. Eiloart. In 1865 he entered the office of Messrs. Rushworth, Jarvis, and Abbott, in Savile Row; and in 1879 became a partner in the firm since known as Rushworth and Stevens. He was elected to the Fellowship of The Institution in 1884, and died on the 20th December, 1906, at his residence at New Malden, Surrey.

WILLIAM JAMES EDGAR THOMAS (Professional Associate), who met his death by accident on the Great Western Railway at Ely, Cardiff, in July, 1906, in the 29th year of his age, was educated at Llandovery College, and became a member of The Institution by examination in 1898. His work was chiefly quantity surveying in the office of his father, and he was also engaged in extensive local operations in connection with His Majesty's Office of Works and the Post Office and Telegraph Departments.

ALBERT JAMES WATERMAN (Fellow), of Maidstone, was a member of an old and respected family of Kentish estate agents and auctioneers, but had recently

set up in independent practice. He took an active part in the municipal life of Maidstone, representing the King Street Ward on the town council and also serving on the Board of Guardians. He was a member of the local lodge of Freemasons and for some years captain of the Conservative Cricket Club. Mr. WATERMAN was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1891, and his death took place, at the age of 40, in April, 1907.

GEORGE AYSCOUGH WILKINSON (Fellow) was born in August, 1837, the son of a prominent auctioneer in the City of London. He was articled to Mr. H. E. Murrell of Walbrook, and commenced business on his own account soon after the expiration of his articles, being joined later by Mr. W. H. Horne, who retired from the firm in 1876. Besides carrying on an extensive business as auctioneer, Mr. WILKINSON was often employed as a valuer by the London County Council, the Board of Trade, the London School Board, and various railway companies. As expert witness and arbitrator his services were much in request in all parts of the country. His death took place at his residence, Hadley Green, Barnet, after a short illness on the 4th December, 1906, in the 70th year of his age.

LEWIS WINCKWORTH (Associate) was born at Marylebone in June, 1834, and educated at Rugby School. He was admitted as a solicitor in 1857, and on 1st September, 1865, joined the firm of Trollope and Winckworth, continuing to be a member until the 31st of August, 1905, thus practising for 40 years in Westminster at 31, Abingdon Street. Mr. WINCKWORTH died on the 28th of June, 1906, at his residence 128, Holland Road, Kensington.

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DONATIONS OF BOOKS, MAPS, &c.,

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All Fellows, Professional Associates, and Associates, are required, within twelve months after their election, to deliver to the Council an original Paper on some subject connected with the profession, or to make a donation to the Library or Collection.

The affairs of the Institution are under the management of a Council, which is elected annually, consisting of a President, four Vice-Presidents, sixteen Fellows, two Professional Associates, and two Associates.

The Session of the Institution commences annually on the second Monday in November, and continues to the end of May. The Ordinary General Meetings are held on every alternate Monday during the Session. At these Meetings original communications are read on professional subjects, and their merits fully and freely discussed. Every Member has the privilege of introducing one visitor to these Meetings. Members are entitled to a copy of any printed publication issued by the Institution after their admission.

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

LIST OF MEMBERS, JULY 1st, 1907.

Honorary Members.

Election transfer.	HONORARY MEMBERS.	Address.
Feb. 17	ADDINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD	24, Prince's Gate, S.W.
Nov. 14	ARMSTRONG, THE RT. HON. LORD ...	Jesmond Dene, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Jan. 21	BEDFORD, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF	15, Belgrave Square, S.W.
Mar. 20	CARRINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL, K.G., G.C.M.G.	53, Prince's Gate, S.W.
Dec. 9	CHAPLIN, THE RT. HON. HENRY, M.P.	Blankney Hall, near Lincoln.
Jan. 24	COBHAM, THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT	Hagley Hall, Stourbridge.
May 21	DEVONSHIRE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G.	Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.
Nov. 12	ELLIOTT, SIR THOMAS HENRY, K.C.B.	4. Whitehall Place, S.W.
Mar. 21	GRANTHAM, THE HON. SIR WILLIAM	100, Eaton Square, S.W.
Mar. 27	HAMILTON, HIS HONOUR JUDGE HENRY BEST HANS	1, Brick Court, Temple, E.C. [S.W.]
Nov. 13	HOWARD, EDWARD STAFFORD, C.B.	Office of Woods, &c., 1, Whitehall Place
Feb. 26	HOWE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL	Curzon House, Curzon Street, W.
Nov. 25	JAMES OF HEREFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD	41, Cadogan Square, S.W.
Dec. 13	JERSEY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Middleton Park, Bicester, Oxon.
Nov. 11	KINGSCOTE, COLONEL SIR ROBERT NIGEL FITZHARDINGE, K.C.B. ...	19, South Audley Street, W.
Jan. 11	LEACH, LIEUT.-COL. SIR GEORGE ARCHIBALD, K.C.B.	6, Wetherby Gardens, South Kensington S.W.
July 26	M'CLELLAN, JOHN B., M.A., THE REV.	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester
Feb. 27	MOULTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD JUSTICE JOHN FLETCHER	57, Onslow Square, S.W.
Apr. 20	PHILBRICK, HIS HONOUR JUDGE FREDERICK ADOLPHUS, K.C. ...	Bodorgan House, Bournemouth.
Nov. 12	PORTER, SIR ALFRED DE BOCK, K.C.B.	Ecclesiastical Commission, Millbank S.W.
Feb. 12	ROGERS, JULIAN CLARKE	The Cedars, Westmeon, near Petersfield Hampshire.
Feb. 22	SELBY, THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT	Sutton Place, Seaford, Sussex.
Apr. 28	SMITH, HIS HONOUR JUDGE LUMLEY, K.C.	25, Cadogan Square, S.W.
Dec. 5	SUTTON, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HENRY	Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.
Dec. 10	TRETHEWY, HENRY	Silsoe, Ampthill, Bedfordshire.
Apr. 23	WHEELER, HIS HONOUR JUDGE THOMAS WHITTENBURY, K.C. ...	11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Dec. 17	WILL, HIS HONOUR JUDGE JOHN SHIRESS, K.C.	2, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.
Mar. 26		
May 17		
Nov 13		
Dec. 18		
Nov. 12		

Total number of Honorary Members, 27.

a

Fellows.

The names of those Fellows who have qualified for the Class by Examination are distinguished thus *

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1559	1889, Jan. 28	ABBEY, JOE BURMAN, A.M.I.C.E.	34A, New Street, Huddersfield.
1034	1884 Jan. 14	ABBOTT, ROBERT THOMAS G. ...	Whitley House, Malton, Yorkshire.
2740	1895, Sept. 2	ABBOTT, JOSEPH	33, Dawson Street, Dublin.
1499	1888, Nov. 26	ABBOTT, WILLIAM	24, Coleman Street, E.C., and Holbeac Lincoln.
2449	A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1895, Jan. 21	*ABRAMS, BENJAMIN PERCY ...	199, Belsize Road, Kilburn, N.W.
2741	1895, Sept. 2	ADAIR, JOHN OLPHERT	Ballynoe, Tullow, Co. Clare.
3171	1897, Oct. 26	ADAM, THOMAS	27, Union Street, Glasgow.
1105	1884, Feb. 25	ADAMS, HENRY, M.I.C.E.	60, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
3192	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE	Estate Office, Glynllivon, Carnarvon.
1504	1888, Dec. 10	ADDIE, PETER... ..	City Valuers Department, The Count House, Bristol.
612	1881, Feb. 21	ADDIE, WILLIAM FORRESTER ...	Powis Castle Estate Office, Welshpool Montgomeryshire.
3072	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*ADDISCOTT, HENRY HUGH	27, Hermitage Road, Westcliff-on-Se Essex.
1439	A. 1888, Jan. 9 F. 1891, Jan. 5	*†ADKIN, BENJAH WHITLEY	14, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
864	A. 1881, Dec. 19 F. 1886, Nov. 8	ADKIN, CHARLES DUNCAN	Wantage and Abingdon, Berks.
3452	1899, Feb. 16	AITKEN, JOHN MALCOLM	Castlemilk Estates Office, Norwood Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.
2743	1896, Oct. 28	ALCOCK, SAMUEL	86, Ritherdon Road, Balham, S.W.
1479	1895, Sept. 2	ALEXANDER, HENRY GEORGE SAMUEL, COLONEL	Derrygally, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
2930	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1898, Nov. 14	*ALLEN, PERCY	Warrington House, Duppas Hill, Croydon
3338	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1902, Apr. 28	*ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR, B.Sc. (Edin.)	Estate Office, Madresfield, Malvern Worcestershire.
3073	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1902, Dec. 8	*AMBLER, SYDNEY WOOD	Estate Office, Sandbeck Park, Tickhill near Rotherham, Yorkshire.
4597	1905, Oct. 26	AMON, HERBERT	12, Quintin Avenue, Kingston Road Wimbledon, S.W.
2503	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1893, Nov. 13	*AMOS, FRANK	3, The Parade, Canterbury, Kent.
2714	1895, Sept. 2	ANDERSON, ALEX. CAREW	Ballymountain, Waterford.
3172	1897, Oct. 26	ANDERSON, ROBERT	Property Agent, 95, Bath Street, Glasgow
1635	1889, Dec. 9	ANDREW, THOMAS HAWKES	Northfield, Minehead, Somerset.
1792	1890, May 29	ANDREWS, JOHN	13, Basinghall Street, E.C.
3342	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1900, Feb. 12	*ANGEL, FRANCIS HOUGHTON ...	7, Wolseley Gardens, Gunnersbury, W
1634	A. 1889, Nov. 25 F. 1892, Nov. 14	*ANSCOMBE, ERNEST	8, Wellington Rd, St. John's Wood, N
3953	A. 1902, Oct. 28 F. 1903, Sept. 25	*APPLEBY, JOHN HENRY JAMES ...	47, Queensborough Terrace, Portobello Gate, W.

† Special Sanitary Science Certificate.

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Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1906, Oct. 25	*APPS, BENJAMIN CHARLES	22, Lowfield Street, Dartford, Kent.
1894, Oct. 30	*ARIS, JOHN WHITTON, M.A.	1, Cricklewood Broadway, Cricklewood
1896 Mar. 16	(Oxon.)	N.W.
1884, Apr. 21	ARMISTEAD, RICHARD, A.M.I.C.E.	8, Charles Street, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1895, Sept. 2	ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER MOORE, CAPT.	Culmore House, Kilrea, Co. London- derry.
1896, Jan. 21	ARMSTRONG, ELLIOTT GRAHAM, B.A. (Dublin)	Rent Office, Ahascragh, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, Ireland.
1882, Apr. 24	ARMSTRONG, THOMAS JOHN	14, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on- Tyne.
1890, Feb. 24	ARMYTAGE, SIR GEORGE, BART.	Kirklees, Brighouse, Yorkshire.
1888, Dec. 10	ARNOLD, FRANCIS... ..	Chilland, Winchester, and Hambledon, Hants.
1890, Feb. 10	ARNOLD, WILLIAM	6A, George St., Tamworth, Staffordshire.
1896, June 2	*ARNO, SAMUEL	67, Dunsmore Road, Stamford Hill, N.
1900, Nov. 12	*ARNOTT, JOHN	Church Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
1885, Dec. 7		
1896, Jan. 20	*ARNOTT, JOHN	Church Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
1889, Jan. 14	ASHDOWN, AUGUSTUS HARDING ...	Uppington, Wellington, Salop.
1896, Oct. 28	*ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS ...	The Kent Fire Office, 29, Westgate, Canterbury, Kent.
1898, Oct. 3		
1890, Feb. 24	*†ASSITER, HARRY G.	9, John St., Adelphi, W.C., & The Weald House, Harrow Weald, Middlesex.
1901, July 2		
1891, Nov. 4	AULT, EDWIN	47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	AUSTEN, FRANK	Marling Place, Wadhurst, Sussex.
1887, Dec. 19	*AUSTIN, RICHARD	Bishop's Waltham, Hants.
1891, Oct. 15		
1875, Nov. 8	AUSTIN, RUSSELL GARDENER ...	The Wash, Hertford.
1890, Nov. 22	*AYLEN, CECIL HUGH	Huntingdon Lodge, Benhill Road, Sutton, Surrey.
1903, May 18		
1891, Jan. 17	AYNSLEY, ROBERT JOHN	Fencer Hill, Gosforth, Newcastle-on- Tyne.
1905, Oct. 26	BACON, FREDERICK JOSEPH ...	Rating Department, Treasury, S.W.
1891, Jan. 17	BACON, HORACE	Attleborough, Norfolk.
1868, Nov. 2	BADCOCK, PHILIP	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
1887 Feb. 7		
1897, Oct. 26	*BADDELEY, BERNARD BERESFORD	15, Nicholas Lane, E.C.
1901, Nov. 25		
1900, Oct. 30	BAGOT, LEWIS BROWN	Storey Square, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire
1881, Dec. 19		
1889, Nov. 11	BAILEY, LEONARD	Orgreave, Limsfield, Surrey.
1893, Oct. 4	*BAILEY, LOUIS HEWITT... ..	Athenæum Buildings, Friar Street, Reading, Berks.
1896, Feb. 17		
1901, Oct. 29	*BAILEY, PERCIVAL HENRY ASHBY	Fountain Chambers, Market Place, Dudley, Staffordshire.
1906, Sept. 28		

The Surveyors' Institution.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2057	1891, May 23	BAILEY, WILLIAM SMITH	4, Kirkgate, Newark-upon-Trent.
2747	1895, Sept. 2	BAILLIE, JOHN ROBERT, LT.-COL.	Abercorn Estate Office, Strabane, C Tyrone.
2153	1891, Nov. 4	BAINES, MATTHEW TALBOT, M.A. (Cantab.)	Estate Office, Wootton Bassett, Wilts.
4590	1905, Oct. 26	BAKER, ERNEST JOHN	H.M. Dockyard Extension, Simonstown South Africa.
2748	1895, Sept. 2	BALDWIN, CHAMBRÉ CORCOR THOMAS	
1690	A. 1890, Jan. 6 F. 1891, Dec. 7	*BALL, WILLIAM ALFRED	2, Pall Mall East, Charing Cross, S.W.
1879	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1893, Nov. 13	*BANCROFT, FREDERICK HERBERT	88, Mosley Street, Manchester.
2932	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1901, Feb. 11	*BANKS, FREDERICK STUART ANGUS	4, Bank Buildings, Cricklewood, N.W.
2156	1891, Nov. 4	BANKS, JOHN	Kendal, Westmorland.
606	1881, Feb. 7	BANNISTER, THOMAS	Limehurst, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
712	1882, Jan. 30	BARFIELD, FREDERIC HENRY ...	30, Lascott's Road, Wood Green, N.
4123	1903, Oct. 28	*BARKER, CHARLES	62, London Wall, E.C.
3510	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*BARKER, FREDERICK GEORGE ...	3, Bucklersbury, E.C.
2504	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1898, Nov. 14	*BARKER, GEOFFREY LIONEL ...	Teigngrace House, Teigngrace, New Abbott, Devonshire.
1985	1891, Mar. 14	BARKER, HORACE RICHARD ...	13, Lowndes Street, Belgravia, S.W.
4119	1903, Oct. 28	BARKSHIRE, CHARLES ROBERT ...	Royal Engineer Office, Inner Line Chatham, Kent.
1661	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1891, June 29	*BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK ...	5, New Square, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
983	1883, Dec. 17	BARNES, JOHN WILLIAM JAMES...	Albion Chambers, King St., Nottingham.
3499	1899, Oct. 30	BARNES, WILLIAM ARTHUR, B.A. (Dublin)	Westland, Kells, Co. Meath.
3345	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*BARNES, STEPHEN ALLEN	51, Brooke Road, Stoke Newington, N.
2157	1891, Nov. 4	BARR, JAMES, M.I.C.E.	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
4881	1906, Oct. 25	BARRETT, JAMES	H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.
2749	1895, Sept. 2	BARRINGTON, JOHN BEATTY ...	Barrington Street, Limerick.
2058	1891, May 23	BARTON, HARRY HOWELL	57, Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent.
2750	1895, Sept. 2	BARTON, HENRY DUPRÉ MALKIN	The Bush, Antrim, Ireland.
2562	1893, Oct. 4	BARTON, SIR JOHN GEORGE, C.B.	General Valuation and Boundary Survey Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
2751	1895, Sept. 2	BARTON, ROBERT CULLEY	Mosstown, Streamstown, Co. Wick Meath.
3642	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*BASLEY, HAROLD PULLAM	163, North Street, Brighton, Sussex.
1986	1891, Mar. 14	BATEY, HENRY SIMPSON	51, King Street, Manchester.
726	1882, Feb. 13	BATH, FRED., F.R.I.B.A.	Crown Chambers, and Sandown House Church Fields, Salisbury, Wilts.
1918	1891, Jan. 17	BATHER, JOHN T.	9, The Square, Shrewsbury.
3454	1899, Feb. 16	BATHGATE, CHARLES S.	26, Bellgrove Street, Glasgow.
2161	1891, Nov. 4	BATSTONE, ROWLAND ROBERT ...	110, Cannon Street, E.C.

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Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1889, Feb. 25	BATTERBURY, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A.	Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1898, Oct. 29	*BAVERSTOCK, HAROLD BRIDGE ...	Godalming, Surrey.
1901, Nov. 25	BAXTER, GEORGE	1, Frederick's Place, E.C., and Guildford.
1892, Feb. 26	*BEADEL, MAURICE FREDERICK ...	97, Gresham Street, E.C.
1890, Nov. 22	BEALE, ROBERT J., A.R.I.B.A. ...	17, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.
1898, Feb. 7		
1891, Nov. 4		
1895, Sept. 2	BEAMISH, WILLIAM HENRY... ..	2, South Mall, Cork.
1885, Dec. 7	*BEARD, EDWIN THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	4, The Crescent, Scarborough.
1889, Nov. 11	BEATTIE, WILLIAM HALDEN... ..	11, Glencairn Crescent, Edinburgh.
1898, Feb. 18	BECK, ARTHUR CLEMENT	Wyton Manor, Huntingdon.
1891, Nov. 4	BECK, EDWARD WILLIAM	16, Bank Street, Norwich.
1888, Feb. 20	BECKWITH, HENRY LANGTON	3, Cook Street, Liverpool.
1889, Jan. 28	*BEDELLS, CHARLES HERBERT	6, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
1883, May 25	*BEKEN, GEORGE KINGSNORTH	73, Moorgate Street, E.C.
1887, May 23	BEKEN, WALTER	73, Moorgate Street, E.C.
1894, Oct. 30	*BELCHER, EDWARD JOHN	Wantage, Berks.
1903, May 18	BELL, ANDREW WALKER	Corporation Buildings, Dunfermline.
1891, Mar. 14	*BELL, HERBERT OWEN... ..	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
1889, Feb. 25	BELL, JOSEPH ASKEW	Ruford Estate Office, Ollerton, Notts.
1895, Dec. 9	*BELLINGHAM, ARCHIBALD TURNER	Seaford House, Belgrave Square, S.W.
1898, Oct. 29	BENNETT, THOMAS OATLEY... ..	Homersfield, St. Stephen's Gardens, Twickenham, Middlesex.
1894, Oct. 30	*BERRY, CHARLES WINDSOR	1, Bold Place, Bold Street, Liverpool.
1893, May 16	BERTWISTLE, JAMES	1, Tackett's Street, Blackburn.
1888, Feb. 20	*BETENSON, FREDERIC ROGER	13, Great James St., Bedford Row, W.C.
1889, Dec. 9	BETRIDGE, EDWARD	28, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
1894, Apr. 2	BETRIDGE, JOHN CHARLES LEBON	H. M. Admiralty, 21, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
1875, Mar. 1	*BEVEN, SEPTIMUS	Moorfields Chambers, 95, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
1898, Oct. 29	BIDWELL, CHAS. (<i>Past-President</i>)	Ely, Cambridgeshire.
1904, Sept. 29	*BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS... ..	10, Barton Road, Cambridge.
1884, Dec. 8	*BIDWELL, PHILLIP SHELFORD ...	St. Mary's Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire.
1898, Oct. 29	BIGGER, JOHN JAMES EASTWOOD	Castletown Castle, Dundalk, Ireland.
1905, Oct. 26	BILLINGHAM, JOHN ALFRED LAWRENCE	Royal Engineer Office, Archcliffe Fort, Dover.
1892, Nov. 28	BILSON, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	23, Parliament Street, Hull, Yorkshire.
1894, Oct. 10	BINGHAM, ALFRED JOHN	Nalder Hill House, Newbury, and 5, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1919	1891, Jan. 17	BINGHAM, FREDERICK HENRY ...	5, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.
396	1875, Apr. 12	BINGHAM, REUBEN	5, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W., and Radcliffe House, Addiscombe, Croydon, Surrey.
131	1868, Oct. 26	BINNIE, THOMAS (Member of Council)	207, Hope Street, Glasgow.
3321	1898, Oct. 29	BINNIE, THOMAS, JUN.	207, Hope Street, Glasgow.
2934	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN LAURENCE	Upper Bordean, Petersfield, Hampshire.
2569	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1895, Apr. 29	*BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN, B.A. (Cantab.)	Bryncelyn, St. Asaph, Flintshire.
1330	A. 1886, Dec. 6 F. 1889, Nov. 11	*BIRCH, WALTER DE HOGHTON ...	Hoghton Estate Office, Walton Hall, Preston, Lancashire.
1636	1888, Nov. 12	BIRD, JAMES BINFIELD	28, Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C.
1154	1884, May 5	BIRD, WALTER	24, Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington, W.
1351	A. 1887, Jan. 10 F. 1889, Feb. 25	BIRKETT, TOM	Foxton House, Penrith, Cumberland.
1794	1890, May 29	BISHOP, CHARLES	Regent Circus, Swindon, Wilts.
2563	1893, Oct. 4	*BLACKBOURN, HENRY	6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
1326	1886, Dec. 6	BLACKFORD, ARTHUR	61 and 62, Chancery Lane, W.C.
2754	1895, Sept. 2	BLACKLEY, TRAVERS ROBERT ...	Drumbar, Cavan, Ireland.
3455	1899, Feb. 16	BLAIR, ALEXANDER	198, West George Street, Glasgow.
3200	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1899, June 6	*[BLAKE, EDWIN HOLMES	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
1262	1885 Mar. 23	BLAKE, FREDERICK	46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, Hants.
2168	1891, Nov. 4	BLAKE, GEORGE	Stradey Estate Office, New Rd., Llanelli, Carmarthenshire.
883	1883, Feb. 12	BLAKE, WILLIAM JOHN	45, High Street, Croydon, Surrey.
773	1882, Mar. 13	BLAKEMORE, WILLIAM AGUTTER	6, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
2169	1891, Nov. 4	BLENOWE, GEORGE	Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
2170	1891, Nov. 4	BLETSOE, HENRY HOPKINSON ...	Thrapston, Northamptonshire.
3645	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*BLISS, THOMAS CUSHWAY	106, Cheapside, E.C.
1988	1891, Mar. 14	BLIZARD, JOHN HY., A.M.I.C.E.	Lansdowne House, Castle Lane, Southampton.
511	A. 1878, May 13 F. 1887, Mar. 7	BLOSSE, EDWARD F. LYNCH ...	Charles Street Chambers, Cardiff, and Coytrehen Estate Office, Aberken S.O., S. Wales.
2935	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1905, July 3	*BLOUNT, EDWARD	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
3154	A. 1897, Feb. 17 F. 1900, May 21	*BLUNT, MONTAGUE CECIL	33 and 34, Savile Row, W.
758	A. 1882, Feb. 27 F. 1889, Nov. 11	BOA, ANDREW	Skate's Hill, Glemsford, Suffolk.
4372	A. 1904, Oct. 27 F. 1905, Sept. 28	*BODDINGTON, PERCY EDGAR ...	Woodbury, Teignmouth Road, Brondbury, N.W.
1882	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1893, Aug. 9	*BODY, ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A. ...	48, Corn Street, Bristol, and 12, Prince Square, Plymouth, Devon.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1874, Feb. 2	BOLAM, CHARLES GODFREY ...	Westbrook House, Little Bowden, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, and 82 & 83, Palace Chambers, S.W.
1875, Dec. 13	BOLDEN, JOHN LEONARD, M.A. (<i>Canlab.</i>)	Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster Place, W.C.
1891, May 23	BOND, DOUGLAS VALE	22, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.
1869, May 3	BOND, ERASMUS	Coombe Lodge, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
1882, May 22	BOOKER, ALGERNON ERSKINE ...	Albion House, Hyde Park Square, W.
1899, Oct. 30	*BOOKER, FRANK WILLIAM	Albion Chambers, King St., Nottingham.
A. 1894, Oct. 30	*BOOTH, GILBERT WILLIAM	45 and 46, Chandos Street, Charing Cross, W.C.
F. 1895, Nov. 1		
1891, Nov. 4	BOOTHBY, HENRY VERNON	Harehill, Sudbury, Derby.
A. 1890, Nov. 22	*BOULTING, FREDERICK EDWARD...	182, Oxford Street, W.
F. 1891, June 29		
A. 1900, Oct. 30	*BOURCHIER, CLAUD J.	Charleville Estate Office, Tullamore, King's Co.
F. 1906, June 27		
1890, May 29	BOURNE, ROBERT ELLIOTT	Elwell, Totnes, Devon.
A. 1897, Oct. 26	*BOWDEN, HARRY	Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers, George Street, Plymouth.
F. 1902, Dec. 8		
A. 1891, May 23	*BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP ...	Bedford Chambers, Exeter, Devon.
F. 1899, Nov. 13		
1891, Nov. 4	BOWDICH, JOHN	Canfield, Church End, Finchley, N.
1890, Apr. 14	BOWDITCH, HENRY	103, George Street, Croydon.
1896, June 2	BOWEN, EDWARD FERGUSON ...	Mantua House, Castlereagh, Co. Roscom- mon, Ireland.
1890, Apr. 14	BOWLEY, JOHN CROSS	Exmouth House, Exmouth Place, Hast- ings, Sussex.
1888, Nov. 12	BOWMAN, JOHN JAMES... ..	Helmsley S.O., Yorkshire.
1789, Oct. 26	BOXSHALL, HENRY EDWIN	Royal Engineer Office, Devonport.
1890, Jan. 6	BOYD, JOHN JERMYN	Heath View, Weybridge, Surrey, and 125, Piccadilly, W.
A. 1902, Oct. 28	*BOYTON, BERTRAM ALFRED ...	Wargrave, Burghley Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
F. 1905, May 15		
1886 Nov. 22	BRACKETT, ARTHUR WILLIAM ...	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
A. 1890, Nov. 22	*BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY ...	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
F. 1892, May 30		
1883, Jan. 29	BRACKETT, WILLIAM	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
A. 1897, Oct. 26	*BRACKETT, WILLIAM NEWBEGIN	Market Place, Retford, Nottinghamshire.
F. 1902, Apr. 28		
A. 1894, Oct. 30	*BRADLEY, JAMES WILLIAM, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	Town Hall, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
F. 1895, July 29		
1889, Jan. 28	BRADY, CHARLES ALLDIS	13, Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire.
A. 1888, Dec. 10	*BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED ...	17, Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire, and 42, John Dalton St., Manchester.
F. 1893, Nov. 13		
1891, Mar. 14	BRADY, WILLIAM HOLLINSHED ...	17, Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire, and 42, John Dalton St., Manchester.
1887, Dec. 5	BRAILSFORD, HENRY	Park Nook, near Derby.
1888, Jan. 23	BREACH, BENJAMIN I'ANSON ...	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
1895, Oct. 24	*BREEDS, ARTHUR OWEN	62, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
727	1882 Feb. 13	BRERETON, FRANC SADLEIR, F.R.I.B.A.	292, High Holborn, W.C.
2176	1891, Nov. 4	BRERETON, THOMAS BLOOMFIELD SADLEIR	292, High Holborn, W.C.
1920	1891, Jan. 17	BREWER, FRANK JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	Queen Anne House, 11, The Green, Richmond, Surrey.
1921	1891, Jan. 17	BRIANT, ROBERT	200, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
2758	1895, Sept. 2	BRIDGE, HENRY POWELL	Racket Hall, Roscrea, Tipperary.
1370	1887, Feb. 21	BRIDGFORD, ERNEST JAMES	65, King Street, Manchester.
4341	1904, Oct. 27	*BRIGGS, ARTHUR	9, Albert Square, Manchester.
2080	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, Feb. 12	*BRIGHTON, GEORGE LAWRENCE	21, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
2506	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1896, Jan. 6	*BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN	16, Old Bond St., Bath, Somersetshire and Chippenham, Wiltshire.
2655	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, Mar. 20	*BRINSLEY, HERBERT GEORGE WILLIAM	30 and 31, New Bridge Street, E.C.
2759	1895, Sept. 2	BROADLEY, EDWARD BARRY, MAJOR	73, South Mall, Cork.
2177	1891, Nov. 4	BROCKLEBANK, JOHN	58A, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale, Lancashire, and Todmorden, Yorkshire.
2178	1891, Nov. 4	BRODRICK, FREDERICK STEAD	York Chambers, Lowgate, Hull.
1990	1891, Mar. 14	BROOKS, CHARLES WILLIAM, A.R.I.B.A.	63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
2938	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1897, Nov. 8	*BROOKS, JOHN McMULLEN	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
2939	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1899, Mar. 20	*BROOKS, PHILIP FULLER	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1834	1890, Nov. 22	BROSTER, ROBERT BUCK	Craven Bank Chambers, North Street, Keighley, Yorkshire.
2135	A. 1891, May 23 F. 1893, May 29	*BROWN, ALEXANDER BURNETT	Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.
3353	A. 1898, Oct. 30 F. 1903, Mar. 9	*BROWN, ARTHUR ALLEN	83, High Street, Croydon, Surrey.
1664	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1895, Mar. 18	*BROWN, ARTHUR MACDONALD, B.A. (Cantab.)	Tring, Herts.
3456	1889, Feb. 16	BROWN, CHARLES	Kerse Estate Office, Falkirk, Stirlingshire
1500	1888, Nov. 26	BROWN, FRANK JOHN	Tring, Herts.
3081	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1902, July 14	*BROWN, FREDERICK	London County Council, Spring Garden S.W.
634	1881, Dec. 19	BROWN, GEORGE JAMES	34, Great George Street, S.W.
2507	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1899, Jan. 23	*BROWN, GEORGE TURVILLE	34, Great George Street, S.W.
2061	1891, May 23	BROWN, WILLIAM	63, John Street, Glasgow.
3967	A. 1902, Oct. 28 F. 1904, Jan. 25	*BROWN, WILLIAM HENRY	40, Fawnbrake Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E. and 19, Craven Street, Strand, W.C.
2761	1895, Sept. 2	BROWNE, ERNEST H.	Brookfield, Tullamore, King's Co.
1142	A. 1884, Apr. 21 F. 1890, Apr. 14	BROWNE, FLINT	30, Watling Street, E.C.
2763	1895, Sept. 2	BROWNLOW, CLAUDE	Estate Office, Coolderry, Carrickmacross Co. Monaghan.
1046	A. 1884, Jan. 14 F. 1890 Mar. 24,	BRUCE, ROBERT KNIGHT	Rivermead, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex.

List of Members.

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Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1902, Oct. 28	BRUNICARDI, DOMINIC N.	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
1892, Feb. 26	BRUTON, HENRY WILLIAM	Albion Chambers, Gloucester.
1899, Oct. 30	BRYANT, GEORGE HERBERT	Royal Engineer Office, Higher Barracks, Exeter.
1886, Jan. 11	BRYDON, ROBERT	The Dene, Seaham Harbour, Durham.
1889, Jan. 14	BUCK, HERBERT WILSON	Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
A. 1885, Dec. 7	*BUCKLAND, ALFRED VIRGOE	8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
F. 1889, Jan. 14		
1871, Dec. 18	BUCKLAND, FRANK BOWRY... ..	Windsor, Berks.
1890, Jan. 6	BUCKLAND, HENRY DUNEAU	4, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C., and Windsor.
A. 1891, May 23	*BUCKLAND, SIDNEY CRAWFORD... ..	4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., and Windsor, Berks.
F. 1894, Oct. 10		
1890, Nov. 22	BUCKLEY, GEORGE	Tower Chambers, Halifax, Yorkshire.
1891, Nov. 4	BULL, WALTER	35, Old Jewry, E.C.
A. 1900, Oct. 30	*BULLEY, HORACE WILLIAM... ..	7, Bedford Circus, Exeter.
F. 1906, Jan. 29		
1891, Jan. 17	BURCHELL, SIDNEY HERBERT	
A. 1897, Oct. 26	*BURGESS, HENRY HERBERT	c/o G. Head & Co., 12, Basinghall Street, E.C.
F. 1900, Nov. 12	PHILIP	
1895, Sept. 2	BURKE, HENRY ANTHONY	Drumkeen, Ballinamallard, Co. Fer- managh.
1895, Sept. 2	BURKE, WILLIAM CREAGHE	Clonne, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.
1890, May 29	BURMESTER, JOHN WILLIAM STANLEY, F.R.I.B.A.	13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	BURNET, FRANK	180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
1890, May 29	BURNETT, ALFRED ANDREW	2, High Street, Southampton, Hants.
1881, Dec. 19	BURNETT, DAVID	15, Nicholas Lane, E.C.
1889, May 13	†BURNETT, GEORGE JOHN MUL- CASTER, M.A. (Cantab.)	Elstree Cottage, Elstree, Herts.
A. 1902, Oct. 28	*BURNETT, JOHN	Gopsall, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
F. 1904, Sept. 29		
C.F. '96, June 2	BURNS, GAVIN JAS., B.Sc. (Lond.)	Building Works Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Kent.
F. 1897, June 28		
A. 1904, Feb. 18	BURR, EDMUND JOHN	8, Montague St., Russell Square, W.C.
F. 1906, Feb. 23		
A. 1900, Oct. 30	*†BURR, HARRY	Estate Office, Letchworth, near Hitchin, Hertfordshire.
F. 1901, Dec. 9		
A. 1898, Oct. 29	*BURROUGHES, CHARLES FITZPAT- RICK	Stoughton Farm, Leicester.
F. 1904, Jan. 28		
1875, Feb. 1	BURROUGHES, THOMAS HENRY	37, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and 16, Lower Berkeley Street, W.
A. 1886, Dec. 6	*BURROWS, ALFRED JOHN	41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
F. 1890, Jan. 6		
1884, Dec. 8	BURTENSHAW, ALBERT... ..	Hailsham, Sussex.
A. 1898 Oct. 29	*BURTENSHAW, ALBERT KING	Hailsham, Sussex.
F. 1901 July 2		
A. 1896, Oct. 24	*BURTON, AMOS, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Stoke- upon-Trent, Staffordshire.
F. 1897, Jan. 11		

† Special Sanitary Science Certificate.

‡ Special Forestry Certificate.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3357	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1902, Sept. 30	*BURTON, REGINALD ROBERT ...	London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1411	A. 1887, Dec. 19 F. 1891, May 25	*BUSHELL, HENRY	33, New Bridge Street, E.C.
2657	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, Nov. 13	*BUTLER, ALBERT ERNEST ..	28, Broad Street, Wokingham, Berkshire.
3205	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, May 21	*BUTLER, CHARLES	14, Queen Street, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
2766	1895, Sept. 2	BUTLER, WALTER SELBY ...	Green Mount, Castle Bellingham, Co. Louth.
1637	1889, Dec. 9	BYRON, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM ...	
5802	A. 1901, Oct. 27 F. 1906, Nov. 26	*CABLE, CHARLES VINCENT ...	The Turret, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire.
2184	1891, Nov. 4	CABLE, JAMES M., A.R.I.B.A. ...	56, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
1638	1889, Dec. 9	CÆSAR, CHARLES EDWARD...	105, Tooley Street, Southwark, S.E.
2185	1891, Nov. 4	CALVERT, ARTHUR RICHARD ...	18, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
1798	1890, May 29	CAMPBELL, HENRY HUNTER ...	444, Produce Exchange, Hanging Ditch, Manchester, Lancashire.
2942	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1896, Dec. 7	*CAMPBELL, HUGH BRUCE ...	Little Everdon, Daventry, Northampton- shire.
4110	A. 1903, Feb. 20 F. 1904, Sept. 29	*CANCH, THOMAS RICHARD ...	45, East Trinity Road, Edinburgh.
3969	A. 1902, Oct. 28 F. 1904, Dec. 12	*CANDY, WALTER EMMANUEL ...	Encombe, Wareham, Dorset.
1377	1887, Mar. 7	CANNING, WILLIAM BROWNE ...	Salisbury, Wiltshire.
787	A. 1882, Mar. 27 F. 1884, Jan. 14	CARD, HENRY CURTIS	North Street, Lewes, Sussex.
2659	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, Jan. 23	*CARNELL, SYDNEY GEORGE...	Estate Office, Condover, Shrewsbury.
800	A. 1882, Apr. 24 F. 1883, Jan. 15	CARPENTER, EVAN GEORGE ...	45, High Street, Croydon, Surrey.
3776	1901, Oct. 29	*CARR, CUTHBERT ELLISON ...	1, Collingwood St., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
232	A. 1870, Feb. 7 F. 1880, Nov. 22	CARRITT, ERNEST, A.R.I.B.A. ...	57, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2767	1895, Sept. 2	CARROLL, THEODORE FREDERICK	80, South Mall, Cork.
2769	1895, Sept. 2	CARSON, WILLIAM B.	11, Leinster Street, Dublin.
2187	1891, Nov. 4	CARSWELL, WILLIAM	Capesthorpe, Chelford, Cheshire.
2943	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1898, Nov. 14	*CARTWRIGHT, ALFRED STOTT ...	Council Office, Wilmslow, Cheshire.
2188	1891, Nov. 4	CARTWRIGHT, JOSHUA, M.I.C.E.	Peel Chambers, Bury, Lancashire.
1991	1891, Mar. 14	CASTELL, CHARLES SMITH	2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.
1603	1889, Mar. 18	CASTLE, ARTHUR	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
1201	A. 1884, May 26 F. 1887, Nov. 14	CASTLE, SYDNEY CHARLES COURTENAY	40, Chancery Lane, W.C., and Neustead, Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
278	1872, Mar. 11	CASTLE, WILLIAM HENRY BALDWIN	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
362	1875, Jan. 4	CAVE, HENRY H.	Estate Office, Rugby, Warwickshire.
1480	1888, Apr. 30	CAVE, THOMAS NEWMAN	Horton, Northamptonshire.
1836	1890, Nov. 22	CHALK, HENRY PHILIP	Linton, Cambridgeshire.
3155	A. 1897, Feb. 17 F. 1899, June 26	*CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE ARTHUR RADDON	Whitegates, Enville, near Stourbridge Worcestershire.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1894, Oct. 30 1896, Feb. 17	*CHAMBERS, THEODORE GERVASE	4, Bloomsbury Place, W.C.
1895, Sept. 2	CHAMBRÉ, C. B. M.	Northland Row, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
1905, Oct. 26	*CHAMPION, PHILIP	The Downs, Darenth, Dartford, Kent.
1884, Jan. 28	CHANCELLOR, ALBERT	1, King Street, Richmond, Surrey, and 51, Pall Mall, S.W.
1870, Jan. 10	CHANCELLOR, FRED., F.R.I.B.A.	20, Finsbury Circus, E.C., and Chelms- ford, Essex.
1897, Feb. 17	CHAPMAN, GEORGE JAMES	Royal Engineer Office, North Tidworth, Salisbury Plain.
1891, Nov. 4	CHAPMAN, HENRY JAMES	50, Belgrave Road, S.W.
1906, Oct. 25	CHAPPELL, FRANK RICHARDSON	H.M. Office of Works, S.W., and 153, Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Green, N.
1890, May 29	CHARLES, RICHARD STAFFORD ...	52, New Broad Street, E.C.
A. 1896, Jan. 21 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*†CHART, CHRISTOPHER	Union Bank Chambers, Croydon.
1890, Mar. 24	CHART, ROBERT MASTERS	The Vestry Hall, Mitcham, Surrey.
1891, Nov. 4	CHASEMORE, PHILIP	Ashleigh, Horsham, Sussex.
A. 1901, Oct. 29 F. 1905, Sept. 28	*CHATTELL, ARTHUR PAUL	29A, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*CHATTELL, FRANCIS LORIOT ...	Lower Camden, Chislehurst, Kent.
1891, Nov. 4	CHATTERTON, GEORGE, M.I.C.E....	6, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	CHATTERTON, ROBERT SMITH ...	Belmont, Raheny, Co. Dublin.
1904, Oct. 27	*CHENNELLS, NEWMAN	36, Havelock Road, Hastings.
A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1904, Jun. 28	*CHESTERTON, FRANK SIDNEY ...	52 and 53, Cheapside, E.C.
A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1904, Dec. 12	*CHESTERTON, SIDNEY JAMES ...	116, Kensington High Street, W.
1890, Mar. 10	CHESTERTON, SIDNEY RAWLINS ...	116, Kensington High Street, W.
1891, Mar. 14	CHESTON, HORACE, F.R.I.B.A. ...	5, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	CHETWOOD, STEPHEN	Waltham Abbey, Essex.
1891, Nov. 4	CHEW, HENRY VICTOR... ..	35, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*CHICHESTER, RICHARD HERBERT	Cheswardine, Market Drayton, Salop.
1890, Feb. 24	CHILD, FRED	65 and 66, Chancery Lane, W.C., and 1, Station Road, New Barnet, Hertford- shire.
1896, Oct. 28	CHILD, HENRY JOHN	Royal Engineer Office, Valletta, Malta.
1868, July 6	CHINNOCK, FREDERICK GEORGE (Member of Council)	11, Waterloo Place, S.W.
A. 1884, Feb. 25 F. 1891, June 29	CHRISTY, ARCHIBALD ERNEST ...	12, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
FF. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1904, Apr. 18	CLANCEY, JOHN CHARLES, K.I.H.	Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, New Public Buildings, Rangoon, Burma, India, and 7, Grafton Square, Clapham Common, S.W.
1887, Jan. 10	CLARE, EDWARD LOVELL	37, Park Square, Leeds, Yorkshire, 33, Friar Lane, Leicester, and 11, Dale Street, Liverpool.
1892, Feb. 26	CLARK, JOHN MCCLARE	Haltwhistle & Hexham, Northumberland.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1639	1889, Dec. 9	CLARK, NATHANIEL	Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, S.O., Durham.
3364	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1905, July 3	*CLARK, NATHANIEL, JUN. ...	Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, S.O., Durham.
681	1882, Jan. 16	CLARK, SAMUEL	8, New Cavendish Street, W.
1801	1890, May 29	CLARKE, CHRISTOPHER	Charlcot, Bedale, Yorkshire.
3657	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*CLARKE, ERNEST SEYMOUR ...	2, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
1994	1891, Mar. 14	CLARKE, GEORGE ERNEST	12, Coleman Street, E.C.
1074	A. 1884, Jan. 28 F. 1889, Jan. 11	CLARKE, HOWARD CHATFIELD, F.R.I.B.A. (<i>Member of Council</i>)	63, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
1508	1888, Dec. 10	CLARKE, JOHN WILLIAM	Guisborough, Yorkshire.
1007	A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1889, Nov. 11	CLARKE, PERCY HENRY	2, Lancaster Place, W.C.
1924	1891, Jan. 17	CLARKE, STANLEY CHATFIELD ...	202, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
2194	1891, Nov. 4	CLARKSON, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A. ...	Ormond Chambers, 28, Great Ormond Street, W.C.
1837	1890, Nov. 22	CLARKSON, WILLIAM	136, High Street, Poplar, E.
3210	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, Oct. 30	*CLARKSON, WILLIAM, JUN.	9 and 10, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 136, High Street, Poplar, E., and 157, Bow Road, Bow, E.
1686	1890, Jan. 6	CLIFTON, JAMES EDWARD, F.R.I.B.A.	Swanage, Dorset.
1122	A. 1884, Mar. 10 F. 1889, Jan. 28	CLIFTON, WILLIAM EDWARD, F.R.I.B.A.	7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1310	1886, Mar. 8	CLOUGH-TAYLOR, HORACE GEO. ...	39, Friar Lane, Leicester.
78	A. 1868, July 13 F. 1875, May 10	CLUTTON, JOHN HENRY	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
61	A. 1868, July 6 F. 1874, Apr. 13	CLUTTON, RALPH	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
221	A. 1870, Jan. 10 F. 1875, Dec. 13	CLUTTON, RALPH WILLIAM	Hartwood, Reigate, Surrey.
5074	1907, Feb. 23	COAD, HAROLD EUSTACE	Royal Engineer Office, Mauritius.
1285	A. 1885, Dec. 7 F. 1894, May 28	*COALES, HERBERT GEORGE, A.M.I.C.E.	Market Harborough Local Board Office, Market Harborough.
713	1882, Jan. 30	COBB, HERBERT MANSFIELD ...	Higham, Kent, and 53, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1885	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1894, Apr. 16	*COBHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM ...	4, Woodville Terrace, Gravesend, Kent.
3661	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES ...	15, Thornhill Terrace, Sunderland, Durham.
2196	1891, Nov. 4	COCKS, SAMUEL ROGER	5, St. Thomas' Street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
3365 4601	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1905, Oct. 26	COLE, FRANCIS JOSEPH	Director of Works Department, Admiralty, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
1839	1890, Nov. 22	COLES, SAMUEL HOOD COWPER (<i>Member of Council</i>)	Penmyarth, Crickhowell, S. Wales.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1882, Feb. 27 1884, Feb. 11	COLGATE, THOMAS... ..	The Primroses, Buxted, Uckfield, and 2 Fort Road, Newhaven, Sussex.
1887, Dec. 19 1891, Feb. 2	COLLINGHAM, JOHN CYRIL LEES	6, Mount Street, W.
1882, Dec. 4 1891, Jan. 19	COLLINS, MARCUS E.	61, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1891, Jan. 17	COLYER, FREDERICK, M.I.C.E. ...	Cromwell Lodge, West Street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
1897, Oct. 26	COMBER, PATRICK FORSTALL, M.I.C.E.	19, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
1888, Nov. 26	COMBES, CYRUS	Tisbury, Wilts, and Misterton, Crew- kerne, Somerset.
1891, May 23	COMMINS, FREDERICK JAMES ...	1, Victoria Street, S.W.
1891, Jan. 17	CONDER, ALFRED, F.R.I.B.A. ...	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.
1897, Oct. 26	CONNOR, GEORGE HARRY ADAMS	Estates Office, Longniddry, N.B.
1904, Oct. 27	*COOK, FREDERIC WILLIAM ...	London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1889, Jan. 28	COOKE, HENRY	25, Watts Avenue, Rochester, Kent.
1902, Oct. 28	*COOPE, SAMUEL	24, Mawdsley Street, Bolton, Lancashire.
1902, Oct. 28	*COOPER, ARTHUR JOHN	32, Turnham Green Terrace, Bedford Park, W.
1884 May 19	COOPER, ARTHUR LESLIE	17, Friar Street, Reading, Berks.
1901, Oct. 29	*COOPER, HARRY THOMAS	39, George Street, Portman Square, W.
1905, July 3	COOPER, JOHN GROVES... ..	Bideford, Devon.
1882, Jan. 30	COOPER, JOHN ROBERT... ..	35, Old Jewry, E.C., and Queen's Lodge, West End Lane, West Hampstead, N.W.
1891, Jan. 17	COOPER, STANLEY... ..	17, Friar Street, Reading, Berkshire.
1906, Feb. 23	COOTE, STANLEY VICTOR, M.A. (Oxon.)... ..	Burley Manor, Ringwood, Hampshire.
1895, Sept. 2	*COPE, HENRY JAMES	Adelphi Chambers, 7, John Street, Strand, W.C.
1891, Nov. 4	COPLAND, SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON, M.I.C.E.... ..	146, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
1889, Mar. 4	CORBETT, EDWIN WORTLEY MONTAGU	Bute Estate Office, Castle St., Cardiff.
1900, Oct. 30 1905, Sept. 28	*CORBETT, JOHN ROOKE, M.A. (Cantab.)	9, Albert Square, Manchester.
1891, Nov. 4	CORBY, JOSEPH BOOTHROYD ...	15, All Saints' Place, Stamford, Lincoln- shire.
1891, Nov. 4 1892, May 30	*CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE	12, George Street, Plymouth, Devon, & 21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
1889, Feb. 25	CORDEROY, GEORGE	21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
1896, Oct. 28 1903, Sept. 28	*CORY, EDWARD JOHN, CAPTAIN	High Street, Rye, Sussex.
1898, Oct. 29	*COTTRELL, ALBERT PLAYER ISAAC, M.I.C.E.	Scottish Buildings, 28, Baldwin Street, Bristol.
1883, Apr. 16 1889, Nov. 11	COUCHMAN, HENRY BOTELER ...	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmans- worth, Herts.

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934	1883, Apr. 30	COUCHMAN, ROBERT EDWARD ...	35, Paradise Street, Birmingham.
556	1880, Jan. 5	COVERDALE, FREDERICK JOHN ...	Ingatestone Hall, Essex.
728	1882, Feb. 13	COVERDALE, HENRY	The Duke of Norfolk's Estates Office, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
1810	1890, Nov. 22	COWGILL, BRIAN BOLLANS HIRD...	13A, Piece Hall Yard, Bradford.
3214	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND ...	81, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
1732	1890, Feb. 24	COX, EDWARD SAMUEL... ..	3, New Street, York.
3087	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1909, May 21	*COX, WALTER THEODORE	Grasmere, Tovil, Maidstone, Kent.
3526	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1903, Sept. 28	*CRAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY ...	7, St. John Street, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.
2204	1891, Nov. 4	CRANFIELD, WILLIAM BATHGATE	6, Poultry, E.C.
961	A. 1883, May 25 F. 1888, Nov. 26	CRAWTER, JOHN	Cheshunt, Herts.
3008	1896, Jan. 21	CREAGH, ARTHUR GETHIN	Mallow, Co. Cork.
3215	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1899, May 29	*CRESWELL, WILLIAM THOMAS ...	11, Victoria Street, S.W., and Epsom Surrey.
160	1869, Jan. 25	CRICKMAY, GEORGE RACKSTROW, F.R.I.B.A.	13, Victoria St., S.W., and St. Thomas Street, Weymouth, Dorset.
1641	1889, Dec. 9	CRICKMAY, JOHN EDWARD	Weymouth, Dorset.
2455	A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1896, Jan. 6	*CRIER, JOHN THOMAS	12, Hoveden Road, Cricklewood, N.W.
608	A. 1881, Feb. 7 F. 1890, Feb. 21	CROFTS, EWAN NEVILLE... ..	Caythorpe, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
3310	A. 1898, Feb. 18 F. 1902, July 14	*CRONK, CHARLES TYLEE	Sevenoaks, Kent.
730	1882, Feb. 13	CRONK, EDWYN EVANS	12, Pall Mall, S.W., & Sevenoaks, Kent.
731	1882, Feb. 13	CRONK, FRANK	12, Pall Mall, S.W., & Sevenoaks, Kent.
871	1883, Jan. 29	CRONK, WILLIAM HENRY	Sevenoaks, Kent.
2776	1895, Sept. 2	CROSBIE, JAMES DAYROLLES ...	Gurtenard, Listowel, Co. Kerry.
2138	A. 1891, May 23 F. 1898, May 16	*CROSS, ARNOLD CHARLES MARTIN	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
4124	1903, Oct. 28	*CROSS, ARTHUR GEORGE	Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.
1751	1890, Mar. 10	CROSS, WILLIAM HASLAM	77, King Street, Manchester.
1548	A. 1889, Jan. 4 F. 1904, Jun. 28	*CROUCH, JAMES LEONARD	29, Basinghall Street, E.C.
2208	1891, Nov. 4	CRUWYS, ROBERT... ..	51, Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.
3368	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1899, Dec. 11	*CULVERHOUSE, CECIL GOLDAR FEARN	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
1928	1891, Jan. 17	CUMBERLAND, EDWARD ANTHONY	Luton and Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.
3458	1899, Feb. 16	CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT... ..	Branxholme, Hawick, Roxburghshire, N.B.
1565	1889, Jan. 28	CURREY, PERCIVALL, F.R.I.B.A. (Honorary Secretary)	37, Norfolk Street, W.C.
1381	1887, Mar. 21	CURRY, HENRY JOHN	58, High Street, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1880, Dec. 13	CURTIS, CHARLES EDWARD... ..	Woodlands, Brockenhurst, Hants.
1877 Apr. 16	CURTIS, ROBERT LEABON	11 and 12, Finsbury Square, E.C.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1903, Nov. 9	*CUTLER, GEORGE ALFRED	8, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, W.
1891, Nov. 4	CUXSON, GEORGE AUSTIN PRYCE, A.R.I.B.A.	5, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C., and Mead House, Chislehurst Common, Kent.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1905, July 3	*DADD, CHARLES JOHN THOMAS	Architects' Department, L.C.C., Spring Gardens, S.W.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1901, Feb. 11	*DANGERFIELD, THOMAS SAMUEL	19 and 20, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
1882, Feb. 13	DANN, HENRY... ..	Dartford, Kent.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1903, Nov. 9	*DANN, HENRY, JUN.	Shears Green, near Gravesend, Kent.
1898, Feb. 18	DANSKEN, ALEXANDER BROWN ...	109, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1891, Apr. 6	*DARCH, JOHN	55, West Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	DARLEY, EDMUND SANDERS... ..	5, College Green, Dublin.
1895, Sept. 2	DARLEY, HENRY PONSONBY SHAW	Estate Office, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.
A. 1883, Feb. 26 F. 1891, May 25	DASH, ROLAND ASHFORD	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W., and Oxshott, Surrey.
A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*DAUBNEY, CHARLES ARCHIBALD, A.R.I.B.A.	124, Fordel Road, Hither Green, S.E.
A. 1888, Dec. 10 F. 1892, July 4	*DAVEY, HENRY THOMAS	Cumberland Villa, St. Anne's, Lewes, Sussex.
A. 1882, Dec. 18 F. 1890, Nov. 10	DAVID, EDMUND USSHER	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High St., Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1905, July 3	*DAVIDGE, WILLIAM ROBERT, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A.	L.C.C., County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1899, Feb. 16	DAVIDSON, CHARLES	Terrace Buildings, Paisley, Renfrew- shire.
1897, Oct. 26	DAVIDSON, JAMES INGLIS	Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Midlo- thian.
A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1896, Mar. 2	*DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE... ..	Hafdre, Llanwrtyd Wells, Brecknock- shire.
A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*DAVIES, DAVID THOMAS	11, Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
1888, Dec. 10	DAVIES, GEORGE HUMPHREYS ...	5, Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.
1873, Feb. 10	DAVIES, JOHN MORGAN	Froodvale, Llanwrda, South Wales.
1891, Nov. 4	DAVIS, ALFRED THOMAS, A.M.I.C.E.	Shirehall, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
1891, Mar. 14	DAVIS, CHARLES EDWARD, B.A. (London)	Wroxton Estate Office, near Banbury, Oxon.
A. 1882, Mar. 13 F. 1889, Nov. 11	DAVIS, CHARLES JAMES	32, Strand, W.C.
1883, Feb. 26	DAW, WILLIAM HERBERT	6, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.
A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*DAWSON, GEORGE CROSBIE... ..	19, Priory Row, Coventry, Warwickshire.
1889, Dec. 9	DAY, GEORGE CARLETON	Estate Office, Woodbridge, Shaftesbury. Dorset.
A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1887, Nov. 14	*DAY, WILLIAM, JUN.	23, High Street, Maidstone, Kent.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
683	1882, Jan. 16	DEACON, THOMAS MARK	32, Craven Street, Charing Cross, S.W.
2779	1895, Sept. 2	DEANE, GEORGE B.	Curraheen, Greystones, Co. Wicklow.
2513	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1893, Aug. 9	*DEBENHAM, FRANK BRIDGEWATER	80, Cheapside, E.C.
1442	1888, Jan. 23	DEBENHAM, FRANK GISSING ...	Cheshunt Park, Herts, & 80, Cheapside E.C.
2576	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1899, Jan. 23	*DEBENHAM, FREDERIC KERSEY ...	10, Holles Street, Cavendish Square, W.
2140	A. 1891, May 23 F. 1893, Aug. 9	*DEBENHAM, HORACE BENTLEY ...	80, Cheapside, E.C.
2216	1891, Nov. 4	DEER, EDWARD	Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.
4325	1904, Oct. 27	DELAP, WILLIAM JOSEPH	62, Lansdown Road, Dublin.
3533	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1903, Mar. 9	*DELVES, ROBERT HARVEY AD- DINGTON	City of Bombay Improvement Trust Bombay.
1010	A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1891, Oct. 15	DEMETRIADI, THOMAS MARSDEN	28, John William Street, Huddersfield.
1667	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1894, Jan. 22	*DENDY, WILLIAM COOPER	Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Kennington Green, S.E.
1930	1891, Jan. 17	DENNISON, JOHN W., F.R.I.B.A....	28, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne, Sussex.
2780	1895, Sept. 2	DENNY, FRANCIS MCGILLYCUDDY	17, Denny Street, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
3220	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1903, May 18	*DENTON, WILLIAM	Montgomery Chambers, Hartshead, Sheff- field, Yorkshire.
759	1882, Feb. 27	DEW, WILLIAM ARTHUR	Wellfield House, Bangor, Carnarvon- shire.
2781	1895, Sept. 2	DICKINSON, CHARLES, B.A. (Dublin)	33, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
1228	A. 1884, Dec. 8 F. 1885, May 18	*DICKSON, THOMAS ARTHUR... ..	Estate Office, Overstone Park, North- ampton.
2663	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1897, May 10	*DINWIDDY, DONALD	54, Parliament Street, S.W., and Gre- wich, S.E.
884	1883, Feb. 12	DINWIDDY, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A. ...	54, Parliament Street, S.W., and Gre- wich, S.E.
169	A. 1869, Feb. 8 F. 1878, Feb. 25	DODGSON, WILFRED LONGLEY ...	5, Mill Street, Ludlow, Shropshire.
4326	1904, Oct. 27	DOHERTY, RICHARD WHEELER ...	Oaklands, Bandon, Co. Cork.
1136	1884, Apr. 21	DOLL, CHARLES FITZROY, F.R.I.B.A.	5, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
2217	1891, Nov. 4	DOLLAR, PETER, A.R.I.B.A....	Clock House, Arundel St., Strand, W.
1415	A. 1887, Dec. 19 F. 1891, Dec. 7	*DONE, JOHN JAMES	Cricklewood, N.W.
1250	1885, Feb. 9	DONNE, HENRY	The Abbey Ruins, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
2218	1891, Nov. 4	DORNING, ARTHUR HARRY	41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
493	1878, Jan. 14	DOWNING, FREDERICK	12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1997	1891, Mar. 14	DOWNING, HENRY PHILIP BURKE, F.R.I.B.A.	Avalon, Wilton Rd., Merton, S.W., 12, Little College Street, S.W.
2219	1891, Nov. 4	DOWSETT, CHARLES FINCH	128, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W.
817	A. 1882, May 22 F. 1884, May 19	DRAPER, ARTHUR THOMAS... ..	Friar Lane, Leicester.
1348	1887, Jan. 10	DRAY, ALFRED	Town Hall Chambers, Hastings, Sussex.

List of Members.

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Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1873, Feb. 10	DREW, HENRY	15, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.
A. 1886, Dec. 6		
F. 1888, Nov. 12	*DREW, HENRY ALBAN	15, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.
A. 1884, Feb. 11	DREW, JOHN GOULD, B.A. (<i>Oxon</i>)	15, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.
F. 1889, Jan. 14		
1891, Nov. 4	DREWEATT, THOMAS	Newbury, Berkshire.
A. 1902, Oct. 28		
F. 1903, Nov. 9	*DRIVER, ARTHUR CHARLES ...	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
1906, Feb. 23	DROWER, JOHN EDMUND	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
1882, Jan. 16	DRURY, EDWARD DRU, F.R.I.B.A.	25, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
A. 1902, Oct. 28		
F. 1906, Jan. 29	*DUCHESNE, MARTIN COLLIER ...	Wellington Lodge, Slough, Bucks.
A. 1890, Jan. 6		
F. 1893, Dec. 4	*DUDLEY, EDGAR	Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.
1890, May 29	DUKE, EDWARD	Dorchester, Dorset.
1890, May 29	DUKE, FREKE GUY RASHLEIGH ...	Braehead, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.
1891, May 23	DUKE, HENRY	Dorchester, Dorset.
1890, Apr. 14	DUNCALFE, HENRY GEORGE ...	81, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.
1891, Nov. 4	DUNCAN, JAMES MORISON	40 & 42, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
A. 1899, Oct. 30		
F. 1900, Oct. 1	*DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY ...	57, King Street, Manchester.
1891, Jan. 17	DUNN, SIR WILLIAM HENRY ...	11, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
A. 1900, Oct. 30		
F. 1901, Nov. 25	*DUNSTALL, HERBERT HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	Bank Chambers, Railway Street, Chat- ham, Kent.
1897, Feb. 17	DURLACHER, ALEXANDER PERCY, M.I.C.E.	33, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, E.C.
1891, Jan. 17	DUVALL, JOHN WILLIAM	The Grange, Ware, Herts.
1891, Nov. 4	DYBALL, HARVEY	35, Bucklersbury, E.C.
1882, Apr. 24	DYER, WILLIAM JOHN	Montpelier Row, Blackheath, S.E.
A. 1898, Oct. 29		
F. 1904, Jun. 28	*DYER, FREDERICK BURFIELD ...	182A, High Street, Lewes, Sussex.
1868, June 15	DYMOND, FRANCIS WILLIAMS ...	21, Southernhay West, Exeter, Devon.
1885, Feb. 9	EADE, ARTHUR W. F., M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Branson House, Darlington, Durham.
1889, Feb. 25	EAMES, EDWARD	Compton, Winchester, Hants.
1891, Nov. 4	EARLE, THOMAS ALGERNON	90, King Street, Manchester.
1891, Nov. 4	EARNSHAW, JACOB	Geographical Buildings, 16, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester.
A. 1893, Oct. 4		
F. 1897, Feb. 8	*EASON, EDWARD WILLIAM	43, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
A. 1896, Oct. 28		
F. 1900, June 27	*EASTER, WILLIAM	Wiggenhall St. German, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
1891, Mar. 14	EAYRS, JOHN THOS., M.I.C.E. ..	Clarence Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

The Surveyors' Institution.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.		Address.
784	1895, Sept. 2	EDGEWORTH, THOS. NEWCOMEN...		Kilshrewly, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford.
2579	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1896, Jan. 6	*EDMONDS, JOHN		Drayton Estate Office, Islip, Thrapston Northamptonshire.
639	1881, Dec. 19	EGERTON, HUBERT DECIMUS ...		29, Fleet Street, E.C.
988	1883, Dec. 17	EGGAR, JAMES ALFRED		74, Castle Street, Farnham, Surrey.
949	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1896, Nov. 9	*EGGINTON, DENYS		150, Friar Street, Reading, Berks.
173	1884, May 19	EGGINTON, JOHN		150, Friar Street, Reading, Berks.
530	A. 1879, Jan. 20 F. 1883, Dec. 3	EILOART, FREDERICK EDWARD ...		40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
2227	1891, Nov. 4	ELFORD, JOHN		King Street, Poole, Dorset.
434	1888, Jan. 9	ELGAR, J. EDWARD		Crockshard, Wingham, Kent.
886	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1892, Feb. 1	ELGOOD, FRANK MINSHULL, A.R.I.B.A.		98, Wimpole Street, W.
401	1887, Dec. 19	ELLEN, FREDERICK CHARLES ...		The Auction Mart, Andover, Hants.
036	1884, Jan. 14	ELLIOTT, CHARLES... ..		16, Ermington Terrace, Plymouth, Devon.
514	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1896, Mar. 2	*ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD		Bedford Chambers, Exeter, Devon.
223	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*ELLIS, ALFRED CAVE		57, Chancery Lane, W.C.
373	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1902, Jan. 27	*ELLIS, ARNOLD ROBERTSON ...		108, High Street, Guildford
735	1895, Sept. 2	ELLIS, ERNEST FRANCIS LESLIE...		Estate Office, Bantry, Co. Cork.
577	A. 1880, Mar. 15 F. 1887, Nov. 14	ELLIS, ERNEST HAROLD		Town Hall Chambers, Guildford, Surrey.
837	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1894, May 28	*ELLIS, FRANCIS		Earl of Derby's Estate Office, Bury, Lancashire.
065	1891, May 23	ELLIS, FREDERICK... ..		218, Willesden Lane, N.W.
530	A. 1888, Dec. 10 F. 1890, May 12	*ELLIS, HERBERT MOATES		9, Walbrook, E.C.
365	A. 1887, Jan. 24 F. 1891, Feb. 16	*ELLIS, RALPH STAPLES... ..		29, Fleet Street, E.C.
885	1883, Feb. 12	ELLIS, RICHARD ADAM		45, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
091	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1904, Jun. 28	*ELPHICK, GEORGE PELHAM... ..		Foregate Street, Chester.
960	1896, Oct. 28	ELTON, HERBERT AVERILL		Building Works Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Kent.
667	A. 1881, Dec. 19 F. 1890, Dec. 8	ELWELL, WILLIAM HENRY		Howard House, 4, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
305	1898, Feb. 18	EMERY, ARTHUR JAMES		Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.
230	1891, Nov. 4	EVANS, ARTHUR OWEN		Town Hall, Pontypridd, Glamorganshire.
898	1883, Feb. 26	EVANS, ROBERT, F.R.I.B.A....		Eldon Chambers, Wheeler Gate, Nottingham.
231	1891, Nov. 4	EVANS, WALTER PEARSON		Emscote House, Leamington, Warwickshire.
232	1891, Nov. 4	EVANS, WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E. ...		New Walk, Beverley, Yorkshire.
786	1895, Sept. 2	EVANS, WILLIAM		Gillardstown House, Killucan, Co. Westmeath.

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Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. 1874, Feb. 16 F. 1876, Nov. 27 1891, Mar. 14	EVANS, WILLIAM ERNEST EVANS-VAUGHAN, HENRY	School Gardens, Shrewsbury, Shropshire. Navarra House, Kirkley Park Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Feb. 11	*EVE, CHARLES GERALD	Kitley Estate Office, Yealmpton, near Plymouth, Devon.
A. 1887, Dec. 19 F. 1891, May 25	*EVE, HERBERT TRUSTRAM	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford, and 45, Parliament Street, S.W.
1868, Aug. 3	EVE, WILLIAM	10, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1899, Oct. 30	*EVE, WILLIAM HAROLD	10, Union Court, E.C.
1887, Mar. 21	EVERARD, JOHN BREEDON, M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*EVERINGTON, JOHN	114, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and Forster Estate Office, 33, Culverley Road, Catford, S.E.
A. 1901, Oct. 29 F. 1905, May 15	*EVERY-CLAYTON, REGINALD ARTHUR ERIC	Blackmore Park Estate Office, near Wor- cester, and Hanley Swan, Worcester.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1895, Nov. 25	*EVES, FRANCIS GEORGE BERTRAM	54, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
A. 1889, Jan. 14 F. 1892, Nov. 14	*EVES, WILLIAM LIONEL	54, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
1905, Oct. 26	EVITT, JOHN FRANCIS	H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*EWING, GUY BEAUMONT	Cole Allen, Edenbridge, Kent.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1904, Sept. 29	*FAGG, EDWIN WILLIAM	44, Church Street, Kensington, W.
A. 1895, Oct. 28 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD	Estate Office, Haigh Hall, Wigan, Lan- cashire,
1888, Dec. 10	FAIR, JAMES STRETTON	Estate Offices, Lytham, and 4, Winckley Street, Preston, Lancashire.
1884, May 19	FAIR, THOMAS	Clifton Hall, near Preston, Lancashire.
A. 1903, Oct. 28 F. 1906, Jun. 27	*FAIRCHILD, EDWARD JAMES	19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
1891, Jan. 17	FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM	Leigh, Lancashire, and 60, King Street, Manchester.
1890, Mar. 10	FALCON, MICHAEL... ..	Horstead House, Norfolk.
A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*FARMER, HUGH CECIL... ..	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	FARNAN, HENRY RICHARD... ..	79, Coleman Street, E.C.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1905, July 3	*FARNHAM, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS .	The Council Offices, Foot's Cray U.D.C., Sidecup, Kent.
1895, Sept. 2	FARRELL, EDWARD FRANCIS	Moyalty, Kells, Co. Meath.
1891, Mar. 14	FARRER, JOHN (Member of Council)	Oulton, near Leeds, Yorkshire.
1891, Nov. 4	FARTHING, WALTER THOMAS	46, Strand, W.C.

The Surveyors' Institution.

Ship. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
037	1884, Jan. 14	FAYERMAN, GEORGE METCALFE ...	88, The Parade, Leamington, Warwickshire.
925	1895, Oct. 24	*FENN, ANDREW THOMAS CRANAGE	The Lodge, Bromfield, Shropshire.
402	1887, Dec. 19	FENN, JOHN	The Hall, Ardleigh, and 146, High Street, Colchester, Essex.
712	1890, Feb. 10	FENN, THOMAS	Downton Castle, Ludlow, Shropshire.
565	A. 1890, Jan. 19 F. 1887, Apr. 18	FENNING, HERBERT SAMUEL ...	Fairfield, Ashburnham Road, Bedford.
534	1904, Oct. 27	*FENTON, ADAM DOUGLAS	Maristow Estate Office, Roborough, S. Devon.
974	1883, Nov. 12	FERRIS, GEORGE	Milton Manor, Pewsey, Wilts.
831	1882, Dec. 18	FIDDIAN, WILLIAM	Old Bank Offices, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
374	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1907, July 9	*FIELD, CHARLES ROLAND	54, Borough High Street, S.E.
297	1873, Jan. 27	FIELD, FRANCIS HAYWARD	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
926	1895, Oct. 24	*FIELDS-CLARKE, GEORGE THOMAS	Estate Office, Southill Park, Biggleswade, Beds.
517	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1896, May 11	*FINN, FRED., JUN.	Queen Street, Deal, Kent.
456	A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD ...	Egham, Surrey.
927	A. 1883, Apr. 16 F. 1889, Jan. 14	FISHER, CHARLES BROWNING ...	Market Harborough, Leicestershire.
682	A. 1905, Oct. 26 F. 1906, Jun. 27	*FISHER, THOMAS GEORGE	Harrowdene, Harrowdene Rd., Wembley, Middlesex.
851	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1896, Mar. 2	*FITT, HARRY CHARLES	42, Arlington Road, Ealing, W.
007	1896, Jan. 21	FITZGERALD, JAS. H. B. PENROSE	The Estate Office, Middleton, Co. Cork.
789	1895, Sept. 2	FITZGERALD, PETER DAVID ...	Estate Office, Adare, Co. Limerick.
790	1895, Sept. 2	FITZGERALD, ROBERT JOHN ...	Ballyard House, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
504	1899, Oct. 30	*FLETCHER, BANISTER FLIGHT, A.R.I.B.A.	29, New Bridge Street, E.C.
582	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1897, June 28	*FLETCHER, HERBERT PHILLIPS, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.	29, New Bridge St., Ludgate Circus, E.C.
465	1888, Mar. 5	FLETCHER, THOMAS	Estate Office, Dunkenhall, Clayton-le-Moors, near Accrington, & 46, Fishergate, Preston, Lancashire.
749	A. 1882, Feb. 13 F. 1891, June 20	FLINT, WILLIAM HURST	11, Searle St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
731	1890, Feb. 21	FODEN, EDWARD ANTROBUS ...	Teddesley Estate Office, Penkridge, Staffs.
791	1895, Sept. 2	FORBES, ARTHUR	Earls Vale, Cavan, Ireland.
067	1891, May 23	FORBES, CHARLES MANSFELDT ...	14, New Street, York.
238	1891, Nov. 4	FORD, LAWTON ROBERT	Bank Chambers, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W.
518	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1895, May 13	*FORD, SOLOMON, A.R.I.B.A. ...	3, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.
640	1891, Dec. 19	FORREST, ROBERT	Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagans, near Cardiff.

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p. o.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
51	1879, Dec. 8	FORSHAW, EDWARD	Hanley, Staffordshire, and Springfield Stramshall, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.
39	1884, Jan. 14	FOSBERY, WILLIAM THOMAS EXHAM... ..	
79	1872, Mar. 11	FOSTER, CHARLES ROLLS	54, Pall Mall, S.W.
31	A. 1888, Dec. 10	*†FOSTER, FRANK, A.R.I.B.A.	8, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
19	F. 1892, Oct. 12		
	A. 1892, Nov. 28	*FOSTER, JAMES HERBERT	
	F. 1895, Nov. 1	FURMEDGE... ..	29, Charles Street, Haymarket, S.W.
	A. 1899, Oct. 30	*FOWLER, ALFRED CHARLES	
38	F. 1904, Dec. 12	STANLEY	35, Walbrook, E.C.
	1897, Oct. 26	FOWLER, ALFRED MOUNTAIN, M.I.C.E.	1, St. Peter's Square, Manchester.
36	1882, Jan. 16	FOWLER, FREDERICK	St. James' Street, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
06	1890, May 29	FOWLER, GERARD EDMUND... ..	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street Birmingham.
07	1890, May 29	FOWLER, HENRY	Colton House, Clifton Road Rugby Warwickshire.
32	1882, Dec. 18	FOWLER, HENRY	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
80	1890, Apr. 14	FOWLER, REGINALD WILLIAM	3, Hartshead, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
03	1887, Dec. 19	FOWLER, RICHARD	118, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
40	1891, Nov. 4	FOWLER, WILLIAM	69, Temple Row, Birmingham.
41	1891, Nov. 4	FOX, CHARLES JAMES	7, Rawson Street, Halifax, Yorkshire.
45	1890, Nov. 22	FOX, EDWIN	99, Gresham Street, E.C.
80	A. 1900, Oct. 30	*FOX, ERNEST	15, Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth Hampshire.
	F. 1902, Dec. 8		
69	A. 1894, Oct. 30	*FOX, FREDERICK RUSSELL	Grove Hill, Barnstaple, Devon.
	F. 1899, Oct. 2		
31	A. 1900, Oct. 30	*FOX, WILLIAM	15, Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth Hampshire.
	F. 1904, Jan. 25		
22	1891, Nov. 4	FRAMPTON, ALFRED, A.R.I.B.A.	62 and 63, Basinghall Street, E.C.
43	1891, Nov. 4	FRANCE, ARTHUR ALDERSON	99, Swan Arcade, Bradford, Yorkshire.
45	1889, Jan. 14	FRANCIS, GEORGE FUTVOYE	Eaton Chambers, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.
			Nott Square, Carmarthen.
31	A. 1901, Oct. 29	*FRANCIS, JOHN, JUN.	
	F. 1906, June 27		
30	1890, Mar. 10	FRANCIS, LEON ALBERT	8, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
38	1890, May 29	FRANKLIN, ARTHUR THOMAS	25, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
7	A. 1891, Nov. 4	*FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BELGROVE	21, Market Hill, Luton, Beds.
	F. 1895, Feb. 18		
2	1895, Sept. 2	FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY	Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's County.
3	1895, Sept. 2	FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY, JUN.	Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's County.
9	A. 1896, Jan. 21	*FRASER, THOMAS SMELLIE... ..	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
	F. 1897, June 28		
7	A. 1891, Jan. 17	*FRASER, WILLIAM... ..	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
	F. 1894, Dec. 10		

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
114	A. 1884, Feb. 25 F. 1890, Apr. 14	FREEMAN, SYDNEY	The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and 28, Queen Street, E.C.
795	1895, Sept. 2	FREND, HENRY	Derry House, Brosna, S.O., King's Co.
217	1884, Dec. 8	FREUER, WILLIAM... ..	West Rudham, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
927	1902, Feb. 21	FRITCHLEY, EDWIN WOLLASTON...	6, Sirdar's Palace, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.
069	1891, May 23	FROST, FREDERIC CORNISH ...	Teignmouth, Devon.
331	1898, Oct. 29	*FRY, JOSEPH HARRY	64, Craven Park, Willesden, N.W.
734	1882, Feb. 13	FRYER, GEORGE	Conservancy Buildings, Whitefriargate, Hull, & Rose Villa, Bishop Wilton, near York.
040	1884, Jan. 14	FULLER, HARRY	83, High Street, Croydon, Surrey.
124	A. 1884, Mar. 10 F. 1891, Apr. 20	FULLER, THOMAS ALFRED	The College, All Saints', Derby.
953	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1905, Sept. 28	*FUNNELL, HORACE FREDERICK ...	49, Aytoun Road, Stockwell, S.W.
417	A. 1887, Dec. 19 F. 1898, May 2	*FURBER, PERCY NORMAN	
226	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1901, Jan. 14	*FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS	Estate Office, Lucknam, Chippenham, Wilts.
461	1899, Feb. 16	FYFE, JOHN WILLIAM	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
417	1876, Jan. 10	GAIRDNER, EDWARD JAMES ...	Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
3061	1896, Oct. 28	GALBRAITH, SAMUEL HAUGHTON, M.A., B.E. (<i>Dublin</i>)	Royal Engineer Office, Hong Kong.
2245	1891, Nov. 4	GALE, ARTHUR JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	4, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.
2004	1891, Mar. 14	GALE, ERNEST SEWELL... ..	33, New Bridge Street, E.C.
3683	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*GALE, HARRY	High Street, Egham, Surrey.
761	1882, Feb. 27	GALE, JOSEPH JOHN	Market Place, Wallingford, Berks.
55	1868, July 6	GALSWORTHY, FREDERICK THOMAS	11, Waterloo Place, S.W.
1713	1890, Feb. 10	GAMBLE, SIDNEY GOMPERTZ, A.M.I.C.E.	Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.
1606	1889, Mar. 18	GANDY, JAMES	22, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
3377	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1899, Nov. 13	*GARDINER, ROBERT STRACHAN ...	Hawarden Estate Office, Hawarden, near Chester, Flintshire.
2520	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1895, Mar. 4	*GARDNER, GILBERT	Crawley, Sussex.
2246	1891, Nov. 4	GARRARD, NORTON BURROUGHS	Hoxne, Eye, Suffolk.
2247	1891, Nov. 4	GARROOD, THOMAS WILLIAM M.	Birkbeck Bank Chambers, High Holborn, W.C.
2799	1895, Sept. 2	GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT	Thornvale, Moneygall, King's County.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1895, Sept. 2	GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT, JUN. ...	Estates Office, Parsonstown, King's Co.
1890, May 29	GATE, ALFRED JOSEPH... ..	20, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*GATE, HENRY ARTHUR ARMYTAGE	20, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.
1882, Jan. 16	GATER, CALEB WILLIAM	Salisbury, Wilts.
A. 1884, May 26 F. 1889, Jan. 14	GAYFORD, HENRY JOHN	Raynham Estate Office, East Raynham, Norfolk.
1899, Oct. 30	GEDDES, ANDREW DONALD	Royal Engineer Office, Colombo, Ceylon.
1891, Nov. 4	GELDER, SIR WILLIAM ALFRED, F.R.I.B.A.	76, Lowgate, Hull.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1905, May 15	*GENGE, WILLIAM POPE, JUN. ...	46, London Road, East Grinstead, Sussex.
A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1895, Nov. 11	*GERMAN, GEORGE	Huntingdon House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
1891, May 23	GERMAN, HARRY	Market Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Loughborough.
1883, Feb. 12	GERMAN, JOHN (<i>Member of Council</i>)	Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1902, Jan. 27	*GIBBON, EDWARD ACTON	Elmhurst, Waterford.
A. 1886, Jan. 11 F. 1890, Nov. 10	GIBBON, WM. JACOMB, A.R.I.B.A.	57, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1893, May 8	*GIDDY, OSMAN HORTON	4, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
1875, Feb. 1	GILBERT, WILLIAM HENRY SAINSBURY	70, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1899, Feb. 16	GILCHRIST, JOHN	81, Hope Street, Glasgow.
1901, Feb. 21	GILCRIEST, JOHN FAWCETT ...	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
1889, Apr. 29	GILLART, DAVID	Towyn, Merionethshire.
1899, Feb. 16	GILLESPIE, JOHN	Blackhall, Paisley, Renfrewshire.
1888, Mar. 5	GILPIN-BROWN, WILLIAM DUNDAS	Estate Office, Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth, Warwickshire.
1907, Feb. 23	GILRUTH, WILLIAM	H.M. Office of Works, Bristol.
1876, Jan. 24	GLASIER, GEORGE HENRY BROUGHAM	7, St. James's Street, S.W.
1890, Jan. 27	GLEED, RICHARD CUMMINGS ...	8 & 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon St., E.C.
1895, Sept. 2	GLOSTER, THOMAS EDWARD ...	Collon, Co. Louth.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1898, June 27	*GLOVER, HENRY ALEXANDER ...	21, Dahomey Street, Streatham, S.W.
1905, Oct. 26	GOADBY, FRANCIS HUBERT... ..	Works Department, H. M. Dockyard, Chatham, Kent.
A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*GOADBY, HOWARD	1 & 2, Station Yard, Twickenham, Middlesex.
1895, Sept. 2	GODLEY, ARCHIBALD	Killygar, Killeshandra, Co. Cavan.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, Feb. 12	*GOLDSMITH, DOUGLAS FLEET ...	Lavant Street, Petersfield, Hants.
A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1905, Nov. 13	*GOODBODY, FREDK. ALLEN STURGE	33, Corn Street, Bristol.
1883, Dec. 17	GOODCHILD, JOSIAH	Bank Chambers, Parkhurst Road, N.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
4883	1906, Oct. 25	GOODING, WILLIAM ALFRED ...	Arndilly, York Road, St. Albans, Hertfordshire.
3343	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1904, Dec. 12	*GOODMAN, ALFRED	35, Bucklersbury, E.C.
1546	1889, Jan. 14	GOODWYN, LEONARD WILLIAM ...	8, Granville Chambers, Granville Place, Portman Square, W.
3928	1902, Feb. 21	*GORDON, ALEXANDER	97, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1939	1891, Jan. 17	GOTT, CHARLES, M.I.C.E.	8, Charles Street, Bradford, Yorkshire.
2252	1891, Nov. 4	GOTT, CHARLES HENRY	8, Charles Street, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1567	1889, Jan. 28	GOTT, FRANK	3, East Parade, Leeds, Yorkshire.
478	A. 1877, Feb. 12 F. 1882, Dec. 18	GOTTO, FREDERICK EDWARD ...	Northampton.
3158	A. 1897, Feb. 17 F. 1897, May 31	*GOULDING, ARTHUR	41, Moorgate Street, E.C.
2072	1891, May 23	GOVER, ARTHUR SUTTON, F.R.I.B.A.	4, Queen Street Place, E.C.
1846	1890, Nov. 22	GRADWELL, ARTHUR RICHARD ...	29, Victoria St., Blackburn, Lancashire.
2254	1891, Nov. 4	GRAHAM, ARTHUR GORE	"Brookfield," Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.
370	1875, Jan. 18	GRAHAM, WILLIAM	Bank Chambers, Newport, Monmouthshire.
1218	1884, Dec. 8	GRAIN, ARTHUR TRESS	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
827	A. 1882, Dec. 4 F. 1885, Jan. 12	GRANT, JAMES	Glandwr, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.
1260	1885, Mar. 9	GRAVES, WALTER, F.R.I.B.A. ...	Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C.
3096	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1907, July 9	*GREEN, ARTHUR EDWARD	58, North Street, Horsham, Sussex.
2141	A. 1891, May 23 F. 1897, May 31	*GREEN, EDMUND HORACE	17, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
2584	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1897, May 31	*GREEN, FREDERICK ALGERNON ...	17, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
3149	1897, Feb. 17	GREENWOOD, JOSEPH	Royal Engineer Office, Fishergate, York.
3150	1897, Feb. 17	GREGORY, ALFRED	War Office, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.
2955	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1896, June 26	*GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST	11, Chapel Street, Preston, Lancashire.
2257	1891, Nov. 4	GREGSON, WILLIAM	106, Victoria Road, Darlington, Co. Durham.
1087	1884, Feb. 11	GRELLIER, HARLEY MAIR	6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., and Epsom, Surrey.
371	1875, Jan. 18	GREY, CHARLES GREY, M.A. (Durham)	8, Lansdowne Terrace, Ballsbridge, Dublin.
2673	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1896, May 11	*GRIFFIN, ALFRED	Moir Chambers, 17, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.
2073	1891, May 23	GRIFFIN, HAROLD	54, High Street, Battersea, S.W.
1736	1890, Feb. 21	GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM	Gelley-Wernon Estate, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.
2258	1891, Nov. 4	GRIGGS, ROBERT, A.R.I.B.A. ...	11, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1889, Apr. 1	GRIMLEY, THOMAS	40, Temple Street, Birmingham.
1898, Oct. 29 1901, Dec. 9	*GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD... ..	Pier Hotel Chambers, Herne Bay, Kent.
1892, Feb. 26	GROGAN, HENRY THOMAS	101, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
1890, May 29	GROSE, VINCENT J., F.R.I.B.A. ...	13, Railway Approach, S.E.
1890, Feb. 10 1893, Jan. 23	*GROVER, ARTHUR... ..	11, Cecil Court, Charing Cross Rd., W.C.
1894, Oct. 30 1899, Jan. 23	*GROVER, PHILIP GORDON	Eastbrook Lodge, Lyminge S.O., Kent.
1891, Nov. 4	GRUNING, EDWARD A., F.R.I.B.A.	25, Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C.
1890, Feb. 24	GUDGEON, GEORGE EDWARD ...	Estate Agency Offices, Winchester, Hants.
1904, Oct. 27	GUINNESS, GERALD SEYMOUR ...	16, College Green, Dublin.
1904, Oct. 27	GUINNESS, HOWARD RUNDELL ...	16, College Green, Dublin.
1889, Jan. 14 1900, May 21	*GUNTER, JAMES	Estate Office, Glasbury, Radnorshire.
1891, Nov. 4	HABGOOD, HENRY CHARLES ...	Witney, Oxfordshire.
1874, Mar. 16	HADDOCK, ROLAND	17, St. Michael's Road, Stockwell, S.W.
1889, Dec. 9 1893, Aug. 9	*HADLEY, FRANK	134, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
1892, Nov. 28 1896, Oct. 1	*HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK ...	c/o Messrs. Miller and Haigh, 5, Halford Street, Leicester.
1891, Nov. 4	HALE, RAYMOND HENRY	33, Old Queen Street, S.W.
1904, Oct. 27	HALL, DAVID	18, South Mall, Cork.
1881, May 2	HALL, ERNEST	56, Commercial Rd., Portsmouth, Hants.
1896, Oct. 28 1897, June 28	*HALL, JOHN HERBERT	6, South St., Albert Square, Manchester, and 2, Dunham Road, Altrincham, Cheshire.
1883, Apr. 16	HALL, WALTER	38, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1886, Jan. 11 1891, June 29	*HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY	College Hill, Shrewsbury.
1884, May 26	HALLETT, WILLIAM BROWN ...	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and 278, Holloway Road, N.
1889, Apr. 1 1891, Dec. 7	*HALL-JONES, FREDERICK	Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W., and 35, The Broadway, Ealing, W.
1895, Sept. 2	HAMILTON, ARTHUR	40, Lower Dominick Street, Dublin.
1895, Sept. 2	HAMILTON, EDWARD CHETWOOD, MAJOR	Woodstock Estate Offices, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.
1890, Feb. 24	HAMILTON, JOHN	23 and 24, Wormwood Street, E.C.
1898, Feb. 18	HAMILTON, ROBERT	Lands Valuation Office, Greenock, Ren- frewshire.
1897, Feb. 17	HAMMOND, ROBERT WILLIAM ...	Hibernian Hotel, Cork.
1891, May 23 1896, Jan. 6	*HAMPTON, GEORGE FREDK. WM.	2 and 3, Cockspur Street, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2265	1891, Nov. 4	HAMPTON, WILLIE THOMAS ...	Swan St., Loughboro', Leicestershire.
892	A. 1883, Feb. 12 F. 1889, Jan. 14	*HANSELL, REGINALD GODDARD	5, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
2266	1891, Nov. 4	HANSON, JOHN HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	11, Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
642	1881, Dec. 19	HARDCASTLE, FREDERICK HENRY APPLETON, A.R.I.B.A.	5, Old Queen Street, S.W.
481	A. 1877, Mar. 26 F. 1882, Dec. 18	HARDING, EDWARD ERNEST ...	66, Cannon Street, E.C.
2805	1895, Sept. 2	HARDMAN, EDWARD CHAMBRÉ ...	14, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
1482	1888, Apr. 30	HARDY, RICHARD THOMAS ASH	Land Agency and Estate Offices, Carr Street, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.
4610	1905, Oct. 26	*HARGRAVE, WILLIAM HARRISON, A.M.I.C.E. (Ireland)	68, Grosvenor Square, Rathmines, Dublin.
1613	1889, Apr. 1	HARGRAVES, STEPHEN	Brabyns Estate Office, Manor House, Marple, Cheshire.
2007	1891, Mar. 14	HARLE, JOHN JOSEPH	Tortworth Estate Office, Falfie, Gloucester.
614 4320	A. 1881, Feb. 21 F. 1904, Oct. 27	HARPER, EDGAR JOSIAH	County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.
2267	1891, Nov. 4	HARPUR, WILLIAM, M.I.C.E. ...	Town Hall, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
496	A. 1878, Jan. 28 F. 1883, Oct. 11	HARRINGTON, GEORGE FREDERICK	16, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
4848	1906, Feb. 23	HARRIS, ARNOLD	117, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
990	1883, Dec. 17	HARRIS, JAMES	Winchester, Hants.
3189	1897, Oct. 26	*HARRISON, CHARLES	179, Horninglow Street, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.
4125	1903, Oct. 28	*HARRISON, FREDERICK	3, Welford Road, Leicester.
4608	1905, Oct. 26	HARRISON, FREDERICK WALTER	H.M. Admiralty, 21, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
2676	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Apr. 29	*HARRISON, GEORGE JOHN ROBERTSON... ..	Westminster City Hall, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
1739	1890, Feb. 24	HARRISON, JAMES THOMAS	Town Hall Offices, Buckingham.
3232	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1899, Dec. 11	*HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD	Estate Office, Allestree, near Derby.
1812	1890, May 29	HARSTON, ARTHUR	60, Cawley Road, Hackney, N.
3296	1898, Feb. 18	HART, PATRICK CAMPBELL, A.M.I.C.E.	134, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
3464	1899, Feb. 16	HART, JOHN	Cowie Mains, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.
2730	1895, Mar. 6	HARTLEY, HENRY	Bristow Chambers, 8, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
2806	1895, Sept. 2	HARVEY, JAMES GEO. MOREWOOD	Northern Bank Buildings, Londonderry.
523	A. 1878, Dec. 9 F. 1890, Jan. 6	HARVEY, JOHN JAMES SAYER ...	80, Castle Street, Canterbury, Kent.
1551	A. 1889, Jan. 14 F. 1891, Oct. 15	HASKINS, WILLIAM ALBION... ..	2, Tanfield Court, Temple, E.C.

Year of Election or of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1873, May 19	HASLAM, DRYLAND	Friar Street Chambers, Reading, Berks.
1889, Dec. 9		
1893, Aug. 9	*HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN.	Friar Street Chambers, Reading, Berks.
1883, May 25		
1889, Apr. 1	*HASLUCK, LANCELOT GERALD	Green Hill Park, New Barnet, Herts.
1891, Nov. 4	HAWKER, HARRY EDWIN	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth, Hants.
1888, Mar. 19	HAWKINS, CHARLES	Downham Market, Norfolk.
1900, Oct. 30		
1903, July 1	*HAWKINS, LANCELOT GOULDER	Downham Market, Norfolk.
1889, Mar. 18	HAWLEY, SIR HENRY MICHAEL, BART.	Tumby Lawn, Boston, Lincolnshire.
1891, Nov. 4	HAYNES, HENRY	Estate Office, Clifton, Nottingham.
1888, Dec. 10	HAYTON, JOSEPH WILLIAM	9, Bank Street, Carlisle, Cumberland.
1891, Jan. 17		
1894, Apr. 2	*HAYWARD, FREDERICK GEORGE	Market Square, Dover, Kent.
1881, Dec. 19	HAYWARD, HENRY	Dover, Kent.
1897, Oct. 26	*HAYWARD, THOMAS WILLIAM	
1900, June 27	ALFRED, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	Municipal Buildings, Lavender Hill, S.W.
1885, Feb. 23	HAYWOOD, WILLIAM MATTHEWS	9, West Street, Hereford.
1889, Dec. 9		
1891, May 25	*HEAD, JOHN GEORGE	7, Upper Baker Street, N.W.
1898, Oct. 29		
1901, Apr. 29	*HEALING, OSWALD JUDD	21, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
1904, Oct. 27	HEARD, RICHARD	15, South Mall, Cork.
1895, Sept. 2	HEARN, CHARLES RICHARD	Kinard House, Caledon, Co. Tyrone.
1891, Nov. 4	HEATH, HENRY	34, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
1898, Oct. 2		
1903, Dec. 7	*HEATH, HENRY CUBITT	142, Grange Road, Bermondsey, S.E.
1882, Jan. 16	HEATON, GEORGE HERBERT	Endon, near Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffs.
1881, Apr. 4	HEBBLETHWAITE, LOUIS	Conservancy Buildings and Anlaby Road, Hull, Yorkshire.
1886, Dec. 6		
1890, Feb. 24	HEDLEY, JOHN HUNT	7, Ashbrook Terrace, Sunderland.
1896, June 2		
1902, Sept. 30	HEELIS, WILLIAM	26, Budge Row, E.C.
1886, Dec. 6		
1903, Oct. 28		
1904, Nov. 14	*HEMPHILL, CHARLES GEORGE	
	CATHCART	11, Ely Place, Dublin.
1886, Dec. 6		
	HENDRIKS, HENRY	61, Temple Row, Birmingham, and 9, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.
1903, Oct. 28		
1904, Nov. 14	*HENNIKER, FREDERICK SIBERT	Homeleigh, 6, Ouseley Road, Balham Park Road, S.W.
1899, Feb. 16	HENRY, JAMES	Lands Valuation Office, City Chambers, Glasgow.
1887 Mar. 7	HEPPER, JOHN	East Parade, Leeds, Yorkshire.
1884, Dec. 8	HERBERT, ALLAN	The Market Place, Andover, Hants.
1896, June 2	*HERN, SAMUEL	93, St. Mary Street, Cardiff, Glamorgan- shire.
1888, Jan. 9	HESKETT, WILLIAM JAMES	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith, and Viaduct Chambers, Carlisle, Cumber- land.

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2679	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1895, Dec. 9	*HEWARD, ERNEST JAMES	52, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E.
4120	1903, Oct. 28	HEWITT, FREDERIC THOMAS BAINES	Royal Engineer Office, Bordon Hampshire.
2808	1895, Sept. 2	HEWSON, GEORGE RAWDON MAURICE	Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.
4107	1903, Feb. 20	*HIBBERT, JOSEPH VICTOR	77, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
1715	1890, Feb. 10	HICKMAN, THOMAS	College Court, Shrewsbury, Shropsh
2077	1891, May 23	HICKSON, STEPHEN WESTBY ...	Telephone Buildings, 31, Queen Viet Street, E.C.
1065	1884, Jan. 28	HIGGINS, FREDERIC	Alford, Lincolnshire.
1674	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1891, May 25	*HIGGINS, GEORGE	12, Finchley Rd., St. John's Wood, M
2078	1891, May 23	HILL, THOMAS NELSON	180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
1311	1886, Mar. 22	HILL, WILLIAM BURROUGH	81, Above Bar, Southampton, Hants.
1303	A. 1886, Jan. 25 F. 1890, Mar. 24	HILLIARD, GEORGE EDWARD ...	Chelmsford, Essex.
1388	1887, Apr. 18	HILTON, JOHN	30, Budge Row, E.C., and 17, Montp Row, Blackheath, S.E.
3545	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1905, May 15	*HINCHSLIFF, EDWARD ROBERT ...	Urban District Council Office, Ba Glamorganshire.
2079	1891, May 23	HINCKS, HENRY THORP	Wigston Hall, Leicester.
3695	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*HINDMARSH, RALPH FREDERICK	Tyne Improvement Commission gineer's Office, Piers Works, S Shields, Co. Durham.
2273	1891, Nov. 4	HINDS, HENRY	57, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
900	1883, Feb. 26	HINE, GEORGE THOMAS	35, Parliament Street, S.W., and Vict Street, Nottingham.
1782	1890, Apr. 14	HIPPISLEY, EDWIN MAGGS	4, Chamberlain Street, Wells, Somer
1783	1890, Apr. 14	HIPPISLEY, WILLIAM JOHN	12, Chamberlain Street, Wells, Somer
815	1882, May 22	HITCHCOX, WILLIAM	Bank Chambers, Newport, Monmo shire.
1769	1890, Mar. 24	HOBBS, JOHN	Estate Office, Ashford, Kent.
518	1878, Dec. 9	HOBGEN, FRANCIS NEALE	East Street, Chichester, Sussex.
2080	1891, May 23	HOBGEN, THOMAS CECIL	Highleigh, Sidlesham, near Chiches Sussex.
888	1883, Feb. 12	HOBSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM ...	79, Coleman Street, E.C.
2003	1891, Mar. 14	HOBSON, HARRY	Swinefleet, near Goole, Yorkshire.
4321	1904, Oct. 27	HODGSON, HARRY MOORE	25, Bedford Row, W.C.
2810	1895, Sept. 2	HODSON, GILBERT NEVILLE	Ardbrac, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
2809	1895, Sept. 2	HODSON, RICHARD EDMOND, M.A. (Dublin)	Coolfadda House, Bandon, Co. Cork.
2275	1891, Nov. 4	HODSON, WILLIAM	7, Finsbury Square, E.C.
2081	1891, May 23	HOGGARTH, ARTHUR	Kendal, Westmorland.
2082	1891, May 23	HOGGARTH, EDWIN	Midland Bank Chambers, Kendal, W morland.
793	1882, Apr. 24	HOLBECHE, ROBERT NEVILLE ... (Member of Council)	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

of Election of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
74, Nov. 16	HOLDEN, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	5, St. James's Square, Manchester.
84, May 5	HOLIDAY, FREDERICK DEAN	Bicester, Oxfordshire.
893, Oct. 4 897, Feb. 8	*HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE	Bicester, Oxfordshire.
898, Oct. 29 901, July 2	*HOLL, MACKINTOSH MELENG	Kenwith, College Avenue, Maidenhead, Berkshire.
883, Feb. 12 889, Nov. 11	HOLLAND, THOMAS JAMES, JUN... ..	14, Raleigh Gardens, Brixton Hill, S.W.
897, Oct. 26	*HOLLIS, WALTER DAWSON	26, Park Row, Leeds, Yorkshire.
891, Nov. 4	HOLLOWAY, HARRY HOWNAM	Market Harborough, Leicestershire.
891, Nov. 4	HOLMAN, GEORGE EDWARD	6, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
891, Mar. 14	HOLMES, MONTAGU	33, Paternoster Row, E.C.
901, Oct. 29 907, July 9	*HOLMES, MONTAGU PRICE	33, Paternoster Row, E.C.
895, Sept. 2	HOLMES, WILLIAM EDEN	69, Dann Street, Dublin.
891, Nov. 4	HOMAN, FRANKLIN GEORGE	184, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
889, Feb. 25 897, May 31	*HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN	184, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
890, Feb. 24	HONEYBALL, FRED. THOMAS	Deal, Kent.
901, Oct. 29 903, May 18	*HOOD, HERBERT CHARLES	318, Commercial Road, E.
896, Oct. 28 900, Dec. 10	*†HOOD, THOMAS, JUN.	Ras-el-Khalig, Egypt.
896, June 2	*HOOD, WALTER RICHARD	37, Walbrook, E.C.
899, Oct. 30 901, July 2	*HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN	The College, All Saints', Derby.
1888, Jan. 23 896, Jan. 6	*HOOPER, CECIL HENRY	South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.
895, Oct. 24 899, Nov. 13	*†HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED	15, High Street, East Grinstead, Sussex.
899, Oct. 30 1900, Oct. 1	*HOPE, ARTHUR ERNEST	Great Eastern Railway Land Agent's Office, Liverpool Street Station, E.C.
889, Dec. 9	HOPKINS, ALFRED JAMES	37, Mortimer St., Cavendish Square, W.
891, Nov. 4	HOPKINSON, ALFRED, A.M.I.C.E.	15, Agür Street, Bury, Lancashire.
891, Mar. 14	HORNE, EDMUND	High Street, Hounslow, Middlesex.
882, Apr. 24	*HORNE, WILLIAM EDGAR (Member of Council)	85, Gresham Street, E.C. and 8, Delahay Street, S.W.
887, May 9	HORNOR, CHARLES JARED	32, Prince of Wales' Road, Norwich, Norfolk.
887, May 9	HORNOR, FRANCIS... ..	Queen Street, Norwich, Norfolk.
890, May 29	HORSEY, FREDERICK JOHN TERRY	11, Billiter Square, E.C.
890, Mar. 10	HORSFALL, RICHARD EDGAR	22A, Commercial St., Halifax, Yorkshire.
1901, Oct. 29	*HOSEGOOD, ANDREW WEBBER	Williton, Somerset.
905, Nov. 13	HOSFORD, EDWARD HENRY POE	76, George Street, Limerick, Ireland.
895, Sept. 2	*HOSKINS, MARCUS	Coleridge House, Swansea, Glamorgan- shire.
901, Oct. 29 902, July 14		

† Special Sanitary Science Certificate.

‡ Special Forestry Certificate.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3505	1899, Oct. 30	*HOUGHTON, THOMAS MARCUS ...	311, Clapham Road, S.W.
1940	1891, Jan. 17	HOUGHTON, WILLIAM	58, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1587	1889, Feb. 25	HOVENDEN, HENRY EDWARD ...	30, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
2085	1891, May 23	HOWARD, HARRY	Town Offices, Littlehampton, Sussex.
3297	1898, Feb. 18	HOWATT, WILLIAM	146, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
3699	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1904, Mar. 21	*HOWES, ARTHUR BURNABY ...	193, High Road, Balham, S.W.
3236	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1906, Nov. 12	*HOWLAND, ARTHUR FRANK ...	30, Somerset Street, Portman Square,
171	A. 1869, Feb. 8 F. 1883, Mar. 12	HUBBERSTY, HENRY ALFRED ...	Buxton, Derbyshire.
3389	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1904, Jun. 28	*HUDSON, ALBERT WILLIAM ...	87, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
936	1883, Apr. 30	HUDSON, ARTHUR BYRNE	16, Godliman Street, E.C.
2086	1891, May 23	HUDSON, EDW. WM., A.R.I.B.A....	76, Fellows Rd. N.W., & Hove, Sussex
1609	1889, Mar. 18	HUGMAN, CHARLES EADY	9, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
2816	1895, Sept. 2	HUMPHREYS, DANIEL PEARD ...	80, South Mall, Cork, Ireland.
627	1881, Dec. 5	HUMPHREYS, HENRY	Woodhouse, Loughborough, Leicester-shire.
2087	1891, May 23	HUMPHREYS, JOHN HENRY ...	Woodhouse, Loughborough, Leicester-shire.
4887	1906, Oct. 25	*HUNT, FRANK WILLIAM	9, Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, S.W.
2088	1891, May 23	HUNT, FREDERICK COPE	6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
2287	1891, Nov. 4	HUNT, FRED. WM. H., F.R.I.B.A.	30, York Place, Portman Square, W.
3551	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1902, Dec. 8	*HUNT, GEORGE WHITAKER ...	Estate Office, Holme Lacy, Herefordshire
2089	1891, May 23	HUNT, THOMAS	Baldock Street, Ware, Herts.
2813	1895, Sept. 2	HUNT, WILLIAM LEWIS	83, George Street, Limerick, Ireland.
1941	1891, Jan. 17	HUNTER, CECIL	Cricklewood, N.W.
2288	1891, Nov. 4	HURRELL, JOHN WEYMOUTH ...	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
1016	A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1891, Jan. 5	HUSKINSON, THOMAS WILLIAM ...	Epperstone Manor, Nottingham.
1182	A. 1884, May 19 F. 1889, Dec. 9	HUSSEY, ROBERT	Eastfields, near Lichfield, Staffordshire
2814	1895, Sept. 2	HUSSEY, SAMUEL MURRAY	18, Elvaston Place, S.W., and Edenburg Gortalea, Co. Kerry.
2818	1895, Sept. 2	HUTCHINS, SAMUEL NEWBURGH...	Ardnagashel, Bantry, Co. Cork.
563	1880, Jan. 19	I'ANSON, EDWARD BLAKEWAY, F.R.I.B.A. (<i>Member of Council</i>)	7A, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
1137	1884, Apr. 21	INGE, CHARLES HENRY	Broom Leasoe, Whittington, Lichfield Staffordshire.
305	A. 1873, Feb. 10 F. 1882, Jan. 16	INGRAM, WALTER FIELDE	2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes, Sussex and Radlett, Hertfordshire.
834	1882, Dec. 18	INMAN, MARSHALL NISBET	7, Bedford Row, W.C.
2290	1891, Nov. 4	INMAN, WILLIAM NUTTER	126, Maida Vale, W.
2291	1891, Nov. 4	IRELAND, EDWIN BENJAMIN ...	Guestwick, East Dereham, Norfolk.

of Election of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1895, Sept. 2	IRVINE, HY., LIEUT.-COL.	Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
1897, Oct. 26	*ISTED, SAMUEL EVELAND	Royal Engineer Office, North Aldershot, Hampshire.
1880, Feb. 16	JACKSON, CHARLES	23, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
1903, Oct. 28	JACKSON, HENRY	Conservator of Forests, Naini Tal, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.
1905, Oct. 26	*JACKSON, ROBERT... ..	Estate Office, Wroughtington, near Wigan, Lancashire.
1887, Dec. 19	JACKSON, WILLIAM TRESS	117, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
1891, Nov. 4	JAMES, CHRISTIAN HUGH	Rudechester, Wylam-on-Tyne, Northum- berland.
1906, Feb. 23	JAMES, FREDERICK JOHN	1, Rusham Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
1905, Oct. 26	JAMES, MERTON JOHN	The Admiralty, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
1895, Sept. 2	JAMESON, ROBT. WILLIAM	Campfield House, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
1894, Oct. 30	*JARMAN, WILLIAM	15, Harlesden Gardens, Harlesden, N.W.
1899, June 26	*JARMAN, FRANK WILMOT	4, High Street, Croydon.
1892, Nov. 28	JEANS, MARK... ..	Marlborough, Wilts.
1898, Oct. 3	*JEFFREE, SYDNEY	13, Clifford's Inn, E.C.
1886, Jan. 25	*JENKIN, ARTHUR PEARSE	Trewirgie, Redruth, Cornwall.
1893, Oct. 4	JENKINS, OSWALD	57, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
1895, Nov. 25	*JENKINS, RICHARD JAMES	Town Hall, Portsmouth, Hampshire.
1897, Oct. 26	*JENKINS, WILLIAM DAVID	County Education Offices, Carmarthen.
1903, Dec. 7	*JENKINSON, JOHN	The Hollies, Hopwas, Tamworth, Staffordshire.
1906, Oct. 25	*JENKINSON, WILLIAM ERIC LEIGH	6, Moorgate Street, E.C.
1897, Feb. 17	JENKINSON, WILLIAM WILBER- FORCE	6, Moorgate Street E.C.
1899, Mar. 20	*JENNER, WILLIAM	1, Western Road, Hove, Brighton, Sussex.
1882, Feb. 13	*JENNINGS, FITZ-LAURENCE PER- CIVAL DUDLEY	34, Osnaburgh Street, N.W.
1894, Oct. 30	JENNINGS, WILLIAM JOSEPH	4, St. Margaret's St., Canterbury, Kent.
1897, Nov. 8	JEROME, THOMAS STROUD, I.S.O.	Mandora, Effingham Road, Surbiton, Surrey, and Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.
1896, June 2	JEUDWINE, WILLIAM WYNNE	Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
1900, June 27	*JOHNSON, BERNARD MARR	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
1891, Mar. 14	*JOHNSON, HENRY	35, Coleman Street, E.C.
1896, Oct. 28	JOHNSON, HENRY JAMES	21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2821	1895, Sept. 2	JOHNSON, JOCELYN OTWAY ...	Eltham Lodge, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
3392	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1903, July 1	*JOHNSTON, REGINALD ...	9, St. Helens Place, E.C.
1420	A. 1887, Dec. 19 F. 1894, May 28	*JOHNSTON, WALTER HENRY...	County Offices, Auditors' Department, Preston, Lancashire.
4011	A. 1902, Oct. 28 F. 1904, Jan. 25	*JOHNSTONE, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC	39, Merville Place, Kingstown, Dublin.
3466	1899, Feb. 16	JOHNSTONE, JAMES ...	Alloway Cottage, Ayr.
2296	1891, Nov. 4	JOLLY, JOHN HAWKINS...	1, Dalton Terrace, The Mount, York.
1463	A. 1888, Feb. 20 F. 1891, May 25	*JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL ...	27, Market Place, Cambridge, and Whitehall Place, S.W.
195	A. 1869, Apr. 5 F. 1878, Feb. 25	JONAS, HENRY ...	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
4013	A. 1902, Oct. 28 F. 1905, Nov. 13	*JONES, ARTHUR ERNEST ...	3, Brunswick Place, Newcastle, Staffordshire.
1265	1885, Apr. 20	JONES, CHARLES, M.I.C.E. ...	The Lodge, Culmington Road, Ealing,
777	1882, Mar. 13	JONES, CHARLES FREDERICK ...	Eldon Chambers, 30, Fleet Street, E.C.
3103	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1898, Dec. 12	*JONES, ERNEST JOEL ...	53, Maida Vale, W.
1703	1890, Jan. 27	JONES, FRANCIS WILLIAM ...	2, Frewin Court, Corn Market St., Oxford.
964	A. 1883, May 25 F. 1886, Nov. 8	*JONES, HENRY ARTHUR ...	49, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.
1849	1890, Nov. 22	JONES, ISAAC M., A.M.I.C.E.	The Town Hall, Chester.
673	A. 1881, Dec. 19 F. 1891, May 25	JONES, THOMAS, M.I.C.E. ...	1, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.
2013	1891, Mar. 14	JONES, WILLIAM EDWARD ...	Anglesey Estate Office, Graig, Llanfa P.G., Anglesey.
2298	1891, Nov. 4	JOSELAND, CHARLES ...	Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcestershire.
1467	1888, Mar. 5	JOSEPH, DELISSA, F.R.I.B.A. ...	Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C.
1106	1884, Feb. 25	JOYCE, JOHN HALL ...	Blackfordby, near Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire.
412	A. 1875, Dec. 13 F. 1887, Mar. 21	KAYE, JOHN EDWARD ...	Tynedale, Porchester Road, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
3010	1896, Jan. 21	KEANE, MARCUS ...	Beech Park, Ennis, Co. Clare.
4884	1906, Oct. 25	KEARNS, ROBERT MATTHEW ...	H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.
1190	1884, May 26	KEDGLEY, CHARLES ...	Fairlight, Grosvenor Road, Wallington Surrey.
580	1880, Nov. 8	KEIRLE, ROBERT, F.R.I.B.A. ...	Clarefield, Sunningdale, Ascot, Berkshire.
3676	1901, Feb. 21	*KELLY, JOHN GEORGE... ..	West View, Pontefract, Yorkshire.
2823	1895, Sept. 2	KELLY, RICHARD HENRY ...	21, The Mall, Waterford.
1904	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1892, July 4	*KEMP-SMITH, JAMES FRED ...	Orsett, Essex.
1716	1890, Feb. 10	KENNEDY, JAMES ...	25, Bedford Row, W.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1884, May 26	KENT, GEORGE EDWARD	"Normanhurst," Cavendish Road, South- sea, Hants.
1891, Nov. 4	KENWRICK, GEORGE	83, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
1898, Oct. 29	*KERRUISH, WILLIAM MALTBY	21, Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.
1889, Apr. 1	KERSEY, ALEX. H., F.R.I.B.A.	21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
1890, Nov. 22	KIDWELL, JOHN	St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester, Kent.
A. 1884, Oct. 30 F. 1903, Sept. 28	*KILLICK, ANTHONY EDWARD	29, Terminus Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
1895, Sept. 2	KINCAID, JAMES STEWART	7, Leinster Street, Dublin.
1895, Sept. 2	KINCAID, JOSEPH WESTBY	7, Leinster Street, Dublin.
A. 1884, Mar. 10 F. 1888, Dec. 10	*KING, ALFRED	12, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.
1883, Jan. 29	KING, FRANK HULME	Horsham, Sussex.
1884, May 26	KING, HENRY	Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1901, Feb. 11	*KINGSFORD, PERCY HAMILTON	24, High Street, Canterbury, Kent.
1888, Nov. 26	KIRBY, EDMUND, F.R.I.B.A.	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
A. 1899, Feb. 16 F. 1903, Sept. 28	*KIRBY, EDMUND FRANCIS JOSEPH	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
A. 1896, Jan. 21 F. 1900, Nov. 26	*KIRK, JOHN WRIGHT	1, Pimlico Road, S.W.
1898, Feb. 18	KIRKWOOD, CHARLES	67, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
1891, Nov. 4	KITTOW, JOHN	West Holm, Launceston, Cornwall.
1892, Feb. 26	KNIGHT, EDGAR WALSH	57, Halesworth Road, Lewisham, S.E., and Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Chan- cery Lane, W.C.
A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*KNIGHT, GEORGE EDWARD	3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1896, Oct. 28	KNIGHT, HENRY ST. JOHN	Royal Engineer Office, Roberts' Heights, Transvaal, South Africa.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1904, Sept. 29	*KNOWLES, GEORGE POTTER, A.M.I.C.E.	39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
A. 1882, Dec. 18 F. 1889, Dec. 9	KNOWLES, HENRY	Egerton House, The Spa, Gloucester.
1895, Sept. 2	KNOX, ALBERT FREDERIC	Estate Office, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
1895, Sept. 2	KNOX, ALBERT HENRY	Estate Office, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
1897, Oct. 26	KNOX, ALEXANDER	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
1895, Sept. 2	KNOX, EDWARD ERNEST	8, Milward Terrace, Bray, Ireland.
1895, Sept. 2	KNOX, ERNEST HENRY	Greenwood Park, Crossmolina, R.S.O., Co. Mayo.
1899, Feb. 16	LAING, DAVID TAYLOR	20, Bridge Street, Glasgow.
A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1899, June 26	*LAKE, CUTHBERT JOSEPH	25, Bucklersbury, E.C.
A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1896, Oct. 1	*LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
1889, Jan. 14 1891, Dec. 7	*LAMBERT, GODFREY CHARLES	10, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2307	1891, Nov. 4	LAMMIE, GEORGE	138, Hope Street, Glasgow.
1398	1887, Dec. 5	LANCASTER, CHARLES HOLLAND	Union Offices, Brougham Terrace, West Derby Road, Liverpool.
2591	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*LANCASTER, JOHN ROY	85, Gresham Street, E.C.
2090	1891, May 23	LANE, ERNEST LACAN	81, Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth Hants.
1688	1890 Jan. 6	LANG, CHARLES AUGUSTUS... ..	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
762	1882, Feb. 27	LANGRIDGE, GEORGE (Past-President)	The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
2658	A. 1901, Oct. 29 F. 1905, May 15	*LANGRIDGE, WALTER FREDERICK	The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1645	1889, Dec. 9	LARMUTH, GEORGE HORATIO ...	Wilton Chambers, 10, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
3559	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1905, July 1	*LATHAM, ALBERT TUMMONS ...	100, High Street, Croydon, Surrey.
2016	1891, Mar. 14	LATTER, HUGH ROBINSON	The Town Hall, Bromley, Kent.
145	1868, Nov. 9	LAURANCE, JOHN	Shortacre, Peterborough, Northamptonshire.
2091	1891, May 23	LAWRANCE, WALTER	13, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.
1944	1891, Jan. 17	LAWRENCE, ARTHUR	Great Marlow, Bucks.
1019	A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1889, Nov. 11	LAWRENCE, WILLIAM ROBERT ...	57 & 58, Chancery Lane, W.C.
4206	A. 1903, Oct. 28 F. 1904, Sept. 29	*LEANING, AUBREY RUPERT SIDNEY	Kingsgate House, 115, High Holborn, W.C.
1970	A. 1891, Jan. 17 F. 1895, Mar. 4	*LEANING, HENRY JOHN	28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
2690	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1895, Nov. 25	*LEANING, WILLIAM ARTHUR ...	28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
2645	1894, Oct. 30	*LEATHER, GEORGE HERBERT ...	North British Buildings, East Parade, Leeds, Yorkshire.
3244	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAUMONT ...	The Hollies, Leeds, Yorkshire.
2975	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*LEE, ERNEST EDWARD ARTHUR	1, Guildhall Chambers, 33, Basinghall Street, E.C.
332	1874, Feb. 2	LEE, FREDERICK	12, Little College Street, S.W.
1354	A. 1887, Jan. 10 F. 1893, Nov. 13	*LEE, JOHN WILFRID	Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
1610	1889, Mar. 18	LEE, PHILIP SHIRLING	35, Craven Street, W.C., and Oaklands, Woodford, Essex.
1090	1884, Feb. 11	LEE, WILLIAM	143½, High Street, Guildford, Surrey.
3859	A. 1901, Oct. 29 F. 1904, Feb. 22	*LEE-NORMAN, ALEXANDER HENRY	Corbollis, Ardee, Co. Louth.
2927	1895, Oct. 24	*LEEDER, ERNEST HOLTHAM ...	46, Waterloo Street, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
3860	A. 1901, Oct. 29 F. 1905, Nov. 12	*LEES, FRANK ARTHUR	16, Fore Street, Hertford.
4604	1905, Oct. 26	LEEST, FREDERICK CHARLES ...	H.M. Admiralty, 21, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
4332	1904, Oct. 27	LE FANU, VICTOR CHARLES ...	Estate Office, Bray, Co. Wicklow.

List of Members.

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Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1882, Dec. 18	LEMON, JAMES, M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.	Lansdowne House, Castle Lane, South ampton, Hants.
1882, Jan. 30	LEPPER, JOHN HARRAGE	10, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.
A. 1873, Jan. 27 F. 1882, Apr. 24	LERMIT, ALFRED WILLIAM... ..	Singapore, Straits Settlement.
A. 1902, Feb. 20 F. 1905, May 15	*LESLIE, HENRY GEORGE	34, Ely Place, Holborn Circus, E.C.
1904, Oct. 27	L'ESTRANGE, HENRY G.	The Estates Office, Sligo.
1881, Dec. 19	LIGHTFOOT, FRANCIS LOWRY, B.A. (Oxon.)	23, Abingdon Street, S.W.
1883, Feb. 26	LIGHTFOOT, HENRY LE BLANO, M.A. (Oxon.)	Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
1889, Dec. 9	LINAKER, CHARLES EDWARD	Frodsham, Cheshire.
A. 1904, Oct. 27 F. 1907, April 8	*LINES, ROLAND WALKER	110, Jasper Avenue West, Edmonton Alberta, Canada.
1887, Dec. 19	LISTER-KAYE, CHARLES WILKIN- SON	Osberton, Worksop, Notts.
1891, Nov. 4	LITTLE, WILLIAM	Hutton Hall, Penrith, Cumberland.
A. 1883, May 21 F. 1888, Apr. 16	LITTLE, WILLIAM DAVIS	Middleton Stoney, Bicester, Oxon.
1891, Nov. 4	LITTLEWOOD, LIONEL	Ashtead, near Epsom, Surrey.
1891, May 23	LLEWELLIN, DAVID MORGAN	Glanwern Offices, Pontypool.
1895, Sept. 2	LLOYD, AVERELL	Benburb, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Dec. 9	*LLOYD, DONALD	80, Cheapside, E.C.
1892, Feb. 26	LLOYD, GEORGE HAMILTON, A.M.I.C.E.	
1881, Dec. 19	LOCK, WILLIAM HENRY	Instow, North Devon.
1899, Feb. 16	LOCKHART, PETER	Estate Office, Corby Castle, Carlisle and Blackwood House, Ecclefechan Dumfriesshire.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1903, Nov. 9	*LOFTHOUSE, ALBERT WILSON	62, Albert Road, Middlesbrough Yorkshire.
A. 1884, May 5 F. 1891, June 29	LOFTS, HENRY FAIRLAM	130, Mount St., Grosvenor Square, W.
1899, Feb. 16	LOGAN, JAMES	Coltness, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL	Estate Department, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Manchester.
1904, Oct. 27	LONGFIELD, HENRY FOSTER	Grange Erin, Douglas, Cork.
A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1895, July 8	*LONGSDON, ERNEST MOREWOOD	Town Hall, Bakewell, Derbyshire.
1884, Apr. 21	LOOKER, JOHN	96, High Street, Huntingdon.
1887, Nov. 14	LOVEGROVE, HENRY, A.R.I.B.A....	18, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham, Kent and 124, High Street, Shoreditch, E.
A. 1884, Mar. 10 F. 1891, Feb. 16	LOW, ROBERT JOHN	St. Albans, Hertfordshire.
A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1897, June 28	*LUCAS, JOHN ARCHIBALD, A.R.I.B.A.	Guildhall Chambers, High Street, Exeter Devonshire.

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1648	1889, Dec. 9	LUCAS, WILLIAM EDWARD	Bexley, Kent.
1742	1890, Feb. 24	LUDLOW, COLONEL WALTER ROBERT	19, Temple Street, Birmingham, and Dorridge, Knowle, Warwick.
3567	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, June 27	*LUKER, DYNELEY	19, Basinghall Street, E.C.
2095	1891, May 23	LYNAM, CHARLES, F.R.I.B.A. ...	Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire.
3503	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1903, Jan. 26	*LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD	The Halkyn Estate Office, Holywell, Flintshire.
3308	1898, Feb. 18	LYONS, FRANCIS OLIVER, M.A. (Dublin)	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
1743	1890, Feb. 24	LYWOOD, EDWIN	Barton House, Andover, Hants.
2315	1891, Nov. 4	MACCALLUM, ALEXANDER DUNCAN	132, West Nile Street, Glasgow.
3470	1899, Feb. 16	MCCALLUM, JAMES	Town Hall, Motherwell, Lanarkshire.
2693	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1895, Sept. 23	*MC CARTHY, HENRY ROBERT ...	67, Crouch Hill, N.
3032	1896, June 2	M'CLINTOCK, ARTHUR	Rathoinden, Leighlinbridge, Co. Carlow
2836	1895, Sept. 2	MCCLINTOCK, CHARLES EDWARD LIEUT.-COL.	Glendaragh. Crumlin, Co. Antrim.
4334	1904, Oct. 27	MCCLURE, ROBERT	Estates Office, Glenhazel, Kenmare, Co. Kerry.
2322	1891, Nov. 4	MCCRACKEN, WILLIAM	Englesca House, Crewe.
2837	1895, Sept. 2	MCCULLAGH, JAMES W.	Glasslough, Co. Monaghan.
2838	1895, Sept. 2	MCDONALD, ALLAN, M.A. (Dublin)	Glenarm, Co. Antrim.
3472	1899, Feb. 16	MACDONALD, RANALD RODERICK	16, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.
2096	1891, May 23	MACDOUGALL, ROBERT	63, John Street, Glasgow.
2323	1891, Nov. 4	MCINTYRE, PETER	Gwydyr Ucha, Llanrwst, North Wales.
3474	1899, Feb. 16	MACKENZIE, DONALD FALCONER	Estate Office, Mortonhall, Liberton, Midlothian.
1022	1889, Apr. 29	MCLEAN, DONALD	Dunrobin Estate Office, Golspie, Sutherlandshire.
2928	1895, Oct. 24	*MACNICOLL, DOUGLAS HENRY ...	Derwas, Abergelle, Denbighshire.
3476	1899, Feb. 16	MACPHERSON, WILLIAM	Montrose Estates Office, Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
2593	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1896, Oct. 1	MADDOX, HARRY EDWARD	c/o George Maddox, Cottesmore, Gainsborough Gardens, Hampstead Heath, N.W.
2317	1891, Nov. 4	†MADGE, JOHN	Somerset House, Chard, Somersetshire.
3012	1896, Jan. 21	MAHON, GEORGE GILBERT	The Rent Office, Ahascragh, Co. Galway.
3179	1897, Oct. 26	MAKINS, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ...	79, West Regent Street, Glasgow.

List of Members.

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Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1891, Nov. 4	MALLET, WILLIAM ROBERT ...	32, Tweedy Road, Bromley, Kent.
1904, Oct. 27	*MALTBY, CHARLES MIDLAM ...	Albert Gate Mansions, 201, Knights bridge, S.W.
1869, Jan. 25	MANN, CHARLES JOHN	29, Great George Street, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	MANN, JABEZ, A.M.I.C.E.	Sevenoaks, Kent.
1890, Apr. 14	MANN, J. BAGSHAW	12, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.
A. 1889, Jan. 14 F. 1893, Feb. 6	*MANN, ROBERT BAGSHAW	29, Great George Street, S.W.
1889, Apr. 1	MARGERESON, CHARLES FREDERIC	New Square, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
1891, Jan. 17	MARKS, HYMAN	19, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
1895, Sept. 2	MARMION, THOMAS HENRY ...	Estates Office, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford.
1900, Oct. 30	*MARRIOTT, ARTHUR SUTCLIFFE	West Park Street, Dewsbury, York shire.
A. 1877, Jan. 15 F. 1889, Dec. 9	MARRIOTT, GEORGE WHARTON ...	13, St. George's Road, S.W.
A. 1881, Nov. 14 F. 1884, Nov. 10	MARSHALL, LIONEL HASLER ...	Chippenham, Wilts.
1890, Apr. 14	MARSHALL, PETER	3, Hartshead, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
A. 1894, Feb. 23 F. 1897, Oct. 4	*MARTIN, ALFRED JOHN	Elmhurst, Springfield Hill, Chelmsford Essex.
1883, Nov. 12	MARTIN, GEORGE DENNIS	3, Pall Mall East, S.W.
1876, Mar. 20	MARTIN, GILSON	Chatsworth, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
A. 1889, Jan. 14 F. 1895, Jan. 6	*MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLING ...	Littleport, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire
1875, Jan. 4	MARTIN, HOWARD (Vice-President)	27, Chancery Lane, W.C., and Elstree Nutfield, Surrey.
1889, Dec. 9	MARTIN, ROBERT FREWEN... ..	Mountsorrel, Loughborough, Leiceste shire.
A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1898, Mar. 21	*MARTIN, SAMUEL	27, Chancery Lane, W.C.
A. 1888, Dec. 10 F. 1892, July 4	*†MARTIN, THOMAS	90, Inderwick Road, Crouch End, N and "Senlac," Baldslow Road Hastings, Sussex.
1889, Feb. 25	MARVIN, ALBERT EDWARD ...	The Grove, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.
1899, Feb. 16	MARWICK, THOMAS PURVES ...	43, York Place, Edinburgh.
1889, Mar. 4	MASON, CHARLES	Westgate, Louth, Lincolnshire.
A. 1902, Oct. 28 F. 1903, Jan. 29	*MASON, HERBERT WALTER ...	The Hutch, Ferndale Road, Banstead Surrey.
1884, Feb. 11	MASON, WILLIAM ARTHUR... ..	31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
A. 1895, Dec. 7 F. 1888, Nov. 12	*MASSIE, FRANK, M.I.C.E.	Tetley House, Kirkgate, Wakefield Yorkshire.
1882, Jan. 16	MASTERMAN, GEORGE HUGHES ...	35, Coleman Street, E.C.
A. 1909, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*MATHER, JAMES	Craigielaw, Longniddry, N.B.
1883, Dec. 17	MATHEWS, JOSEPH DOUGLASS, F.R.I.B.A.	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2596	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1896, Apr. 13	*MATHEWS, LEWIS OSLER, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	12, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
3570	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*MATTHEWS, DOUGLAS SAMUEL ...	Gwydir Chambers, 104, High Holborn W.C.
2840	1895, Sept. 2	MAUDE, ANTHONY FRITZ	Hillsborough, Co. Down.
2842	1895, Sept. 2	MAUDE, CHRISTOPHER HUGH ...	Lenaghan, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.
2843	1895, Sept. 2	MAUNSELL, RICHARD EDWARD ...	9, Ely Place, Dublin.
3866	A. 1901, Oct. 29 F. 1902, Sept. 30	*MAXWELL, DAVID BENJAMIN ...	Shrubland Park, Coddendam, Ipswich, Suffolk.
1356	A. 1887, Jan. 10 F. 1890, Jan. 6	*MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM ...	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
2844	1895, Sept. 2	MAXWELL, HENRY PERCEVAL ...	Lansdowne Lodge, Kenmare, Co. Kerry.
3333	1898, Oct. 29	*MAXWELL, JOSEPH ARCHIBALD...	21, Marlborough Road, Banbury, Oxford- shire.
4031	A. 1902, Oct. 28 F. 1905, July 3	*MAY, PHILIP JOHN	17, Cumberland Mansions, West Hamp- stead, N.W.
2320	1891, Nov. 4	MAY, THOMAS HENRY	Haslin House, Harpur Hill, Buxton, Derbyshire.
3571	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1903, May 18	*MEABY, THOMAS JAMES, JUN. ...	Cockington, Near Torquay, Devonshire.
1948	1891, Jan. 17	MEADE, THOMAS DE COURCY, M.I.C.E.	The Town Hall, Manchester.
2534	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1893, Aug. 9	*MELLENFIELD, JAMES HENRY ...	517, Hackney Road, N.E.
2098	1891, May 23	MELLER, WILLIAM GALLOWAY ...	22, Cooper Street, Manchester.
552	1879, Dec. 8	MELLERSH, ALFRED WILLIAM ...	Godalming, Surrey.
1949	1891, Jan. 17	MELLOR, THOMAS HENRY	1, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
1447	A. 1888, Jan. 23 F. 1902, Sept. 30	*†MELROSE, FRANK	14, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1379	1887, Mar. 7	MENZIES, WILLIAM	Golspie, Englefield Green, Surrey.
2696	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1897, June 28	*MERCER, CHARLES EDWARD ...	Estate Office, S.E. Railway, Tooley St., London Bridge Station, S.E.
4335	1904, Oct. 27	MEREDITH, LEWIS BOYLE	Graigineonna, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
1072	A. 1891, Jan. 17 F. 1894, Dec. 10	*MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER	17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard.
2099	1891, May 23	MERRY, THOMAS	2, Guildhall Road, Northampton.
2646	1894, Oct. 30	*MESSENGER, HENRY	77, Chancery Lane, W.C.
764	1882, Feb. 27	MESSENGER, WILLIAM HARRY ...	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford, Surrey.
1223	1884, Dec. 8	*†MICHELMORE, ALFRED	Berry Pomeroy Estate Office, Totnes, Devon.
1493	1888, Nov. 12	MIDDLETON, REGINALD EMPSON...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
697	1882, Jan. 16	MILLAR, CHARLES WILLIAM	46, Pall Mall, S.W.
2326	1891, Nov. 4	MILLAR, WILLIAM GALT	Friar Street, Reading, Berks.
2327	1891, Nov. 4	MILLARD, EDWARD	47, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
2070	1896, Oct. 28	*MILLER, JOHN EZRA, A.M.I.C.E.	17, Fawcett Street, Sunderland, Durham.
2716	A. 1900, Oct 30 F. 1903, Dec. 7	*MILLS, ARTHUR ERNEST	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.

† Special Sanitary Science Certificate.

‡ Special Forestry Certificate.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1884, May 19	MILLS, SAMUEL MEALING	Orford Hill, Norwich, Norfolk.
1886, Feb. 22	MILLS, WILLIAM EDWARD	57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead, Cheshire.
1891, Nov. 4	MILLYARD, JOHN WILLIAM	Estate Office, Saltmarshe Castle, Bromyard, Herefordshire.
A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1892, Oct. 12	*MITCHELL, GEORGE SHARMAN	Broadbridge Place, Horsham, Sussex.
A. 1884, Dec. 8 F. 1890, Nov. 10	*MIXER, EDWARD	44, Charing Cross, S.W.
1890, Feb. 10	MONCKTON, HENRY PERCIVAL, F.R.I.B.A.	32, Walbrook, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	MONIER - WILLIAMS, STANLEY FAITHFULL, A.R.I.B.A.	Bank Chambers, Forest Hill, S.E.
1891, Jan. 17	MONTAGU, HENRY HAVELOCK	36, Coleman Street, E.C.
A. 1902, Oct. 28 F. 1904, Nov. 14	*MOODY, HERBERT JOHN	Knaresborough, Surrenden Road, Folke- stone, Kent.
1890, Mar. 24	MOODY, THOMAS	2, Haymarket, S.W.
1889, Feb. 11	MOORE, ALFRED	7, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 33, Mil- End Road, E.
A. 1884, May 5 F. 1888, May 11	*MOORE, HAROLD EDWARD	41, Bedford Row, W.C.
1905, Oct. 26	MOORE, THOMAS IVOR	H.M. War Office, 80, Pall Mall, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	MORGAN, BENJAMIN BRAUFORD	6, Bank Street, Norwich, Norfolk.
1890, Mar. 24	MORRIS, CHARLES	The Lodge, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Notts, & 27, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham.
1888, Jan. 23	MORRIS, EDWARD HENRY	Chirbury, Salop.
1891, May 23	MORRIS, GEORGE FIELD	Madeira, Cambridge Park, Wanstead Essex.
1891, Nov. 4	MORRIS, HAROLD GEORGE	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1891, Oct. 10	*MORRIS, RICHARD PERCIVAL	7, Kenilworth Court, Putney, S.W.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY	Monksfield, Chirbury, Shropshire.
A. 1884, Mar. 10 F. 1891, Jan. 5	MOSS, THOMAS WALTER	7, Gray's Inn Place, W.C.
1896, Oct. 28	MOXON, HERBERT WILLIAM	R.E. Office, Abbey Field, Colchester Essex.
A. 1891, May 23 F. 1892, May 30	*MÜLLER, JOHN JOSEPH, A.R.I.B.A.	39, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, N.
1891, Mar. 14	MUNDY, HERBERT	Manvers Street, Trowbridge, Wilts.
1891, Nov. 4	MUNDY, THOMAS EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A.	6, Lincoln Street, Sloane Square, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	MUNRO, DANIEL	39, Hope Street, Glasgow.
1882, Feb. 27	MUNRO, PHILIP	2, St. Stephen's Chambers, New Baldwin Street, Bristol.
1898, Oct. 29	MURDOCK, ROBERT	91, Maxwell Road, Glasgow.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2845	1895 Sept. 2	MURPHY, JAMES FRASER, MAJOR	Estate Office, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.
3479	1899, Feb. 16	MURRAY, JOHN CAMPBELL	Pollock Estate Office, 53, Bothwell St. Glasgow.
3480	1899, Feb. 16	MURRAY, JOSEPH	Camperdown Estates Office, Dryburgh Lochee, Forfarshire.
1952	1891, Jan. 17	MURRAY, WILLIAM	L.C.C. Education Department, 19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
3481	1899, Feb. 16	MURRAY, WILLIAM WATSON ...	Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
1591	1889, Feb. 25	NAPIER, HENRY BURROUGHS ...	Ashton Court Estate Office, Long Ashton, Clifton, Bristol.
164	A. 1869, Jan. 25 F. 1882, Mar. 23	NASH, ALFRED JAMES	Farnham, Surrey.
4536	1901, Oct. 27	NASH, SIR VINCENT, D.L.	85, George Street, Limerick.
2018	1891, Mar. 14	NEALE, GEORGE JAMES	13, Lowndes Street, Belgravia, S.W.
531	1879, Feb. 3	NEAME, FREDERICK	Macknade, Faversham, Kent.
795	1882, Apr. 24	NEATE, ARTHUR WEBB	Albion House, Newbury, and Hungerford, Berkshire.
4848	1903, Feb. 23	NEIGHBOUR, WILLIAM FRANCIS...	9, Regent Street, S.W.
4039	A. 1902, Oct. 28 F. 1904, June 28	*NEILL, JAMES NEILL	38, Park Row, Leeds, Yorkshire.
3407	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1900, Feb. 12	*NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR	57, King Street, Manchester.
2102	1891, May 23	NEW, EDW. VORLEY, A.R.I.B.A.	62, George Street, Portman Square, W.
1719	1890, Feb. 10	NEWILL, ROBERT HENRY	Lydbury North, Shropshire.
1276	1885, Dec. 7	NEWMAN, ARTHUR HARRISON, F.R.I.B.A.	19A, Tooley St., London Bridge, S.E.
456	A. 1882, Dec. 18 F. 1889, Nov. 11	NEWMAN, CHARLES HENRY ...	123, Pall Mall, S.W.
2540	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*NEWMAN, SAMUEL FRANK	33 and 34, Savile Row, W.
2338	1891, Nov. 4	NEWMAN, THOMAS HARRY	61, High Street, Braintree, Essex.
566	A. 1880, Jan. 19 F. 1886, Apr. 12	NEWMARCH, HENRY CHARLES ...	61, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2846	1835, Sept. 2	NEWPORT, GEORGE BELLINGHAM	Rockview, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.
739	1882, Feb. 13	NEWSON, HARRY CARSS	57, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
3112	A. 1836, Oct. 28 F. 1899, Mar. 20	*NEWTON, EDWIN BENNETT BRIERLEY, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Paddington, W.
4224	A. 1903, Oct. 28 F. 1903, Jan. 29	*NEWTON, JAMES WILLIAM	The Lands Branch, Director of Works Department, Admiralty, S.W.
1020	A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1889, Nov. 11	NEWTON, THOMAS EDWIN	Bank Chambers, Winchester, Hants.
3774	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Oct. 29	NICHOLLS, EDWARD ALFRED ...	Fairy Lawn, Grosvenor Road, Rathmines, Dublin.
3408	A. 1898, Oct. 29	*NICHOLSON, GUY MURRAY	9, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W.
4612	F. 1905, Oct. 26		
2340	1891, Nov. 4	NICHOLSON, WILLIAM ABERNETHY	105, Cheapside, E.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1892, Feb. 26	NOCK, BENJAMIN BOWEN	48, Queen Street, Wolverhampton, Staf- fordshire.
1891, Jan. 17	*NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE	Saffron Walden, Essex.
1901, Apr. 29		
1885, Mar. 23	NOEL, BYRON BRUCE	Ockham, Ripley, Surrey.
1876, Mar. 20	NORMAN, JAMES MAURICE	Uxbridge, Middlesex.
1868, July 20	NORTH, GEORGE	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.
1883, May 25	*NORTH, GEORGE FREDERIC... ..	Strathfield Saye, Hampshire.
1889, Jan. 28	NORTHCROFT, HENRY	9, Regent Street, S.W.
1891, Mar. 14	NORTON, THOMAS HERBERT, B.A. (Oxon.)	7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
1871, Feb. 13	NOTLEY, RICHARD ALBERT... ..	80, Cornhill, E.C.
1882, Jan. 16	NOTLEY, ROBERT PLEDGE, F.R.I.B.A.	11, Paradise Row, Cambridge Road, N.E.
1881, Dec. 19	NOTTAGE, WILLIAM GRIGGS	Land Registry, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1887, Feb. 7		
1895, Sept. 2	NUNN, WILLIAM BOLTON	George Street, Wexford, & Castlebridge.
1895, Oct. 24	*NUTTALL, HERBERT	20, Market Street, Bury, Lancashire.
1898, May 2		
1898, Oct. 29	*NUTTER, JOHN	Thorny Croft, Lancaster Road, More- cambe, Lancashire.
1904, Dec. 12		
1891, Nov. 4	*OAKLEY, CHRISTOPHER PERCIVAL	Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
1894, Oct. 10		
1891, Mar. 14	OAKLEY, EDWARD BENJAMIN	
1891, Jan. 17	*OAKLEY, JOHN HUBERT	10, Waterloo Place, S.W.
1892, Dec. 5	(Member of Council).	
1899, Oct. 30	*O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD	16, Upper Mallow Street, Limerick, Ireland.
1901, Apr. 29		
1891, Jan. 17	*OGDEN, MICHAEL GUY	4, Hill Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
1894, Jan. 22		
1897, Oct. 26	*OGILVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON	Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
1899, Oct. 2		
1901, Oct. 29	OLDRIEVE, WILLIAM THOMAS	H.M. Office of Works, Edinburgh.
1888, Mar. 5	OLDROYD, LINLEY... ..	Holm Lea, Cromwell Road, Scarborough, Yorkshire.
1891, Nov. 4	OLIPHANT, GEORGE A. J.	The Grange, Shrewton, Wiltshire.
1891, Nov. 4	OLIVER, CHARLES EDWARD	Selby Lodge, Consett, Co. Durham.
1886, Feb. 22	ORGILL, JOHN BERWICK	
1898, Oct. 29	*ORWIN, CHARLES STEWART	Estate Office, Panton, Wragby, Lincoln- shire.
1904, Sept. 29		
1896, June 2	*OSENTON, CHARLES	Leatherhead, Surrey.
1899, June 26		
1890, Nov. 22	*OSENTON, GEORGE... ..	Stone Corner Farm, near Tenterden, Kent.
1892, Nov. 14		
1906, Feb. 23	OVERALL, EDMUND	5, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
1904, Oct. 27	*OVITTS, GEORGE ANTHONY	Town Hall, West Ham, E.
1895, Sept. 2	OWEN, ARTHUR JOHN	Shanvaghey, Ballacolla, Queen's County.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1721	1890, Feb. 10	OWEN, HENRY	Dana Chambers, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
1098	A. 1884, Feb. 11 F. 1890, Jan. 6	OWEN, THOMAS HENRY RULE ...	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
183	1869, Mar. 8	OWEN, THOMAS RULE	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
1628	1889, Nov. 11	OWEN, WILLIAM SCOTT	Cefngwifed, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire.
2021	1891, Mar. 14	PAGE, GEORGE FREDERICK... ..	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
1042	1884, Jan. 14	PAGE, ROBERT, F.R.I.B.A.	9, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E.
2702	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1898, Jan. 21	*†PAGE, STANLEY HATCH	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
406	A. 1875, Nov. 8 F. 1881, Apr. 4	PAIN, COARD SQUAREY... ..	51, North John Street, Liverpool, and Bebbington, Cheshire.
2601	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1897, June 28	*PAIN, GEORGE LLOYD	Keysworth Farm, Wareham, Dorset.
966	A. 1883, May 25 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*PAIN, JAMES	48, West Street, Fareham, Hants.
1535	A. 1888, Dec. 10 F. 1892, Oct. 12	*†PALAMOUNTAIN, JOSEPH WM. ...	Cloverley Estate Office, Whitechurch, Salop.
4228	A. 1903, Oct. 28 F. 1904, June 28	*PALMER, FREDERICK CHARLES RICHARD	H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.
2495	A. 1892, Feb. 26 F. 1901, July 2	*PALMER, WILLIAM EDWARD KING, A.R.I.B.A.	7, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
1815	1890, May 29	PARK, PHILIP	Altadore, Preston, Lancashire.
567	A. 1880, Jan. 19 F. 1888, Jan. 9	PARKER, THE HON. CECIL THOMAS	Eccleston, Chester.
1383	1887 Mar. 21	PARKER, CHARLES ALFRED... ..	21, Finsbury Circus, E.C., and Woodha Mortimer Place, Maldon, Essex.
1269	1885, May 18	PARKER, JOHN, A.M.I.C.E.	Mansion House, Hereford.
2348	1891, Nov. 4	PARKER, STANLEY... ..	Birkbeck Bank Chambers, High Holborn, W.C.
4605	1905, Oct. 26	PARKER, THOMAS... ..	Works Department, H.M. Dockyard, Malta.
1853	1890, Nov. 22	PARKIN, WILLIAM... ..	Babworth, Retford, Notts.
865	1883, Jan. 15	PARMETER, FRANK	Middle Lees, Clitheroe, Lancashire.
2104	1891, May 23	PARNACOTT, ALFRED	The Ferns, Laurel Grove, Penge, S.E. and 93, York Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.
910	1883, Mar. 12	PARR, SAMUEL	New Broad Street House, E.C.
2022	1891, Mar. 11	PARR, SAMUEL GEORGE	New Broad Street House, E.C.
1679	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1893, Nov. 13	*PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN	65, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent and Beechwood, Crowborough, Sussex.
1422	A. 1887, Dec. 19 F. 1891, Mar. 16	*PARRY, RICHARD, A.M.I.C.E. ...	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
1855	1890, Nov. 22	PARSONS, FREDERICK CECIL ...	163, North Street, Brighton.

† Special Sanitary Science Certificate.

‡ Special Forestry Certificate.

e of Election of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
883, May 25 888, Dec. 10	PARSONS, ROBERT MAURICE PETERS	Misterton, Crewkerne, Somersetshire.
890, Nov. 22 894, Oct. 10	*PARTRIDGE, EDWARD JOHN	Bank Chambers, 39, George Street, Richmond, Surrey, & 50, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
896, Oct. 28 899, Mar. 20	*PATCH, SHIRLEY HUTCHINS	The Chestnuts, Havelock Road, Addiscombe, Croydon, Surrey.
904, Oct. 27	*PATERSON, JOHN SALMON	Cluen House, Tipperary.
883, May 25 888, May 14	*PAULL, ALAN	6, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.
880, Dec. 13	PAYNE, ALEXANDER, F.R.I.B.A.	Norfolk House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
882, Jan. 30	PAYNE, FREDERICK	10, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.
901, Oct. 29 902, Dec. 8	*PEACE, JOHN CHALMERS	Van Diemen's Land Company, Burnie, Tasmania.
893, Oct. 4 898, Jan. 24	*PEARCE, FRED W.	Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Twickenham, Middlesex.
891, Nov. 4	PEARDE, JOHN GRIGG	North Curry, near Taunton, Somersetshire.
896, Oct. 28 901, Feb. 11	*PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BURROUGHS	Newdegate Chambers, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
902, Oct. 28 904, Dec. 12	*PEARSE, THOMAS WILLIAM	The Green, Modbury, South Devon.
891, Nov. 4	PEARSE, WILLIAM	Stoliford, Modbury, Devon.
895, Oct. 24 896, Oct. 1	*PEARSON, HARRY JOHN, A.R.I.B.A.	Architectural Department, Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.
893, Oct. 4 898, Jan. 10	*PEARSON, T. HOWARD	Marshall's Farm, Maresfield, Uckfield, Sussex.
898, Oct. 29 907, July 9	*PEASE, CHARLES EDWARD	16, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.
885, May 18	PECK, WILLIAM ROLAND	2 & 3, Cockspur Street, S.W.
897, Oct. 26 904, Sept. 29	*PEEBLES, PHILIP	Kalee, Shanghai, China.
891, Nov. 4	PEIRSON, GEORGE BRODRICK	Baldersby, S.O., Yorkshire.
891, Nov. 4	PEIRSON, HENRY THOMAS	Brancepeth, Co. Durham.
891, May 23	PELLS, ARTHUR	13, London Road, Beccles, Suffolk.
889, Dec. 9	PEMBERTON, CHARLES OLIVER PAGET	Badminton Club, 100, Piccadilly, W.
868, June 15	PENFOLD, JOHN WORNHAM, F.R.I.B.A. (Vice-President)	34, Great George Street, S.W.
895, Sept. 2	PENROSE, JAMES EDWARD	Estate Office, Lismore Castle, Lismore.
876, May 8	PEPPER CORN, JOHN HUTCHINSON	Manor House, Eaton Socon, St. Neots.
886, Dec. 6 891, May 25	*PERKINS, WALTER FRANK	The Auction Mart, Southampton, Hants.
891, May 23	PERRIAM, ALFRED JOSEPH	4, Dollis Road, Church End, Finchley, N., & "Verona House," Station Avenue, Herne Bay, Kent.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1252	1835, Feb. 9	*PETO, JAMES WINDER	6, Market Place, Reading, Berks.
3881	A. 1901, Oct. 29 F. 1902, Dec. 8	*PETTER, ALBERT EDWARD... ..	City Valuer's Office, Council House, Bristol, Gloucestershire.
428	1876, Feb. 21	PHILLIPS, FREDERICK HAMILTON	Beechcroft, Temple Ewell, near Dover, Kent.
1652	1889, Dec. 9	PHILLIPS, WILLIAM EDWIN	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
1043	1884, Jan. 14	PICKERING, WILLIAM CLOVES	Rhewl House, Mostyn, Flintshire.
2357	1891, Nov. 4	PIERCY, HENRY ONSLOW	The Elms, Lowthorpe, Yorkshire.
968	A. 1883, May 25 F. 1886, Nov. 8	*PILDITCH, PHILIP EDWARD	2, Pall Mall East, Charing Cross, S.W.
1899	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1901, July 2	*PINDER, RICHMOND	49, Upper Baker Street, N.W.
3253	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*PINEGER, JAMES REGINALD	6, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
1704	1890, Jan. 27	PINKS, EDWIN CHARLES	Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
3119	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1897, Oct. 4	*PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLDBORE DIGBY	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
2023	1891, Mar. 14	POPPE, JOHN... ..	19, St. Hilda's Terrace, Whitby, Yorkshire.
2359	1891, Nov. 4	PORTER, JOHN MERRY... ..	Estate Office, Colwyn Bay, North Wales.
2360	1891, Nov. 4	POSTON, HENRY	39, Lombard Street, E.C.
1977	A. 1891, Jan. 17 F. 1894, Nov. 12	*POTTER, HERBERT GEORGE... ..	28, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
2361	1891, Nov. 4	POTTS, JAMES... ..	Estate Office, Workington, Cumberland.
224	1870, Jan. 24	POUNDLEY, JOHN EDWARD	Kerry, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.
2707	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD EVERNDEN	Bridge Chambers, Bideford, Devonshire.
1856	1890, Nov. 22	POWELL, FREDERICK ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.	344, Kennington Park Road, S.E., and Agincourt Square, Monmouth.
1022	A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1891, Mar. 2	POWELL, HUBERT JOHN	Hill Lodge, Lewes, Sussex.
342	A. 1874, Feb. 16 F. 1880, Nov. 22	POWELL, REGINALD HENRY	St. Swithun's Lane, High Street, Lewes, Sussex.
2543	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1896, June 26	*PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER	150, Eastgate, Rochester, and Martine Bank Chambers, Dartford, Kent.
2362	1891, Nov. 4	PREEDY, FREDERIC	Caldecote, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.
1536	A. 1888, Dec. 10 F. 1892, Dec. 5	*PRESTON, SAMUEL DAVID	Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1781	1890, Apr. 11	PRICE, FRANCIS HOLBORROW GLYNN	7, Picton Place, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
2514	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1895, Nov. 1	*PRICE, RICHARD ARNOLD	c/o Price, Arrow & Taylor, 3, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
2107	1891, May 23	PRIDMORE, ALBERT EDWARD	2, Broad Street Buildings, E.C.
1857	1890, Nov. 22	PRIDMORE, ARTHUR STIRLING	140, Junction Road, N.

e of Election of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1894, Oct. 30	*PRITCHARD, HERBERT ALFRED ...	The Laurels, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
1899, Mar. 20	*PROTHEROE, ALFRED ERNEST ...	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
1900, Feb. 23		
1903, Dec. 7		
1894, Oct. 30	*PUGH-JONES, DAVID	6, Kimberley Road, Roath Park, Cardiff,
1900, Oct. 1		Glamorganshire.
1890, Jan. 6	*PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT ...	Fairbank, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland.
1895, Feb. 18		
1895, Sept. 2	PURCELL, WILLS W.	Clydavale, Mallow, Co. Cork.
1884, Jan. 28	PURCHASE, EDWARD KEYNES ...	20 and 22, Maddox Street, Regent
1889, Jan. 28		Street, W.
1898, Feb. 18	PURDIE, ANTHONY	241, West George Street, Glasgow.
1895, Oct. 24		
1897, Jan. 11	*PURVIS, CHARLES JAMES	Deptford Bridge, S.E.
1896, Oct. 28		
1903, Sept. 28	*PYLE, BENJAMIN THOMAS RICE	89, Northumberland Park, Tottenham, N.
1895, Sept 2	QUIN, RICHARD	9, Crosthwaite Park West, Kingstown,
		Ireland.
1900, Oct. 30	*RAFFETY, HAROLD VEZEY... ..	55, Pall Mall, S.W.
1901, Nov. 25		
1894, Feb. 23	*RAFFETY, HERBERT WILLIAM ...	55, Pall Mall, S.W.
1896, Oct. 1		
1888, Feb. 20	RAIKES, COLONEL GEORGE	Ragley Estate Office, Alcester, Warwick-
	WHITTINGTON	shire.
1902, Oct. 28	*RANDELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM ...	15, Brooklands Terrace, Swansea, Gla-
1907, Feb. 25		morganshire.
1896, Oct. 28	RAVES, BERTRAM ADAMS,	
	A.M.I.C.E.	Royal Engineer Office, Salisbury.
1883, Feb. 26	RAWLENCE, ERNEST ALFRED ...	Newlands, Salisbury, Wilts.
1891, Mar. 14	RAWLENCE, JAMES EDWARD ...	The Canal, Salisbury, Wilts.
1890, Nov. 22	RAWLINS, HENRY ADAIR,	
	A.R.I.B.A.	46, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	RAWLINS, WILLIAM	45, King William Street, E.C.
1868, Oct. 26	RAYNBIRD, HUGH EDWARD ...	Basingstoke, Hants.
1888, Dec. 10	REA, JOHN MARCUS BEAUMONT...	8, Winkley Street, Preston, and Lytham,
		Lancashire.
1898, Oct. 29	REA, JOHN TODD	Royal Engineer Office, Pearl's Hill,
		Singapore.
1884, Apr. 21	READ, GEORGE HUNTLY	125, High Holborn, W.C.
1894, Oct. 30	*READ, WALTER HERBERT	104, The Avenue, West Ealing, W.
1906, Sept. 28		
1891, May 23	REBBECK, EDWARD WISE	Stafford Lodge, Bournemouth, Hants.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2368	1891, Nov. 4	REBECK, THOMAS WARREN ...	Gervis Place, Bournemouth, Hants.
3418	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1907, Feb. 25	*REED, RICHARD GEORGE GORDON	39, Croham Road, South Croydon, Sur
1860	1890, Nov. 22	REES, ITHEL TREHARNE, M.I.C.E.	Guildhall Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorg shire.
584	1880, Dec. 13	REES, WILLIAM ANDREW	1, Cornhill, E.C.
544	1879, Apr. 28	REES, WILLIAM GEORGE	Holly House, Newport, Monmouthshi
2369	1891, Nov. 4	REES, WILLIAM JOHN	The Laurels, Swansea, Glamorganshi
2370	1891, Nov. 4	REEVE, KINGSNORTH	27, High Street, Rye, Sussex, and H Street, Lydd, Kent.
3121	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1897, Oct. 4	*†REFFELL, CHARLES ARTHUR ...	
4885	1906, Oct. 25	REMNAINT, ARCHIBALD CHARLES	H.M. Office of Works, S.W., and Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
937	1883, Apr. 30	RENDELL, ARTHUR STEPHEN ...	Market Terrace, Newton Abbot, Dev
3071	1896, Oct. 28	*RENTON, GEORGE	3, Princes Square, Harrogate, Yorksh
802	A. 1882, Apr. 24 F. 1890, Jan. 27	REX, FRANCIS HERBERT	311, Kentish Town Road, N.W.
453	A. 1876, May 8 F. 1881, Dec. 6	RICH, ROBERT	Didcot, Berks.
2027	1891, Mar. 14	RICHARDS, GEORGE EDWARD ...	Stour Lodge, Wimborne, Dorset.
3122	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1901, Apr. 29	*RICHARDSON, ARTHUR BAYLIFFE	83, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
1955	1891, Jan. 17	RICHARDSON, CHARLES	15, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire
1746	1890, Feb. 24	RICHARDSON, GEORGE	5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.
1817	1890, May 29	RICHARDSON, JAMES	15, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire
461	1876, Dec. 18	RICHARDSON, JOHN, M.I.C.E. ...	Well Royd, Rawdon, Leeds, Yorkshir
2466	A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1892, May 30	*RICHARDSON, OLIVER ARCHER ...	Sun Fire Office, Threadneedle St., E.
303	1873, Feb. 10	RICKMAN, THOMAS MILLER, A.R.I.B.A. (Past-President) ...	8, Montague Street, Russell Sq., W.C.
2373	1891, Nov. 4	RIDDETT, WILLIAM HAMMOND ...	Townhall Chambers, Ryde, Isle of Wig
914	1883, Apr. 2	RIDDLE, FREDERICK HENRY BRIMBLE	Albion House, Hyde Park Square, W.
3585	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, June 27	*RIDLEY, PERCY EDWARD	Fire Offices Committee, 65 & 66, Watl Street, E.C.
2028	1891, Mar. 14	RIGDEN, FRANCIS	Salisbury, Wilts.
1517	1888, Dec. 10	RIGHTON, EDWARD GRANTHAM...	High Street, Evesham, Worcestershir
4348	1904, Oct. 27	*RIMMER, JOHN STANISLAUS ...	21, Dale Street, Liverpool.
3482	1899, Feb. 16	ROBB, WILLIAM JOHNSTON...	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
423	A. 1876, Jan. 24 F. 1890, Nov. 10	ROBERTS, CHARLES QUINCEY ...	61, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2858	1895, Sept. 2	ROBERTS, EDWARD USSHER ...	Gaultier, Woodstown, Waterford.
1722	1890, Feb. 10	ROBERTS, HENRY CROYDON ...	Rosslyn, Castlenau, Barnes, S.W.
3637	1900, Oct. 30	ROBERTS, SAMUEL	Royal Engineer Office, 14, Elliot Stre Liverpool.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. 1882, Feb. 13 F. 1891, May 25	ROBEY, ROBERT	Oaklands, East Tytherley, Romsey, Hants.
A. 1892, Feb. 26 F. 1895, Nov. 1	*ROBINS, PHILIP SEYMOUR	5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
1881, Jan. 24	ROBINS, WILLIAM H., A.M.I.C.E.	82A, New Street, Birmingham.
1887, Jan. 10	ROBINSON, CHARLES EDWARD ...	36, Coleman Street, E.C.
1891, May 23	ROBINSON, EDMUND ARTHUR ...	Lee-on-the-Solent, Gosport, Hants.
1891, Nov. 4	ROBINSON, GEORGE EDWARD ...	9, Tacketts Street, Blackburn, Lanca- shire.
1881, Apr. 4	ROBINSON, HENRY, PROFESSOR, M.I.C.E.	Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	ROBINSON, HENRY ARTHUR ...	Roundstone, Galway.
A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*ROBINSON, HENRY HERBERT ...	8, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.
1895, Sept. 2	ROBINSON, JAMES DODWELL, MAJOR	Seamount, Sligo, Ireland.
1895, Sept. 2	ROBINSON, RICHD. ST. GEORGE...	Seamount, Sligo, Ireland.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*ROBINSON, THEODORE RICHARD...	25, Campden Hill Gardens, Kensington, W.
1895, Sept. 2	ROBINSON, WILLIAM GODFREY ...	Roughan Park, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
1872, Dec. 9	ROBSON, EDWARD ROBERT, F.R.I.B.A.	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W., and 2, The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.
1895, Sept. 2	ROCHFORD, WILLIAM	Cahir Abbey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.
1904, Feb. 18	*RODDICK, ANDREW	4, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.
1888, Feb. 6	RODERICK, JOHN	2, Temple Row West, Birmingham.
1890, Feb. 24	RODHAM, JOHN	16, Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham.
1895, Sept. 2	ROE, WILLIAM JAMES, B.A. (Dublin)	11, Westland Row, Dublin.
1895, Sept. 2	ROGERS, HARRY	The Hill, Monaghan, Ireland.
A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1897, June 28	*ROGERS, HORACE MORDAUNT ...	50, Belgrave Road, South Belgravia, S.W.
1889, Jan. 28	ROKER, MITCHEL JOHN	Snowdenham, West Cliff Road, Bourne- mouth.
A. 1874, Dec. 7 F. 1876, Jan. 24	ROLLESTON, SIR JOHN FOWKE LANCELOT (Past President) ...	5, Waterloo Place, S.W., and Grey Friars, Leicester.
A. 1883, May 26 F. 1889, Jan. 28	*ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS STANHOPE	Grey Friars, Leicester.
A. 1886, Dec. 6 F. 1887, Nov. 14	*ROODS, ALFRED	8, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, May 21	*ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR	23, Spencer Street, Carlisle, Cumberland.
1891, May 23	ROOKE, ALFRED BRADLEY	11, Great James St., Bedford Row, W.C.
1891, Nov. 4	ROONEY, SAMUEL	Cefn Mably Chambers, 9, Quay St., Cardiff.
A. 1883, Nov. 12 F. 1887, Jan. 10	ROPER, WILLIAM	Kentish Buildings, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

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1483	1888, Apr. 30	ROSE, THOMAS	32, West Street, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.
3335	1898, Oct. 29	*ROWLAND, JOSEPH SAMUEL ...	19, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent Staffs.
940	A. 1883, Apr. 30 F. 1890, Jan. 27	ROWLANDSON, CHRISTOPHER ...	The College, Durham.
3586	A. 1893, Oct. 30 F. 1904, Nov. 14	*ROWLANDSON, SAMUEL MESSITER, CAPTAIN	19, North Bailey, Durham.
2111	1891, May 23	ROYCE, DAVID NEEDHAM	Oakham, Rutlandshire.
2115	1891, May 23	ROYCE, JOHN	Oakham, Rutlandshire.
2029	1891, Mar. 14	RUAULT, JOHN GUSTAVE PETER...	17, Southampton St., Bloomsbury, W.
2030	1891, Mar. 14	RUDKIN, ARTHUR JOHN	Maranatha, Tatsfield, Westerham, Kent.
2378	1891, Nov. 4	RUMBALL, AUBREY	St. Alban's, Herts.
970	A. 1883, May 25 F. 1890, Jan. 6	*RUNDLE, EDWARD COLLINS ...	Bedford Office, Tavistock, Devon.
1023	A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1889, Feb. 25	RÜNTZ, ERNEST AUGUSTUS... ..	10, 11, and 12, Walbrook, E.C.
315	A. 1873, Dec. 8 F. 1875, Nov. 8	RUSHWORTH, EDMUND WALTER...	22, Savile Row, W.
2031	1891, Mar. 14	RUSSELL, MURRAY LAWRENCE...	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1547	1889, Jan. 14	RUTHERFORD, JAMES AUGUSTINE	Estate Office, Highclere Park, Newbury.
998	1883, Dec. 17	RUTLEY, CHARLES... ..	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
1818	1890, May 29	RUTLEY, FRANK	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
2866	1895, Sept. 2	RUTTLEDGE, FRANCIS... ..	Coolbawn, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.
4337	1904, Oct. 27	RUTTLEDGE, THOMAS F.	Rossmally, Westport, Co. Mayo.
2867	1895, Sept. 2	RUTTLEDGE, THOMAS HENRY BRUEN	42, North Great George St., Dublin Ireland.
2380	1891, Nov. 4	RYAN, WILLIAM PATRICK	1, Metal Exchange Buildings, Whittaker Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.
466	A. 1876, Dec. 18 F. 1880, Nov. 8	RYDE, ARTHUR LYON (Member of Council)	29, Great George Street, S.W.
1233	A. 1884, Dec. 8 F. 1894, May 28	*SADLER, GEORGE WILLIAM, JUN., A.R.I.B.A.	Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster Place, W.C.
256	1871, Feb. 13	ST. QUINTIN, PERRY	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
438	A. 1876, Mar. 20 F. 1889, Nov. 25	ST. QUINTIN, RICHARD SAMUEL	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
1518	1888, Dec. 10	SALTER, WILLIAM HERBERT ...	The Hall, Attleborough, Norfolk.
1788	1890, Apr. 14	SAMPLE, CHAS. HERBERT, B.A. (Cantab.)	Matfen, near Newcastle-on-Tyne Northumberland.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1890, Apr. 14	SAMPLE, WILLIAM COLLINGS ...	Tritlington Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland.
A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1891, Oct. 15	SAMPSON, WILLIAM	Beauchief Abbey, near Sheffield.
1887, Mar. 21	SAMUEL, WILLIAM JOHN	Newport Pagnell, Bucks.
1891, May 23	SANCTUARY, CAMPBELL FORTESCUE STAPLETON	Mangerton, Melplash, Dorset.
1875, Apr. 26	SANDAY, GEORGE HENRY	Highfield, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
1895, Sept. 2	SANDERS, CHARLES STEWART ...	Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork.
A. 1903, Oct. 28 F. 1906, May 14	*SANDERS, FRANCIS LEONARD ...	Chesham, Bucks.
A. 1902, Oct. 28 F. 1903, Nov. 9	*SANDERS, INGALTON	23, Portland Street, Southampton Hampshire.
1895, Sept. 2	SANDERS, ROBERT MASSY DAWSON	Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork.
A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1899, Mar. 20	*SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY ...	16, St. James Row, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
1899, Feb. 16	SANDFORD-THOMPSON, WILLIAM JAMES	
A. 1890, Jan. 6 F. 1892, Nov. 14	*SAUNDERS, CHARLES HERBERT...	150, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.
1869, Feb. 22	SAUNDERS, EDWARD	Leigh Grange, Teddington, Middlesex.
1891, Nov. 4	SAUNDERS, MARTIN L., A.R.I.B.A.	4, Coleman Street, E.C.
A. 1884, April 21 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*SAUNDERS, SAMUEL BROWN ...	Estate Offices, L. & S. W. Ry., Waterloo Station, S.E.
1891, Nov. 4	SAUNDERS, THEODORE RIDLEY ...	Belgrave Chambers, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.
A. 1882, Mar. 13 F. 1889, Mar. 18	SAVILL, ALFRED	24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1893, Aug. 9	*SAVILL, EDWIN	24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
A. 1905, Feb. 24 F. 1907, July 9	*SAVILL, HENRY NORMAN	24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1904, June 28	*†SAWYER, JOHN ASHTON	59, High Street, Winchester.
1898, Feb. 18	SAYER, GEORGE WILLIAM	Royal Engineer Office, Hong Kong.
A. 1883, Jan. 15 F. 1892, Feb. 1	SCAMMELL, THOMAS	1, St. Stephen Street, Bristol, Gloucestershire.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY	Long Melford, Suffolk.
1891, Nov. 4	SCOTT, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC ...	24, Castle Meadow, Norwich.
1895, Sept. 2	SCOTT, JOHN RUSSELL	Baymount Castle, Dollymount, Dublin.
1900, Feb. 23	*SCOTT-SMITH, ARTHUR COURTNEY	187 & 188, High Street, Exeter, Devon.
A. 1882, Feb. 13 F. 1898, Mar. 4	SCRIVEN, CHARLES HERBERT ...	Agency Office, Thong, Gravesend, Kent.
1890, Nov. 22	SCRIVEN, RICHARD GEORGE ...	Castle Ashby, Northampton.
1894, Oct. 30	*SCRUBY, WILLIAM THOMAS ...	Post Office Terrace, Cambridge.
A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE	Estate Office, Warrington, Lancashire.

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3259	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, May, 21	*SEDGWICK, ALFRED SYDNEY EDWARD	26, Alexandra Parade, Weston-Super-Mare, Somersetshire.
3260	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1902, Jan. 27	*SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD	Theatre Royal Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
4613	1905, Oct. 26	*SELBY, RICHARD	44, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1863	1890, Nov. 22	SENIOR, HARRY SAMUEL	Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
572 4322	A. 1880, Feb. 16 F. 1904, Oct. 27	SEXYBY, JOHN JAMES	London County Council, Parks Department, 11, Regent Street, S.W.
3130	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1897, June 28	*SEXTON, GEORGE ALEXANDER	Bank Chambers, 42, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
1049	A. 1884, Jan. 14 F. 1891, Mar. 16	SHACKLE, EDWARD NEILD	14, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square,
3301	1898 Feb. 18	SHARP, JOHN GRANT	74, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
950	A. 1883, May 21 F. 1890, Mar. 10	SHAW, JOHN	The College, All Saints', Derby.
3261	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*SHEARBURN, HARRY, B.A. (Cantab.)	Munstead, Godalming, Surrey.
1819	1890 May 29	SHELMERDINE, HENRY	Estate Offices, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Hunt's Bank, Manchester.
1316	1886, May 3	SHERRIN, JOHN LESTER	The Poplars, Thatcham, Berkshire.
706	A. 1882, Jan. 16 F. 1887, Dec. 5	SHERWIN, JOSEPH HENRY	7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
2385	1891, Nov. 4	SHONE, ISAAC, A.M.I.C.E.	47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
474	A. 1877, Jan. 29 F. 1880, Nov. 8	SHOPPEE, CHARLES HERBERT, F.R.I.B.A.	22, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
4121	1903, Oct. 28	SHORT, ERNEST WILLIAM GEORGE	Royal Engineer Office, "C" Line, Bulford Camp, Salisbury.
2988	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1900, June 27	*SHUFFLEBOTHAM, JOHN HENRY	Staplegrave, Taunton, Somerset.
4126	1903, Oct. 28	*SILCOCK, EDWARD JOHN, M.I.C.E.	10, Park Row, Leeds.
604	A. 1881, Jan. 24 F. 1883, May 21	*SILCOCK, THOMAS BALL, M.P., B.SC. (Lond.)	47, Milsom Street, Bath.
4850	1906, Feb. 23	SILVESTER, GEORGE	46, Strand, W.C.
1654	1889, Dec. 9	SIMMONS, CHARLES	Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
811	A. 1882, May 8 F. 1889, Nov. 11	SIMMONS, CHARLES FRANKLIN	Basingstoke, Hants, & Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
824	A. 1882, Nov. 13 F. 1891, Aug. 4	SIMMONS, WILLIAM ANKER	Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, Basingstoke, Hants.
1486	1888, May 14	SIMPSON, ROBERT THOMAS	Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
2386	1891, Nov. 4	SINGLE, ARTHUR	83, The Grove, Stratford, E.
2546	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1897, May 31	*SKIPPER, HENRY HERBERT	4, Muswell Road, Muswell Hill, N.
2387	1891, Nov. 4	SKITT, ARTHUR	9, St. Saviour's Road, Brixton Hill, S.
3052	A. 1896, June 2 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*SKRIMSHIRE, SAMUEL	174, Piccadilly, W.

ip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
425	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Feb. 11	*SKUES, CHARLES AYRE MAC- KENZIE... ..	4, Queen Victoria Street, Bank, E.C.
588	1891, Nov. 4	SLADE, JAMES BENJAMIN	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
903	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1892, Nov. 14	*SLATER, CHARLES FREDERICK ...	52 and 53, Cheapside, E.C.
638	A. 1894, Feb. 23 F. 1900, Feb. 12	*SLY, JOSEPH TOWNSON	Estate Agency Offices, Rickmansworth, Herts.
131	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*SLY, WILLIAM	Estate Office, Somerset House, White- haven, Cumberland.
989	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*SMITH, CHARLES GORDON	56, Cannon Street, E.C., and 33 West Bank, Stamford Hill, N.
071	A. 1902, Oct. 28 F. 1906, May 14	*†SMITH, CYRIL HERBERT	Chippenham, Wiltshire.
626	1889, May 13	SMITH, EDWARD	54, Amwell Street, E.C.
484	1888, Apr. 30	SMITH, FRANK	104, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
389	1891, Nov. 4	SMITH, FRANK ADAMS, F.R.I.B.A.	35, New Broad Street, E.C.
606	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1895, July 8	*SMITH, FRANK BRAYBROOKE ...	The Pleasance, Foxley Road, Purley, Surrey.
538	A. 1888, Dec. 10 F. 1890, Jan. 27	*SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM	Beauchamp Hill, Milverton, Leamington, Warwickshire.
2390	1891, Nov. 4	SMITH, FREDERICK JOHN	21, Portland Street, Southampton, Hants.
2034	1891, Mar. 14	SMITH, FREDERICK ROBERT	13, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
655	1889, Dec. 9	SMITH, GEORGE	Boughton-Monchelsea, Kent.
119	1891, May 23	SMITH, GEORGE ALFRED	78, Parchment Street, Winchester, Hants.
2871	1895, Sept. 2	SMITH, GEORGE YOUNG	Stradowan, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
864	1890, Nov. 22	SMITH, HARRY RUSSELL	Exchange Buildings, Bradford, Yorkshire.
400	A. 1875, Apr. 26 F. 1881, Jan. 24	SMITH, HENRY HERBERT (Member of Council)	Bowood, Calne, Wiltshire.
592	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1904, Feb. 22	*SMITH, JOHN AMBROSE	Estate Office, Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire, and 34, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
391	1891, Nov. 4	SMITH, JOHN MOORE	14, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.
487	1888, May 14	SMITH, JOHN THOMPSON	Tattondale, Knutsford, Cheshire.
118	1891, May 23	SMITH, PERCY PYNE CALDECOTT	The Admiralty, 21, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
891	A. 1901, Oct. 29 F. 1907, Jan. 28	*SMITH, QUENTIN CULLEN	78, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
820	1890, May 29	SMITH, SIDNEY	Southwater, Horsham, Sussex.
392	1891, Nov. 4	SMITH, SIDNEY ROBERT JAMES, F.R.I.B.A.	8, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
265	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*SMITH, SYDNEY ARTHUR	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
894	A. 1883, Feb. 12 F. 1889, Feb. 25	SMITH, WHEATER	15, Cheapside, Bradford, Yorkshire.
256	1885, Feb. 23	*SMITH, WILLIAM... ..	Upper Farm, Abbot's Salford, Evesham, Worcestershire.
372	1887, Feb. 21	SMYTH-RICHARDS, GEORGE COBLEY	Estate Office, Castle Hill, near South Molton, Devonshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1494	1888, Nov. 12	SNELLING, HENRY... ..	19 & 20, Walbrook, E.C., & Sidcup, Kent
3895	A. 1901, Oct. 29 F. 1905, Sept. 28	*SOPER, HAROLD	Edenbridge, Kent.
2991	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*SOUTHORN, CHARLES HERBERT	38, The Parade, Leamington Spa Warwickshire.
2607	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1896, Nov. 9	*SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES... ..	15, Hammet Street, Taunton.
1821	1890, May 29	SPACKMAN, CHARLES CHANTREY	6, Terrace Walk, Bath, Somersetshire.
3182	1897, Oct. 26	SPROAT, ROBERT	Ellerslie, Thurman, via Mountain Home Elmore County, Idaho, U.S.A.
42	1868, June 15	SQUAREY, ELIAS PITTS (Past-President)	The Moot, Downton, Salisbury, and 15 Great George Street, S.W.
1822	1890, May 29	SQUAREY, NEWELL WILLIAM PITTS	Bemerton, Salisbury, and 15, Grea George Street, S.W.
1067	1884, Jan. 28	SQUIRE, RICHARD... ..	2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.
1277	1885, Dec. 7	STACEY, HARRIE	Station Road, Redhill, Surrey.
2393	1891, Nov. 4	STALLARD, ALFRED EDWIN ...	West Street, Havant, Hants.
2394	1891, Nov. 4	STALLARD, WILLIAM	St. John's House, St. John's, Worcester and Worcester Chambers, Worcester
2992	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1899, Mar. 20	*STANDEN, ARTHUR CARNEGIE ...	11, Southampton Row, High Holborn, W.C.
2395	1891, Nov. 4	STANFORD, CHARLES MAURICE...	23, High Street, Colchester, Essex.
3269	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1901, July 2	*STANFORD, GEORGE	17, Blagrove Street, Reading, Berkshire
2036	1891, Mar. 14	STANGER, SAMUEL ARTHUR ...	21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
2120	1891, May 23	STANHAM, GEORGE GORDON ...	26 & 27, Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.
1437	1888, Jan. 9	STANLEY-DODGSON, STANLEY DICKINSON	Estate Office, Somerset House, White haven, Cumberland.
2609	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN ...	Bridge Chambers, Bideford, North Devon
1707	1890, Jan. 27	START, JOSEPH WILLIAM	Cups Chambers, High Street, Colchester Essex.
469	1877, Jan. 15	STENNING, ALEXANDER ROSE F.R.I.B.A. (Vice-President) ...	121, Cannon Street, E.C.
3898	A. 1901, Oct. 29 F. 1907, Jan. 28	*STEPHENS, JOHN KYLE	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
4338	1904, Oct. 27	STEPHENS, SAMUEL	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
4339	1904, Oct. 27	STEPHENS, WILLIAM HENRY ...	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
529	A. 1879, Jan. 6 F. 1882, Nov. 13	STEPHENSON, CHARLES WILLIAM	38, Parliament Street, S.W.
1823	1890, May 29	STEVENS, CHARLES VIVIAN ...	17, Ryder Street, St. James Street, S.W.
4851	1906, Feb. 23	STEVENS, JOHN JAMES	Broad Sanctuary Chambers, Tothi Street, Westminster, S.W.
2397	1891, Nov. 4	STEVENS, JOHN WM., A.R.I.B.A.	21, Bridge Street, E.C.
3183	1897, Oct. 26	STEVENSON, ALLAN	14, Cathcart Street, Ayr, N.B.
2037	1891, Mar. 14	STEVENSON, EDMUND HERBERT, M.I.C.E.	38, Parliament Street, S.W.
97	1868, July 27	STEWART, HERBERT THOMAS ... (Past-President)	45, Parliament Street, S.W.
2783	1895, Sept. 2	STEWART, EDWARD P., CAPT. ...	21, Westland Row, Dublin.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
874	1895, Sept. 2	STEWART, GEORGE FRANCIS ... (<i>Member of Council</i>)	Summerhill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
593	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1901 July 2	*STEWART, GEORGE PAKENHAM ...	21, Westland Row, Dublin, Ireland.
736	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*STEWART, HENRY PAKENHAM ...	6, Leinster Street, Dublin, Ireland.
875	1895, Sept. 2	STEWART, WILLIAM THOMAS ...	6, Leinster Street, Dublin, Ireland.
038	1891, Mar. 14	STIRTON, THOMAS... ..	Fernley House, Crescent Road, Ipswich, and Rendlesham Estate Office, Wood- bridge, Suffolk.
398	1891, Nov. 4	STOKES, FREDERICK VINCENT ...	P.O. Box 1936 & 5, Exchange Buildings, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, B.S.A.
876	1895, Sept. 2	STOKES, RICHARD... ..	60, Dawson Street, Dublin.
272	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1907, July 9	*STONEHAM, EDWARD RUSSELL ...	Orchard House, Erith, Kent.
654	1881, Dec. 19	STONER, ALFRED	Boston House, 63 & 64, New Broad Street, E.C.
599	1889, Mar. 4	STOOKE, JAMES	Courtenay Street, Newton Abbot, Devon.
075	A. 1902, Oct. 28 F. 1906, Jan. 29	*†STOOKE, JOHN EDWIN HELLYAR	2, Palace Yard, Hereford.
035	1896, June 2	STOPFORD, THE HON. GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAM	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
399	1891, Nov. 4	STOPHER, THOMAS	Winchester, Hants.
993	A. 1895, Oct. 21 F. 1898, June 27	*STROUTS, LEWIS HERBERT... ..	Craythorne, Mitcham Lane, Strcatham, S.W.
108	1884, Feb. 25	STRUDWICK, HAYWARD JAMES...	Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.
415	A. 1875, Dec. 13 F. 1891, June 29	STRUTT, THE HON. EDWARD GERALD (<i>Member of Council</i>)	21, Finsbury Circus, E.C., & Whitelands, Hatfield Peverel, Chelmsford, Essex.
877	1895, Sept. 2	STUDDERT, R. R.	Hazlewood, Quin, Co. Clare.
488	1888, May 14	STUDDY, THOMAS EDWARD ...	Mazonel, Stoke Gabriel, Totnes, Devon- shire.
87	1868, July, 20	STURGE, ROBERT FOWLER	33, Corn Street, Bristol, Gloucestershire.
779	1901, Oct. 29	*STURT, CHARLES EDWIN	16, St. Stephen's Gardens, East Twickenham, Middlesex.
400	1891, Nov. 4	SURRIDGE, JOSEPH SMITH	Coggeshall, Essex.
594	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1904, Mar. 21	*SUTCLIFFE, JAMES HENRY ...	Sandy Gate, Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire.
401	1891, Nov. 4	SUTHERS, JAMES	Union Offices, Hull Street, Todmorden, Yorks.
432	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*SUTTON, FREDERICK STANLEY ...	95, Cannon Street, E.C.
402	1891, Nov. 4	SWAIN, ERNEST	26, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.
403	1891, Nov. 4	SWAIN, FRANK	170, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.
427	A. 1887, Dec. 19 F. 1892, Feb. 1	SWETENHAM, HENRY	49, North Gate Street, Chester.
878	1895, Sept. 2	SWINEY, WILLIAM D.	Moyagh, Ramelton, Co. Donegal.
257	1885, Feb. 23	SWORDER, HUGH	High Street, Epping, Essex.
379	1895, Sept. 2	SYNGE, EDWARD	Estate Office, 11, Leinster Street, Dublin.

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1824	1890, May 29	TABBERER, BENJ., F.R.I.B.A. ...	13, Basinghall Street, E.C.
2880	1895, Sept. 2	TAILYOUR, ALEXANDER	Estate Office, Snelston, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.
2881	1895, Sept. 2	TALBOT-CROSBIE, WM. DAVID ...	Cloonca, Mount Talbot, Roscommon.
2717	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1897, Jan. 25	*TALLENT, EDWIN JAMES	Brent Pelham, Buntingford, Herts.
3302	1898, Feb. 18	TANNAHILL, ROBERT DUNLOP ...	Lands Valuation Office, Kilmarnock.
1317	1886, May 3	TANNER, SIR HENRY, I.S.O., F.R.I.B.A.	H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
1115	A. 1884, Feb. 25 F. 1888, Dec. 10	TANNER, WILLIAM	The Leys, Bryngwn Road, Newport, Monmouthshire.
771	A. 1882, Feb. 27 F. 1889, Nov. 11	TAPP, ARTHUR	1, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W., and Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
2404	1891, Nov. 4	TASKER, HENRY HUGH	43, Penton Street, Pentonville, N.
2883	1895, Sept. 2	TATLOW, JOHN GARNETT	14, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
2405	1891, Nov. 4	TAYLOR, ARTHUR WILLIAM	159, High Street, Putney, S.W.
3067	1896, Oct. 28	TAYLOR, EDGAR CHARLES	R.E. Office, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
2548	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1895, Nov. 1	*TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM	St. Nicholas Chambers, Amen Corner, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
2923	1895, Sept. 2	TAYLOR, J. GODFREY L.	Grangeville, Fethard, Co. Waterford.
1471	A. 1888, Mar. 5 F. 1891, July 6	TAYLOR, JOHN HERBERT	12, Hanover Square, W.
678	A. 1881, Dec. 19 F. 1887, Feb. 7	TAYLOR, JOHN WALTON, F.R.I.B.A.	St. John Street, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
1026	A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1889, Nov. 11	TAYLOR, MATTHEW	Northchapel, Petworth, Sussex.
1825	1890, May 29	TAYLOR, RICHARD FREDERICK ...	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
2406	1891, Nov. 4	TAYLOR, SAMUEL	Nuttall, Nottingham.
2407	1891, Nov. 4	TAYLOR, THOMAS WALTERS	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
3506	1899, Oct. 30	*TAYLOR, THOS. WILLIAM HARRIS	Estates Office, Killerton, Exeter, Devon.
2639	A. 1894, Feb. 23 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*TEE, SAMUEL CLIFFORD	50, Moorgate Street, E.C.
2469	A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON ...	57, Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent.
2885	1895, Sept. 2	TENER, EDWARD SHAW	The Square, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
1069	1884, Jan. 28	TEWSON, EDWARD	80, Cheapside, E.C.
2610	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE ...	Huntingdon.
806	A. 1892, Apr. 24 F. 1890, Nov. 10	THEOBALD, HENRY	6, South St., Finsbury Pavement, E.C., and 19, Cranbrook Gardens, Cran- brook Road, Ilford, Essex.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1883, Apr. 16	THEOBALD, HENRY WELLS DEW- HURST (<i>Member of Council</i>) ...	110, Great Russell Street, W.C.
A. 1896, June 2 F. 1898, June 6	*THEOBALD, JOHN MEDOWS ...	110, Great Russell Street, W.C.
A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Jan. 14	*THOMAS, CHARLES JOHN HOWELL	Metropolitan Water Board, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.
1891, Nov. 4	THOMAS, GEORGE ...	Queen's Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorgan- shire.
1890, Mar. 10	THOMAS, GLEGGE ...	Cheshire Lines Committee, Central Station, Liverpool.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*THOMAS, ILLTYD ...	17, Quay Street, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
1891, Nov. 4	THOMAS, JOHN HENRY ...	78, Gloucester Rd., S. Kensington, S.W.
1882, Dec. 18	THOMPSON, ARTHUR EDMUND ...	Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	THOMPSON, FRANCIS WILLIAM ...	18, Wood Street, Bolton, Lancashire.
1900, Oct. 30	THOMPSON, ROBERT JAMES...	The Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.
1888, Mar. 19	THORNE, ARNOLD, F.R.I.B.A. ...	Cross Street, Barnstaple, Devon.
1902, Oct. 28	*THORP, ROBERT HAYTON ...	Land of Green Ginger, Hull, Yorkshire.
A. 1882, Feb. 13 F. 1889, Nov. 25	THORPE, CHRISTOPHER ...	56, St. Helen's Street, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
1891, May 23	THORPE, JOHN ...	Market Bosworth, Leicestershire.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1895, July 8	*THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE ...	Boughton House, near Kettering, North- amptonshire.
A. 1892, Feb. 26 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*THURGOOD, ALBERT EDWARD ...	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford, Surrey.
A. 1880, Dec. 13 F. 1887, Nov. 14	THURNALL, JOHN EDWARD ...	Royston, Herts.
1878, Jan. 14	THURSFIELD, THOMAS HOWELLS	The Grange, Much Wenlock, Shropshire.
1884, Jan. 28	THYNNE, GUY HARRY ...	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
1887, Feb. 21	TINDALL, CHARLES WILLIAM ...	Wainfleet, S.O., Lincolnshire.
1895, Sept. 2	TISDALL, HY. CHICHESTER ...	68, Wellington Road, Dublin.
1891, Nov. 4	TODD, RICHARD ...	Englefield, near Reading, Berks.
1885, Jan. 12	TODD, WILLIAM HENRY, M.J.C.B.	County Buildings, Hull, Yorkshire.
1888, Jan. 9	TOMLINSON, THOMAS H. ...	2, St. James's Street, Derby.
1889, Mar. 4	TOMPSETT, WILLIAM ROBERT ...	Meadhurst, Tonbridge, and Stone Castle Farm, Paddock Wood, Kent.
1882, Feb. 27	TOOTELL, JOSEPH ...	13, King Street, Maidstone, Kent.
1877, Jan. 29	TOOTELL, RICHARD WILLIAM ...	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1896, Feb. 3	*TORY, JOHN EDWARD ...	Dorchester, Dorset, & Yeovil, Somerset.
1876, Apr. 24	TOWER, BROWNLOW RICHARD CHRISTOPHER	Bridgewater Estate Office, Ellesmere, Salop.
A. 1895, Mar. 6 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*TOWNEND, WILLIAM ...	The Croft, Crossgates, near Leeds, York- shire.

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2888	1895, Sept. 2	TOWNSEND, ROBERT UNIAKKE FITZGERALD	18, South Mall, Cork, Ireland.
2890	1895, Sept. 2	TOWNSHEND, CHARLES LOFTUS ...	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
2892	1895, Sept. 2	TOWNSHEND, JAMES RICHARD CLARKE	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
2894	1895, Sept. 2	TOWNSHEND, THOMAS COURTNEY	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
2893	1895, Sept. 2	TOWNSHEND, THOMAS LOFTUS ...	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
2414	1891, Nov. 4	TRAFFORD, FREDERICK CHARLES	100, Jermyn Street, St. James's, S.W.
972	A. 1883, May 25 F. 1886, Nov. 8	*TREADWELL, HENRY JOHN	Charing Cross House, 29A, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
3276	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1903, May 18	*TREHEARNE, ALFRED FREDERICK ALDRIDGE	45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
3436	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1904, Apl. 18	*TREMLETT, WALTER WILLIAM ...	Ansley Hall Estate Office, Hartshill Atherstone, Warwickshire.
2895	1895, Sept. 2	TRENCH, ARTHUR	Burleigh, Burlington Road, Dublin.
2896	1895, Sept. 2	TRENCH, GEO. FREDERIC, B.A. (Dublin)	Estate Office, Ardfert, Co. Kerry.
2897	1895, Sept. 2	TRENCH, JAMES CURRIE	Coolgraney, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
2899	1895, Sept. 2	TRENCH, PHILIP FRANCIS CHEVENIX	30, Kildare Street, Dublin.
3437	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*TRENT, WILLIAM EDWARD	6, Broad Street Place, E.C.
2415	1891, Nov. 4	TREPPIN, ERNEST C.	Stoke Court, Taunton, Somersetshire.
4852	1906, Feb. 23	TROLLOPE, CHARLES GEORGE N.	20, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.
592	A. 1880, Dec. 13 F. 1891, Jan. 19	TROLLOPE, HENRY CHARLES	7, Hobart Place, S.W.
1131	A. 1884, Mar. 10 F. 1891, Aug. 4	TRUMPER, JOHN ALFRED	27, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2040	1891, Mar. 14	TUBBS, WALTER BURNELL	68 & 69, Shoe Lane, Holborn Circus, E.C.
2470	A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1896, Jan. 6	*TUCKETT, PERCIVAL FOX	2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
2416	1891, Nov. 4	TURNER, ALEXANDER HENRY	69, South Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
1495	1888, Nov. 12	TURNER, CHARLES	Oakhurst, East Grinstead, Sussex.
2900	1895, Sept. 2	TURNER, FREDERICK ADOLPHUS BRABAZON	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
1866	1890, Nov. 22	TURNER, JOSEPH HARLING	Portland Estate Offices, Kilmarnock.
1520	1888, Dec. 10	TURNER, THOMAS WARNER	Langwith Lodge, Mansfield, Notts.
1246	1885, Jan. 26	TURNOR, EXSUPERIUS WESTON ...	The Green, Stafford.
1867	1890, Nov. 22	TURTON, EDWARD JAMES	Horkstow, Barton-on-Humber, Lincoln shire.
4323	1904, Oct. 27	TURTON, FLETCHER THOMAS	Municipal Offices, Surveyor's Depart- ment, Liverpool.
3337	1898, Oct. 29	*TUTT, EDWIN THOMAS	Market Place, Amptill, Beds.

p. o.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
98	A. 1890, Jan. 6	*TYLER, JAMES WILLIAM	45, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
01	F. 1893, Aug. 9		
40	1895, Sept. 2	TYNDALL, ALBERT HENRY	Ballyanne House, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
	1904, Oct. 27	TYNDALL, HENRY SAM	Ballyanne House, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
02	A. 1899, Oct. 30	*TYPE, MARCUS OSWALD	33, Newhall Street, Birmingham.
02	F. 1905, Dec. 11		
	1895, Sept. 2	TYRRELL, GARRETT CHARLES, M.A. (Dublin)	Ballinderry, Carbery, Co. Kildare.
7	A. 1900, Oct. 30	*UPSDALE, ANDREW REED	738, Romford Road, Manor Park, E.
	F. 1901, July 2		
5	1883, Feb. 26	VAIZEY, JOHN GEORGE... ..	Bocking, Braintree, Essex, & 44, Bedford Row, W.C.
5	1891, May 23	VALLANCE, ROBT. F., F.R.I.B.A.	Mansfield, Notts.
3	1895, Sept. 2	VANDELEUR, CECIL ERNEST	Fortfield Lodge, Terenure, Co. Dublin.
9	1876, Feb. 21	*VERNON, ARTHUR... .. (Past-President)	Borshams, High Wycombe, Bucks, and Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
5	1895, Sept. 2	VERNON, ARTHUR POMEROY	1, Wilton Place, Dublin.
1	A. 1905, Oct. 26	*VERNON, ARTHUR STANLEY	Borshams, High Wycombe, Bucks.
3	F. 1906, June 27	VERNON, FANE	Pembroke Estate Office, Wilton Place, Dublin.
	1895, Sept. 2		
)	1891, Nov. 4	†VERNON-INKPEN, GEORGE CHAS.	40, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, Hampshire.
	1895, Sept. 2	VERSCHOYLE, WILLIAM HENRY FOSTER... ..	Woodley, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
A.	1902, Oct. 28	*VICKERS, ALFRED CRANSTOUN	13, Lawn Crescent, Kew Gardens, S.W.
F.	1903, Nov. 9		
A.	1878, Jan. 28	VIGERS, LESLIE ROBERT (Vice-President)	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
F.	1883, Oct. 11		
A.	1880, Dec. 13	VIGERS, MARTIN	52, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
F.	1885, Nov. 9		
	1868, June 15	VIGERS, ROBERT (Past-President)	4, Frederick's Place, E.C., and 4, White- hall Court, S.W.
	1888, Nov. 12	VILLAR, JAMES	2, Essex Place, Cheltenham, Gloucester- shire.
A.	1895, Oct. 24	*VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM	72, High Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
F.	1898, Dec. 12		
	1889, Mar. 4	WACHER, THOMAS... ..	Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury, Kent.
	1891 May 23	WADE, GEORGE TEMPEST	Halford Street, Leicester.
	1891, Nov. 4	WADLING, HY. JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	Lamb Building, Temple, E.C.

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1618	1889, Apr. 1	WAGSTAFFE, THOMAS ROGERS ...	11, Devonshire Road, Balham, S.W., and 109, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
843	1882, Dec. 18	WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES RAWLINSON	Shepton Mallet, Somerset.
1631	1889, Nov. 25	WAINWRIGHT, THOMAS TAYLOR (President)	13, Union Court, Castle St., Liverpool.
1392	1887, May 9	WALCOTT, LYONS RODEN SYMPSON	1, Gray's Inn Place, W.C.
2995	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1906, June 27	*WALDRAM, PERCY JOHN	17, Buckingham St., Charing Cross, S.W.
1869	1890, Nov. 22	WALKER, SIR FRANCIS ELLIOTT, BART.	Swansfield House, Alnwick, Northumberland.
2421	1891, Nov. 4	WALKER, GEORGE BOOTH	Wainfleet, Lincolnshire.
3485	1899, Feb. 16	WALKER, GEORGE JAMES	3, Golden Square, Aberdeen.
713	1882, Feb. 13	WALKER, HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.	Albion Chambers, King Street, Nottingham.
3486	1899, Feb. 16	WALKER, JOHN	74, Bath Street, Glasgow.
2127	1891, May 23	WALKER, JOSEPH	South Road, The Park, Nottingham.
1773	1890, Mar. 24	WALKER, JOSHUA	Market Place, Retford, Notts.
659	1881, Dec. 19	WALKER, SAMUEL	22, Moorgate Street, E.C.
1072	1884, Jan. 28	WALL, GEORGE YOUNG	Exchequer Buildings, Durham.
3487	1899, Feb. 16	WALLACE, THOMAS DOUGLAS ...	Callendar Park, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.
3326	1898, Oct. 29	WALLACE, WILLIAM SYDNEY SMITH	"Annfield," Woodside, Coupar Angus, Perthshire.
1028	A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1897, May 31	*WALLIS, JOHN DAVID	57, King Street, Manchester.
785	1882, Mar. 27	WALMSLEY, ARTHUR THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	9, Victoria Street, S.W., and Harbour Board Offices, Dover, Kent.
2042	1891, Mar. 14	WALMSLEY, JOSEPH WILLIAM, F.R.I.B.A.	7, King's Terrace, Southsea, Hants.
3307	1898, Feb. 18	WALMSLEY, ARTHUR TINDAL ...	8, Surbiton Park Terrace, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
3749	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1904, Sept. 29	*WALSH, FREDERICK LEOPOLD MORFEE	22, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.
3750	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1902, Dec. 8	*WALTER, THOMAS JAMES	Gervis Place, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
1407	1887, Dec. 19	WARD, DANIEL	8, Courtenay Street, Plymouth, and Hewton, Bere Alston, Devon.
1469	1888, Mar. 5	WARD, FRANK	Burnville, Tavistock, North Devon.
1029	A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1889, Nov. 11	WARD, GEORGE	"Lyndhurst," 2, Stowe Road, Goldhawk Road, W.
3911	A. 1901, Oct. 29 F. 1902, Nov. 10	*WARD, HENRY PAYNE	"Burleigh," Reigate Road, Redhill, Surrey.
2909	1895, Sept. 2	WARD, THE HON. SOMERSET ...	Carrowdon Castle, Donaghadee, Co. Down.
660	1881, Dec. 19	WARE, CHAS. EDWIN, M.I.C.E. ...	Gandy Street Chambers, Exeter.
1141	1884, Apr. 21	WARING, CHARLES EDWARD ...	Conservative Club, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
1871	1890, Nov. 22	WARING, HERBERT FULLER ...	46, Earl Street, Maidstone, Kent.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*WARMINGTON, HERBERT ANDREW CROMARTIE	7, St. James' Street, S.W.
1889, Nov. 25	WARNER, HENRY	Faringdon, Alton, Hants.
A. 1869, Mar. 8 F. 1875, Apr. 12	WARNER, WILLIAM HENRY... ..	130, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
1902, Oct. 28	WARWICK, GEORGE ERNEST	Valuation Office, Dublin.
A. 1904, Oct. 27 F. 1907, July 9	*WATERMAN, BERTIE EDWARD	25, Tower Road, Dartford, Kent.
1883, Jan. 29	WATERMAN, JAMES	Tenterden and Ashford, Kent.
1891, Mar. 14	WATERS, EDWARD	The Canal, Salisbury, Wilts.
A. 1882, Feb. 13 F. 1887, Mar. 7	WATERS, WILLIAM RICHARD	Highfield, Dyke Road Drive, Brighton, Sussex.
A. 1884, Feb. 11 F. 1889, Mar. 4	WATKINS, ROBERT ARUNDEL	Castle Combe, Chippenham, Wilts.
1868, June 15	WATNEY, DANIEL (Past President)	33, Poultry, E.C.
1891, Jan. 17	WATNEY, DENDY	4A, Frederick's Place, E.C.
A. 1883, May 21 F. 1887, Feb. 21	WATNEY, WALTER DANIEL	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1905, May 15	*WATSON, DAVID ALEXANDER	The Estate Office, Shirburn, Wallingford.
A. 1904, Oct. 27 F. 1905, Dec. 11	*WATSON, ERNEST	The Clarence Street Estate Office, Southend-on-Sea, and Aberdour, Hockley, Essex.
1880, Mar. 1	WATSON, HERBERT EDWARD	New Grove, Petworth, Sussex, and 6, Lendal, York.
A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1899, Nov. 13	*WATSON, HERBERT JOHN	St. Helen's, Cockermouth, Cumberland.
A. 1884, Dec. 8 F. 1895, Sept. 23	*WATSON, JAMES BRUCE	Estate Office, Shirburn, Wallingford.
1891, Nov. 4	WATSON, JOHN	Cogan Chambers, Bowlalley Lane, Hull.
A. 1885, Dec. 7 F. 1894, May 28	*WATSON, JOHN	Wentbridge Lodge, Pontefract, Yorks.
1895, Sept. 2	WATSON, WILLIAM JAMES	Benvenue, Rostrevor, Co. Down.
1888, Feb. 6	WATT, ALEXANDER	Muncaster Estate Office, Ravenglass, Cumberland.
A. 1876, Dec. 18 F. 1879, Nov. 10	WATTS, CHARLES	13, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.
1891, Nov. 4	WATTS, SAMUEL LINGARD	40, South King Street, Cross Street, Manchester.
1889, Dec. 9	WAY, HENRY JAMES	109, Lower St. James' Street, Newport, Isle of Wight.
1872, May 6	WEALL, JOHN	38, High Street, Watford, Herts.
1898, Oct. 29 F. 1904, Jan. 25	*WEALL, JOHN GRAHAM	38, High Street, Watford, Hertfordshire.
1900, Oct. 30 F. 1902, Sept. 30	*WEATHERILL, GEORGE FORD	Farnley, Otley, Yorkshire.
1882, Jan. 16	WEAVER, WILLIAM, M.I.C.E.	30, Lytton Grove, Putney Hill, S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	WEBB, CHARLES	Park Place, Tashinny, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.
1890, Feb. 10	WEBB, WILLIAM	Keepers Cottage, Furze Hill, Purley, Surrey.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3605	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1903, Nov. 23	*WEBBER, HENRY STANTON	47, Queen St., Maidenhead, Berkshire.
4562	A. 1904, Oct. 27 E. 1906, June 27	*WEBBER, WILLIAM HENRY	7, Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.
1478	1888, Apr. 16	WEBSTER, ALEXANDER... ..	100, Highgate, and 9, Cliff Terrace, Kendal, Westmorland.
1908	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1897, Feb. 8	*WEBSTER, HUGH CALTHROP	2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
1659	1889, Dec. 9	WELCH, FREDERICK WILLIAM	170, North Street, Brighton, and 3, Western Road, Hove, Sussex.
3606	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*WELLS, FREDERICK BEAUCHAMP	Oficina del Ingeniero, Ferro Carril Sud, Buenos Aires, South America.
2553	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1896, Oct. 1	*WELLS, WILLIAM HENRY	116, Kensington High Street, W.
1169	A. 1884, May 5 F. 1890, Dec. 8	WELLS, WILLIAM HOWLEY	Estate Office, Evershot, Dorset.
661	1881, Dec. 19	WELLSTED, WM. HENRY, M.I.C.E.	Prince's Dock Chambers, Hull, Yorkshire.
2914	1895, Sept. 2	WELPLY, JAMES	65, George Street, Limerick, Ireland.
3442	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1902, Dec. 8	*WELSH, HUGH	Newton Park Estate, Newton St. M., Somersetshire.
3152	1897, Feb. 17	WENBORN, SIDNEY THOMAS	R. E. Office, R. M. College, Camberley, Surrey.
2615	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1895, Sept. 23	*WEST, CHARLES HENRY EDWARD	5A, Orchard Street, Portman Square, W.
3607	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Dec. 9	*WEST, HERBERT JAMES	5, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
744	1882, Feb. 13	WESTBURY, GEORGE HENRY	The Knoll, Andover, Hants.
4349	1904, Oct. 27	*WESTON, FRANCIS... ..	322, Brixton Road, S.W.
2045	1891, Mar. 14	WETHERALL, HARRY LANCASTER	Brachlyn, Winchfield, Hants.
3756	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1907, Jan. 28	*WHATLEY, ERNEST JAMES	3, Rutland Chambers, High Street, N. market, Suffolk.
3139	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, May 21	*WHEATLEY, STEPHEN GLADSTONE	Lincoln Chambers, Portsmouth Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2554	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1897, June 28	*WHEELER, JOHN HENRY WEST	1, Sydney Street, Chelsea, S.W.
2616	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1897, Oct. 4	*WHITAKER, ERNEST VICTOR	8, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.
2427	1891, Nov. 4	WHITE, ALFRED EDWARD, M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Hull, Yorkshire.
3015	1896, Jan. 21	WHITE, ARTHUR	99, George Street, Limerick, Ireland.
3758	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1904, Sept. 29	*WHITE, BENJAMIN WILLIAM	15-17, Eldon Street, E.C.
2428	1891, Nov. 4	WHITE, JAMES ALEXANDER... ..	18, High Street, Dorking, Surrey.
745	1882, Feb. 13	WHITE, JOHN	Warrington, Lancashire.
2916	1895, Sept. 2	WHITE, RICHARD	Estate Office, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.
701	1882, Jan. 16	WHITELEY, CHARLES PERRY	82, Queen Street, E.C.
2723	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1896, May 11	*WHITTAKER, JOHN DRONSFIELD, B.A. (Cantab.)	Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
3759	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1902, July 14	*WHITTEN, GEORGE JACKSON	28, Braxted Park, Streatham, S.W.
2998	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*WHITTON, PERCY	24, Gandy Street, Exeter, Devon.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. 1901, Oct. 29 F. 1907, Feb. 25	*WIGLEY, HERBERT HENRY... ..	Winslow, Buckinghamshire.
A. 1899 Oct. 30 F. 1904, Feb. 25	*WIGLEY, SIDNEY PRUDDEN	Winslow, Buckinghamshire.
A. 1870, Feb. 7 F. 1876, Nov. 13	WIGRAM, JOHN	South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
1892, Feb. 26	WILBRAHAM, EDWARD SIDNEY	Estate Office, St. Giles, Salisbury, Wilts.
1891, Nov. 4	WILKIN, HORACE MARTIN	King's Lynn, Norfolk.
1891, Nov. 4	WILKINS, WILLIAM	Athenæum Square, Llanelly, Carmar- thenshire, and 63, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1884, Dec. 8	WILKINSON, THOMAS	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30A, Western Road, Hove, Sussex.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1905, May 15	*WILLIAMS, ARTHUR CODRINGTON	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
1890, Mar. 10	WILLIAMS, EDWARD BICKERTON...	City Chambers, 82, New St., Birmingham.
1891, Nov. 4	WILLIAMS, GERALD GARNONS	Ashburnham Estate Office, Burry Port, S.O., Carmarthenshire.
A. 1895, Mar. 6 F. 1898, May 2	*WILLIAMS, HENRY CUTHBERT	72, Lyncroft Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
1884, Feb. 11	WILLIAMS, JOHN	Gwernhefin, Bala, North Wales.
A. 1875, Jan. 18 F. 1890, Feb. 24	WILLIAMS, LEONARD JAMES	15, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
A. 1880, Jan. 19 F. 1888, Apr. 16	WILLIAMS, WILLIAM HERBERT	Great Western Railway, Paddington, W.
A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1897, Feb. 22	*WILLIS, EDWARD	9, Prout Grove, Neasden, N.W.
1895, Sept. 2	WILLIS, GILBERT DE LAVAL... ..	4, Kildare Street, Dublin.
1895, Sept. 2	WILLIS, HENRY DE LAVAL	Ennis, Co. Clare.
1889, Feb. 25	WILLMOT, GEORGE DYOTT	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
A. 1882, Apr. 24 F. 1887, May 9	WILLMOT, JOHN	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
1895, Sept. 2	WILSON, ARTHUR JN. DE COURCY	Estate Office, Hackwood Park, Basing- stoke, Hampshire.
A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*WILSON, FREDERICK ROBERT	31, Rowfant Road, Balham, S.W.
1899, Feb. 16	WILSON, JAMES, C.A.	135, Wellington Street, Glasgow.
A. 1896, Oct. 23 F. 1899, Jan. 23	*WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD	Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane, Manchester.
1881, Dec. 19	WILSON, THOMAS SILK... ..	Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane, Manchester.
A. 1888, Jan. 23 F. 1904, Feb. 22	*WILSON, WILLIAM EDWARD	Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane, Manchester.
1891, Jan. 17	WILSON, WILLIAM HENRY	29, Fountain Street, Manchester.
1891, Nov. 4	WINN, THOMAS	92, Albion Street, Leeds.
1898, Feb. 18	WINNING, DOUGLAS CAMPBELL WILLS	Municipal Buildings, Broughty Ferry, N.B.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1963	1891, Jan. 17	WINTERTON, HARRY JOHN CAM- PION	St. Mary's Chambers, Lichfield, Staff- shire.
1964	1891, Jan. 17	WINTERTON, WILLIAM MOXON ...	30, High Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire.
2437	1891, Nov. 4	WISE, CHARLES DACRES	Overbury, Tewkesbury, Gloucestersh
2130	1891, May 23	WOLFENDEN, THOMAS	Estate Office, Scarisbrick Hall, n Ormskirk, Lancashire.
2438	1891, Nov. 4	WOLLEY, THOMAS JOHN	Clungunford Estate Office, Aston- Clun, Salop.
2610	A. 1894, Feb. 23 F. 1899, Jan. 23	*WONNACOTT, ERNEST WILLIAM MALPAS, A.R.I.B.A.	199, Piccadilly, W.
4075	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1906, Jan. 29	*WONTNER-SMITH, PERCY	1, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
1909	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1891, May 25	*WOOD, CHARLES BRUCE	26, Haldon Road, West Hill, Wandsw S.W.
1171	1888, Mar. 19	WOOD, JOHN DANIEL	6, Mount Street, W.
3317	A. 1898, Feb. 18 F. 1905, May 15	*WOOD, JOHN EDWARD... ..	9, Argyll Place, W.
2724	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Apr. 29	*†WOOD, LESLIE STUART	East Grinstead, Sussex.
2048	1891, Mar. 14	WOOD, WILLIAM	White House, Cobham, Gravesend, K
1873	1890, Nov. 22	WOODBIDGE, STEPHEN, JUN. ...	210, High Street, Brentford..
4614	1905, Oct. 26	*WOODCOCK, ROBERT FRANK ...	Haslemere, Surrey.
2131	1891, May 23	WOODMAN, THOMAS FOSTER ...	32, St. Peter Street, St. Albans, Hert
3447	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Apr. 29	*WOOD-MARTIN, HENRY ROGER BROMHEAD	Cleveragh, Sligo, Ireland.
3507	1899, Oct. 30	*WOODROW, THOMAS JOHN	57, Moorgate Street, E.C.
2557	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1895, Sept. 23	*WOODS, ARTHUR GEORGE	Hampton House, Grove Road, Hounsl Middlesex.
2132	1891, May 23	WOODS, THOMAS	4 and 5, Church Parade, Hounsl Middlesex.
711	A. 1882, Jan. 16 F. 1890, Apr. 14	WOODWARD, WM., A.R.I.B.A. ...	13, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.
2049	1891, Mar. 14	WOOLLEY, JOHN TURTON	Salisbury, Wilts.
613	1881, Feb. 21	WOOLLEY, REGINALD	Silver Street, Lincoln, & South Coll ham, Newark, Notts.
427	A. 1876, Feb. 7 F. 1880, Nov. 8	WOOLLEY, THOMAS CECIL SMITH	South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
267	A. 1871, Nov. 13 F. 1877, Jan. 29	WOOLLEY, W. EDWARD (Member of Council)	The Red House, Loughborou Leicestershire.
1876	1890, Nov. 22	WORDSWORTH, ROBERT WALTER	Whitemoor, Ollerton, Notts.
680	A. 1881, Dec. 19 F. 1887, Jan. 10	WREATHALL, ROBERT T.	The Vestry Hall, St. Martin's Pla Trafalgar Square, W.C., and Ma House, Greenhill, Harrow, Middle
2411	1891, Nov. 4	WRENNALL, WILLIAM	9, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
2442	1891, Nov. 4	WRIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM, M.A. (Cantab.)	21, Parkinson Street, Nottingham.

p. o.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
24	1904, Oct. 27	WRIGHT, GEORGE JOHN	Royal Engineer Office, Tigné, Malta.
43	1891, Nov. 4	WRIGHT, GEORGE THOMAS GREEN	3, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
89	1906, Oct. 25	*WRIGHT, HERBERT ALFRED	327, Essex Road, Canonbury, N.
92	1872, Dec. 9	WRIGHT, WILLIAM EDWARD	King's Lynn, Norfolk.
49	1890, Feb. 24	WRIGHTSON, ARTHUR FREDERICK	26, Budge Row, E.C.
26	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1902, Dec. 8	*WYATT, ARCHIBALD	Portchester, Hampshire.
48	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, July 2	*WYATT, HERBERT GUY BUCKELL	10, West Pallant, Chichester, Sussex.
22	1882, Jan. 30	WYATT, OLIVER NEWMAN	East Street, Chichester, Sussex.
20	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1895, Nov. 1	*WYLES, JOHN WALTER... ..	Glenmore, Tavistock Road, Snaresbrook, Essex.
20	1884, Mar. 10	WYLEY, HENRY JAMES	Bridgnorth, Shropshire.
27	1884, Dec. 8	WYLEY, WILLIAM JOHN	2, School Chambers, Shrewsbury, Shrop- shire.
20	1895, Sept. 2	WYNNE, ALFRED HENRY	Collon, Drogheda, Co. Louth.
5	1891, Nov. 4	YORK, HENRY	East Barnet Valley Urban District Coun- cil, Station Road, New Barnet, Herts.
9	A. 1881, Jan. 10 F. 1891, Jan. 5	YOUNG, ANDREW	London County Council, 9, Spring Gar- dens, S.W.
3	1892, Feb. 26	YOUNG, CHARLES	Alton, Hants.
0	1890, May 29	YOUNG, DOUGLAS	51, Coleman Street, E.C.
1	1895, Sept. 2	YOUNG, GEORGE LAWRENCE	Randalstown, Co. Antrim.
3	A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1892, Nov. 14	*YOUNG, HARRY AUSTIN LINDSAY	The Johnstone Estate Office, Weymouth, Dorset.
4	A. 1878, Dec. 9 F. 1891, Feb. 2	YOUNG, MORGAN HENRY	17, Southampton St., Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
7	1891, Nov. 4	YOUNG, OSWALD WILLIAM	Mersey Docks & Harbour Board, Liver- pool.
8	1891, Nov. 4	YOUNG, THOMAS	6, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
9	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, Feb. 12	*YOUNG, THOMAS JOHN	The Agricultural College, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire.
9	1899, Feb. 16	YUILLE, ROBERT	70, South Portland Street, Glasgow.

Total number of Fellows, 1,825.

Professional Associates.

The names of those Professional Associates who have qualified for the Class by Examination are distinguished thus *

The names of those Professional Associates who have further qualified by Examination for, but have not yet been transferred to, the Class of Fellows, are distinguished thus †

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4350	1904, Oct. 27	*ABBOTT, ALEXANDER HENRY ...	2, Boscombe Chambers, Boscombe Bournemouth, Hants.
4890	1906, Oct. 25	*ABBOTT, ARTHUR JOE	Rose Bank, Sherborne Road, Yeovil Somersetshire.
2648	1894, Oct. 30	*ADAMS, GERALD JAMES FREDERICK	19, Park Hill Road, East Croydon, Surrey and Ottawa, Canada.
3950	1902, Oct. 28	*ADAMS, GILBERT MATTHEWS ...	
2929	1895, Oct. 24	*ADAMS, HERBERT	38, Sloane Street, Belgravia, S.W.
4351	1904, Oct. 27	*ADAMS, HUBERT ARTHUR	6, Ashchurch Terrace, Ravenscourt Park, W.
4891	1906, Oct. 25	*AFFLECK, JOHN COLIN CAMBELL	Kintyre, Priory Avenue, High Wycombe
4352	1904, Oct. 27	*ALLEN, HAROLD COLIN... ..	Dashmonden, Holmdale Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
2564	1893, Oct. 4	*ALLEN, JOHN PARNELL... ..	23, Victoria Buildings, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
3951	1902, Oct. 28	*†ALLEN, LESLIE HERBERT	4, Holmbury View, Upper Clapton, N.E.
4616	1905, Oct. 26	*ALLEN, OLIVER WYLE... ..	8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
4617	1905, Oct. 26	*ALLFREY, HUGH LIONEL	Icehouse Wood, Oxted, Surrey.
3339	1898, Oct. 29	*ALLPRESS, HORACE EDWARD ...	35, Perrymead Street, Eel Brook Common, S.W.
4127	1903, Oct. 28	*†ALLSOP, BENJAMIN GEORGE KIDSTON	1A, High Street, St. John's Wood, N.W.
3952	1902, Oct. 28	*†AMIES, HERBERT CHRISTOPHER	170, Pinhoe Road, Exeter, Devonshire.
3781	1901, Oct. 29	*†ANDERSON, HENRY	Punjaub Irrigation, Lyallpur, India.
2931	1895, Oct. 24	*ANDERSON, THOMAS JOHN	70, Grand Parade, Harringay, N.
4618	1905, Oct. 26	*ANDREW, ROBERT CHARLES ...	Agricultural College, Uckfield, Sussex.
3340	1898, Oct. 29	*ANDREWS, ARTHUR GEORGE ...	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall Colchester, Essex.
3341	1898, Oct. 29	*ANDREWS, HERBERT GEORGE ...	11, The Parade, Bruce Grove, Tottenham N.
4353	1904, Oct. 27	*ANDREWS, RONALD SEYMOUR ...	1, Addington Road, Bow, E.
3074	1896, Oct. 28	*ANDREWS, STEPHEN HAMPTON ...	29, Penthurst Road, South Hackney, N.
4892	1906, Oct. 25	*ANSTEAD, SYDNEY HERBERT ...	Wall End House, East Ham, E.
3193	1897, Oct. 26	*APPLEBY, FRANK SEPTON	6, Lord Street, Liverpool.
4893	1906 Oct. 25	*ARCHER, HAROLD DE BYRLAY	Meadhurst, Victorian Crescent, Doncaster, Yorkshire.
3782	1901, Oct. 29	*†ARMSTRONG, ALBERT LESLIE ...	12, Dragon Avenue, Harrogate, Yorkshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
509	1899, Oct. 30	*ARMSTRONG, JOHN WM. WILSON	"Blacon," Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.
877	1890, Nov. 22	*ARMYTAGE, FRANCIS REGINALD	Ravensbourne, Harrow, Middlesex.
622	1900, Feb. 23	*ARNOLD, ALAN	Westgate Chambers, Winchester, Hants.
640	1900, Oct. 30	*ARNOLD, HARRY HAGON	Victoria Chambers, Bank Plain, Norwich, Norfolk.
351	1904, Oct. 27	*ASH, HORACE JAMES... ..	Council Offices, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
355	1904, Oct. 27	*ASHBRIDGE, PRENTICE MOORE	Southweald, Grove Park, Wanstead, E.
108	1903, Feb. 20	*ASHTON, ARTHUR WARD... ..	c/o Survey Records Department, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.
891	1906, Oct. 25	*ASKWITH, ARTHUR	34, Ripon Gardens, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
650	1894, Oct. 30	*ASTLEY, REGINALD BASIL	Acton Reynold, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
895	1906, Oct. 25	*ATKINSON, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER	Cumberland Villa, Headingley, Leeds.
619	1905, Oct. 26	*ATKINSON, WILLIAM EDMUND GODFREY	University College, Reading.
343	1898, Oct. 29	*ATLEE, EDWARD GUY... ..	Green Lane, Burbage, Buxton, Derbyshire.
784	1901, Oct. 29	*AUBREY, WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP	19, East Street, Thame, Oxfordshire.
785	1901, Oct. 29	*AUSTIN, FRANK HOLMAN... ..	1, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, E.C.
520	1905, Oct. 26	*AYLWARD, GEORGE THOMAS ...	The Knoll, Bassett, Southampton.
356	1904, Oct. 27	*AYSLEY, DOUGLAS FARRER ...	20, Wolvleigh Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
496	1906, Oct. 25	*BAGNALL, EDWARD GEORGE ..	London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
497	1906, Oct. 25	*BAILEY, GEORGE CANNING ...	c/o A. Irving, The Kuala Selangor Rubber Co., Ltd., Selangor, Malay States.
357	1901, Oct. 27	*BAKER, FRANK LESLIE... ..	Care of W. G. Cooke, 35, Walbrook, E.C.
498	1906, Oct. 25	*BALCOMB, CECIL AUGUSTUS ...	278, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
87	1901, Oct. 29	*BALDWIN-WISEMAN, WILLIAM RALPH, M.Sc., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E.	165, Shirley Road, Southampton.
22	1888, Dec. 10	*BALL, JAMES BENJAMIN	Great Central Railway, Engineer's Office, Marylebone Station, N.W.
90	1906, Oct. 25	*BALL, JAMES ROBERT	L. & N. W. Rly., Estate Department, Euston Station, N.W.
22	1905, Oct. 26	*BALLARD, WILLIAM EDGAR ...	Engineer and Surveyor's Office, 23 and 25, Valentine Road, King's Heath, Worcestershire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4358	1904, Oct. 27	*BALSTER, STEPHEN	
3954	1902, Oct. 28	*BAMFORD, WALTER HERBERT...	Estate Department, Euston Station, N.W.
3641	1900, Oct. 30	*BANKS, EDWARD JOHN STANLEY	101, Bethune Road, Stamford Hill, N.
4128	1903, Oct. 28	*BANKS, JOHN, JUN.	Graythwaite Hall Estate Office, Newbridge, Ulverston, Lancashire.
4623	1905, Oct. 26	*BANNISTER, MONTAGU DOUGLAS	"Limchurst," Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
4359	1904, Oct. 27	*BARBER, HARRY JOHN	Longville, Victoria Park, Andover, Hampshire.
3955	1902, Oct. 28	*BARCLAY, ROBERT HERMAN ...	20, King's Avenue, Clapham Park, S.W.
4129	1903, Oct. 28	*BARE, ARNOLD EDWIN	Kingsgate House, 115, High Holborn, W.C.
3788	1901, Oct. 29	*BARKER, HERBERT GRAHAM ...	41, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.
4901	1906, Oct. 25	*BARNARD, DENNIS CHRISTOPHER	Parsonage Farm, Hanley Castle, Worcester.
4360	1904, Oct. 27	*BARNHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM ...	Griston, Watton, Norfolk.
1247	1885, Jan. 26	*BARRATT, HARRY... ..	Hill View, Corser Street, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
4624	1905, Oct. 26	*BARRONS, BERTRAM ALONZO ...	Devon Estate Office, Powderham, Exeter.
4361	1904, Oct. 27	*BARTHOLOMEW, CHARLES FREDERICK	Ashdene, Fox Hill, Plumstead Common, Road, Plumstead, S.E.
4902	1906, Oct. 25	*BARTLETT, ROBERT DUDLEY ...	54, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
4362	1904, Oct. 27	*BARTON, SYDNEY FREDERICK...	Forest View, The Drive, Walthamstow, E.
3956	1902, Oct. 28	*BASTABLE, JOHN DANIEL	40, Ash Street, Southport, Lancashire.
4130	1903, Oct. 28	*BATEMAN, FRANK GRAHAM ...	42, Grange Park, Ealing, W.
4903	1906, Oct. 25	*BATES, ARTHUR ROGER ALBERT	Surveyor's Department, Great Northern Railway, King's Cross, N.
4363	1904, Oct. 27	*BATES, OSCAR GEORGE	Montague House, Montague Road, Croydon, Surrey.
4131	1903, Oct. 28	*BATSTONE, WALTER WATERFIELD	110, Cannon Street, E.C.
3789	1901 Oct. 29	*BATTERBURY, NORMAN BONIFACE	8, Princess Terrace, Oxtou, Birkenhead, Cheshire.
4904	1906, Oct. 25	*BAX, WILLIAM MOLYNEUX ...	"Elmhurst," Rosenthal Road, Catford, S.E.
4364	1904, Oct. 27	*BAXENDALE, FREDERICK GIESIN	Killiney, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.
4905	1906, Oct. 25	*BAYDEN, EDWARD... ..	17, Glensiel Road, Eltham Park, Eltham, S.E.
4625	1905, Oct. 26	*BAYES, JOHN GEORGE	Radlett S.O., Hertfordshire.
3643	1900, Oct. 30	*BAYLIS, ALBERT EDWARD ...	H.M. Office of Works, Storeys Gate, S.W.
3511	1899, Oct. 30	*BAYLIS, ALFRED WILLIAM	41, Clarence Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
4856	1906, Feb. 23	*BAYNHAM, EDMUND CHRISTOPHER	The Abbey, Eye, Suffolk.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1905, Oct. 26	*BAYNE, EDWARD GORDON	1, Dartmouth Park Avenue, Kentish Town, N.W.
1896, Oct. 28	*BEACH, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM HICKS, MAJOR	Mancetter House, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
1891, Nov. 4	*BEASLEY, JOHN ARTHUR LLEWELLYN	37, Friar Lane, Leicester.
1903, Feb. 20	*BEASLEY, THOMAS CALVERT PLATT	Harston, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
1903, Oct. 28	*BEAVEN, HOWARD CLIFFORD ...	15, Fernleigh Road, Winchmore Hill, N.
1903, Oct. 28	*BEDDALL, HERBERT BOWMAN ...	Pentillie Estate Office, St. Mellion S.O., E. Cornwall.
1903, Oct. 28	*BEDFORD, CHARLES EDGAR ...	10, Wigmore Street, W.
1904, Oct. 27	*BEDFORD, REGINALD LEWIS JOSHUA	Murivance, Horn Lane, Acton, W.
1898, Oct. 29	*BEDWELL, ERNEST CHARLES ...	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
1901, Oct. 29	*BELL, ALBERT HENRY	Wonston, Addlestone, Surrey.
1906, Oct. 25	*BELL, HARRY CECIL	Shirley Croft, Grantham.
1904, Oct. 27	*BELLAMY, HARRY	67, Millfield Road, York.
1895, Oct. 24	*BELL-JOHN, HARRY	H.M. Public Works Department, Pretoria, B.S.A.
1904, Oct. 27	*BENJAMIN, ASHLEY FLORIAN ...	24, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, W.
1906, Oct. 25	*BENJAMIN, HAROLD JOHN ...	Moorgate Station Chambers, E.C.
1905, Oct. 26	*BENTLEY, ARTHUR WATERHOUSE	24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
1895, Oct. 24	*BENTLEY, HAROLD EDWIN ...	Cleveland, King Edward's Grove, Teddington, Middlesex.
1905, Oct. 26	*BENTON, GERALD SYDNEY	28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*BERRY, ALGERNON LAWRENCE ...	Rutherford, Pampisford Road, South Croydon, Surrey.
1902, Oct. 28	*BERRY, HENRY FRANK	5, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*BETTGER, HAROLD ALFRED	3, Warwick House Street, Cockspur Street, S.W.
1906, Oct. 25	*BEVINGTON, ERNEST	82, Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Green, N.
1904, Oct. 27	*BEVINGTON, PHILIP JACKSON ...	22, Grange Road, Canonbury, N.
1905, Oct. 26	*BEVIS, CHARLES THOMAS	Elm Grove Chambers, Southsea.
1898, Oct. 29	*BIBBEY, THOMAS	Stallington Estate, Cheadle, Staffordshire.
1897, Oct. 26	*BICKFORD, JOSEPH GRANT	70, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1903, Oct. 28	*BINNS, HENRY WILLIAM	19, Onslow Mansions, Richmond Hill, Surrey.
1906, Oct. 25	*BINNS, MAURICE ALFRED	19, Onslow Mansions, Richmond Hill, Surrey.
1906, Oct. 25	*BIRD, AUGUSTUS GORDON	15, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.
1907, Feb. 23	*BISHOP, HORACE STANLEY CHARLES	Northgate, The Sands, Swindon, Wiltshire.
1906, Oct. 25	*BISLEY, CLAUDE VIVIAN	Chester House, Rotherhithe, S.E.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4629	1905, Oct. 26	*BLABER, MONTAGUE	Messrs. Wadman, Son, and Blaber, Polgate, Sussex.
4630	1905, Oct. 26	*BLACKBOURN, BASIL	101, Ritherdon Road, Upper Tooting, S.
4369	1904, Oct. 27	*BLACKMAN, JOHN WILLIAM BERNARD	75, Florence Road, Brighton.
3199	1897, Oct. 26	*BLACKSHAW, CHARLES	3, Victoria Mansions, Grange Road, Willesden Green, N.W.
4370	1904, Oct. 27	*BLAIR, JOHN WATSON	
4631	1905, Oct. 26	*BLAIR, WILLIAM	Woodside Cottage, Greenock, Renfrewshire.
4578	1905, Feb. 24	*BLAKE, ALFRED EVELEIGH	52, Stockwell Park Road, S.W.
4137	1903, Oct. 28	*BLAKE, ALFRED NORMAN	Maisonnette, Gosport, Hampshire.
4632	1905, Oct. 26	*BLAKE, REGINALD LAPHORNE	25, Victoria Road North, Southsea, Hants.
4633	1905, Oct. 26	*BLENCOWE, SIDNEY	Oficina del Ingeniero, Ferro Carril del Sud, Plaza Constitucion, Buenos Aires.
4371	1904, Oct. 27	*BLESSLEY, VICTOR HENRY	Finchley Road Station, L. & N. W. Ry. Hampstead, N.W.
4138	1903, Oct. 28	*BLISS, FRANCIS GEORGE	164, Bethnal Green Road, N.E.
3793	1901, Oct. 29	*BLISS, THEODORE STEPHEN	Bedford Office, Tavistock, Devonshire.
4912	1906, Oct. 25	*BLOIS, BASIL FREDERIC	Whithorn, Wigtownshire.
4634	1905, Oct. 26	*BLOMFIELD, CHARLES GEOFFREY	Cottesmore, Morley Road, Lewisham, S.
3958	1902, Oct. 28	*BLORE, CHARLES GORDON	Idsworth Estate Office, Horndean, Hampshire.
4139	1903, Oct. 28	*BLUNT, FRANCIS EDWARD	4, Aubrey Street, Liverpool, Lancashire.
3352	1898, Oct. 29	*BLYTH, GEORGE ALFRED	Leighs Lodge, Felstead, Essex.
3646	1900, Oct. 30	*BLYTH, HAROLD KING	6, Home Park Villas, Saltash, Cornwall.
3959	1902, Oct. 28	*BOAZMAN, HENRY, JUN.	Survey Department, Kampala, Uganda, East Africa.
4373	1904, Oct. 27	*BODEN, HARROLD CASSWELL	54, Clarendon Road, Putney, S.W.
3077	1896, Oct. 28	*BODEN, MAURICE	133, Finchley Road, N.W.
2570	1893, Oct. 4	*BODGER, PERCY MORRIS	28, Bishopsgate Street, Norwich, Norfolk.
1159	1884, May 5	BOND, FREDERICK GEORGE	Old Bank House, Ipswich, Suffolk.
4913	1906, Oct. 25	*BONWICK, HERBERT JAMES	28, Weston Park, Crouch End, N.
2936	1895, Oct. 24	*BOORD, WALTER BERTRAM	Bewerley, Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire.
3512	1899, Oct. 30	*BOOTH, ERNEST WITTON, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Engineer's Office, Croydon, Surrey.
3078	1896, Oct. 28	*BOSHER, VICTOR EVANS	19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
4914	1906, Oct. 25	*BOTT, WILLIAM ALFRED	60, Newcastle Street, Burslem, Staffs.
3960	1902, Oct. 28	*BOULTON, CHARLES VALENTINE	17, Wandle Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
1331	1886, Dec. 6	*BOUSFIELD, EDWIN VAUGHAN DAVENPORT	99, Gresham Street, E.C.
2133	1891, May 23	*BOWDEN, ERNEST NEWTON	14, Ridgesfield, Manchester.
4374	1904, Oct. 27	*BOWEN, EDWARD BEDDOE	Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.

p. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
35	1905, Oct. 26	*BOWES, OSBORNE JOHNSTONE ...	c/o Messrs. J. P. Allen and Partners, Victoria Buildings, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
75	1904, Oct. 27	*BOYTON, FRANK ALRIC	70, Coleman Street, E.C.
15	1906, Oct. 25	*BRADFORD, DANIEL	6, Carlton Chambers, 12, Regent St., S.W.
16	1906, Oct. 25	*BRADLEY, CECIL GUSTAV	Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Dept., Town Hall, Leigh, Lancashire
13	1899, Oct. 30	*BRADSHAW, ARTHUR GEORGE ...	Eastfields, Lancaster.
79	1896, Oct. 28	*BRADSHAW, ARTHUR STANLEY ...	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Bedford.
32	1902, Oct. 28	*BRADSHAW, HAROLD CLAUD ...	Tylnay Hall Estate Office, Rotherwick, Winchfield, Hampshire.
43	1902, Oct. 28	*BRAMLEY, FRANCIS HERBERT	6, Paradise Square, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
4	1899, Oct. 30	*BRAND, EDMUND	c/o J. E. Brand, The Grove, Pevensy, Sussex.
77	1905, Oct. 26	*BRANDER, FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY	Montreal Water and Power Company, Montreal.
9	1905, Feb. 21	*BRAY, JOCELYN	The Cottage, Bignor Park. Fittleworth, Sussex.
77	1906, Feb. 23	*BRAY, JOHN SANDERS... ..	South Field Villa, Pinhoe, Exeter.
44	1902, Oct. 28	*BREALEY, REGINALD WOODHOUSE	Daisy Bank, Leek, Staffordshire.
6	1904, Oct. 27	*BREBNER, ROBERT FREDERICK...	Estate Office, Gartmore, Perthshire.
9	1901, Oct. 29	*BRENT, THOMAS	St. Margaret's, Cronk's Hill, Redhill, Surrey.
7	1906, Oct. 25	*BRETTELL, CHARLES BANDON ...	33, Southfield Road, Oxford.
5	1891, Jan. 17	*BREVETOR, THOMAS	9, Lynmouth Road, Stamford Hill, N.
3	1906, Oct. 25	*BRIDGER, ARTHUR EDWARD ...	26, Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
3	1889, Dec. 9	*BRIDGFORD, LEO APPLETON ...	65, King Street, Manchester.
3	1900, Oct. 30	*BRIERLEY, HUGH COLLEY ...	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.
1	1887, Feb. 21	*BRIGGS, JOHN... ..	13, Cavendish Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
9	1900, Oct. 30	*BRIMACOMBE, CHARLES SEYMOUR	5, Worcester Gardens, Clapham Com- mon, S.W.
9	1906, Oct. 25	*BRISTOW, BENJAMIN FRANKLAND	22, Struan Villas, East Finchley, N.
9	1903, Oct. 28	*BRISTOW, ROBERT C.	Works Department, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.
9	1906, Oct. 25	*BROAD, GORDON LESLIE	"Preston House," Lewes, Sussex.
9	1902, Oct. 28	*BROAD, SYDNEY LOWTHER ...	62, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
9	1903, Oct. 28	*BROADBENT, WILLIAM	Red Hall Chambers, Guildford Street, Leeds, Yorkshire.
9	1906, Feb. 23	*BROMLEY, ALAN... ..	Borough Surveyor's Office, Croydon, Surrey.
9	1905, Feb. 24	*BROMLEY, ROBERT CECIL	17, Wolseley Road, Crouch End, N.
9	1904, Oct. 27	*BROOK, HARRY	37, Amptill Square, N.W.
9	1904, Oct. 27	*BROOKE, JOHN CUBITT... ..	66, Park Avenue, Barking, Essex.

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3515	1899, Oct. 30	*BROOKER, FREDERICK GEORGE	Elm Bank, Sevenoaks, Kent.
3516	1899, Oct. 30	*BROOKS, WILLIAM NATHANIEL ...	White Lodge, Thoresby Park, Ollerton Newark.
4142	1903, Oct. 28	*BROOME, DOUGLAS FRANK ...	23, Aubert Park, Highbury, N.
1073	1884, Jan. 23	BROWN, ALEXANDER	Home Farm, Hothfield, Ashford, Kent.
3491	1899, Feb. 16	*BROWN, ARTHUR FREDERICK ...	8, Gwendolen Avenue, Putney, S.W.
4921	1906, Oct. 25	*BROWN, CHARLES GEORGE ...	Park Place, Harefield, Middlesex.
3966	1902, Oct. 28	*BROWN, JAMES CARTER	South Eastern Agricultural College Wye, Kent.
3796	1901, Oct. 29	*BROWN, JOHN	Abingdon Street, Northampton.
3929	1902, Feb. 21	*BROWN, LESLY JOHN	c/o Cecil Brown, 2, Belvedere, Newtown Road, Newbury, Berkshire.
3354	1898, Oct. 29	*BROWN, THOMAS, JUN.	Prospect House, Holmrook, Cumberland
1410	1887, Dec. 19	*BROWN, WILLIAM EDWARD ...	"Langla," Rosslyn Rd, Watford, Herts. and 22, Savile Row, Regent Street W.
4379	1904, Oct. 27	*BROWN, WILLIAM ERNEST ...	39, Pepper Street, Chester.
2626	1894, Feb. 23	*BROWN, WILLIAM LOBIN TRANT	332, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
4638	1905, Oct. 26	*BROWNE, HUGH GILLESPIE ...	8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
3650	1900, Oct. 30	*BROWNING, EGBERT GEORGE ...	Frogmore, Stanhope Road, Walthamstow E.
2656	1894, Oct. 30	*BRUCE, ALEXANDER DAVID ...	Elvetham Estate Office, Winchfield Hants.
3517	1899, Oct. 30	*BRUTON, BASIL VASSAR	Albion Chambers, King St., Gloucester
3651	1900, Oct. 30	*BRUZAUD, GEORGE JOSEPH ...	Cranlea, Weybridge, Surrey.
4639	1905, Oct. 26	*BRUZAUD, SIDNEY JOHN	Thoresby, Shortlands, Kent.
3652	1900, Oct. 30	*BRYAN, ARTHUR	Minworth Hall, near Birmingham.
944	1883, May, 21	BUCKLAND, WILLIAM THOMAS ...	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
1691	1890, Jan. 6	*BULBECK, GEORGE	Clanfield, 84, Elms Road, Clapham Park S.W.
3801	1901, Oct. 29	*BULL, THOMAS HENRY	London County Council, Architect's Department, S.W.
4922	1906, Oct. 25	*BULLER, FRANCIS CHARLES ...	84, Amyand Park Road, Twickenham Middlesex.
4640	1905, Oct. 26	*BULLOCK, BURNETT	Kestor, Devonshire Road, Collier Wood, Merton, S.W.
4923	1906, Oct. 25	*BUNTING, ALFRED HENRY	Jasmine Cottage, Calver, Sheffield.
4924	1906, Oct. 25	*BURBIDGE, JOHN SAVILLE	Castle Place, Lewes, Sussex.
4380	1904, Oct. 27	*BURCH, HERBERT	66, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, N.

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ip. No	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
008	1892, Nov. 28	*BURDER, REGINALD EDWARD CAMPBELL	Compton, near Newbury, Berkshire.
143	1903, Oct. 28	*[BURGE, ARTHUR JOHN	428, Wandsworth Road, S.W.
341	1905, Oct. 26	*[BURGE, JAMES THOMAS	19, Burlington Road, Clifton, Bristol.
025	1906, Oct. 25	*BURKETT-SMITH, CECIL SYDNEY	20, York Villas, Prestonville Road, Brighton.
859	1906, Feb. 23	*BURKITT, HAROLD	Grange Hill, Bishop Auckland, co. Durham.
654	1900, Oct. 30	*BURMAN, WILLIAM	Estate Office, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield.
642	1905, Oct. 26	*[BURN, JOSEPH	c/o Prudential Assurance Company, 142, Holborn Bars, E.C.
643	1905, Oct. 26	*[BURNETT, LESLIE TREW	Selborne House, Croydon, Surrey.
381	1904, Oct. 27	*BURR, FREDERICK MALCOLM ...	Terlings, Orleans Road, Hornsey Rise, N.
644	1905, Oct. 26	*[BURR, THOMAS ARNOLD	13, Well Road, Hampstead, N.W.
204	1897, Oct. 26	*[BURROWS, FRANK HERBERT ...	41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
645	1905, Oct. 26	*BURSTAL, ARTHUR CYRIL	Balasore, Orissa, India.
144	1903, Oct. 28	*[BURSTOW, RALPH HENRY	21, Station Road, Hailsham, Sussex.
646	1905, Oct. 26	*BURT, JOHN THOMAS	12, Lower Tichborne Street, Leicester.
382	1904, Oct. 27	*BURTON, GEORGE FREDERICK ...	139, Manchester Rd., Bury, Lancashire.
412	1887, Dec. 19	*BUSS, FLEETWOOD GEORGE WILLIAM	4, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.
358	1898, Oct. 29	*BUTCHER, THOMAS EWEN	Park View Villas, Chesham, Buckinghamshire.
941	1895, Oct. 24	*BUTLER, RICHARD PIERCE	The Foley, Rothesay, Isle of Bute, N.B.
160	1884, May 5	BUTTERWORTH, JOSIAH	Mansfield, Notts.
926	1906, Oct. 25	*BUTTRICK, WALTER HAMMOND	28, Wells Steet, Scunthorpe, Lincs.
1927	1906, Oct. 25	*CALF, GEORGE STUART	
1928	1906, Oct. 25	*CAMPBELL, NICHOLAS PETERSON	"Shandon," Serpentine Avenue, Ball's Bridge, Dublin.
2658	1894, Oct. 30	*CAMBRIDGE, WILLIAM JAMES ...	Heckford Lodge, Eaton Hastings, Faringdon, Berks.
799	1882, Apr. 24	CARD, HENRY	North Street, Lewes, Sussex.
3492	1899, Feb. 16	*CARGILL, CAMPBELL FEATHERSTON	46, Richmond Gardens, Shepherd's Bush Green, W.
4647	1905, Oct. 26	*CARPENTER, LAWRENCE	97, Highbury Quadrant, N.
3970	1902, Oct. 28	*CARR, ARTHUR BENTLEY	14, Cook Street, Liverpool.
3360	1898, Oct. 29	*[CARR, HERBERT FRANCIS	Muswell Hill, N.
1413	1887, Dec. 19	*CARTER, ALFRED PRESLEY	4, Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.

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4618	1905, Oct. 26	*CARTER, JOHN EDWARD	95, Vassall Road, Brixton, S.W.
3207	1897, Oct. 26	*CASSIN, CHARLES LANGA	6, Catford Hill, S.E.
4929	1906, Oct. 25	*CASS, ALEXANDER JAMES	104, Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.
3803	1901, Oct. 29	*CATLEUGH, WILLIAM DENZIL	"Clyffe," Richmond Wood Road Bournemouth, Hants.
4930	1906, Oct. 25	*CATON, EDMUND PERCY	Lines Villa, Shefford, Bedfordshire.
4111	1903, Feb. 20	*CATON, THOMAS LINFIELD	82, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.
4049	1905, Oct. 26	*CATOR, CHRISTOPHER ARTHUR MOHUN	Woodbastwick Hall, Norwich.
3361	1898, Oct. 29	*CHADWICK, SPENCER	Broadstairs, Kent.
1572	1889, Jan. 28	*CHALCRAFT, HENRY TERRELL	48, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
4650	1905, Oct. 26	*CHAMBERLAIN, HARRY SAMUEL	91, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea, Hants
4383	1904, Oct. 27	*CHAMBERS, ALEXANDER	2, Southend Road, Beckenham, Kent.
5077	1907, Feb. 23	*CHAMBERS, WADDELOW NIX	3, Flook Terrace, Taunton, Somerset.
3971	1902, Oct. 28	*CHAMPERNOWNE, AMYAS WALTER	Sidbury Manor Estate Office, Sidbury Sidmouth, Devonshire.
2572	1893, Oct. 4	*CHAMPION, GEORGE ERNEST	Redwall Farm, Linton, Kent.
3972	1902, Oct. 28	*CHANDLER, JOHN	Bank Chambers, Finchley, N.
4384	1904, Oct. 27	*CHAPLIN, CHARLES MONTAGUE	Dalreagh, Chaucer Road, Cambridge.
1006	1883, Dec. 17	CHAPMAN, VAUGHAN GODFREY ST. JOHN	82, Queen Street, E.C.
4385	1904, Oct. 27	*CHAPPLE, JOHN GRADDON	59, Burnaby Gardens, Chiswick, W.
3767	1901, Feb. 21	*CHARLES, MICHAEL THOMAS, B.A. (Cantab)	Pelsall Hall, near Walsall, Stafford shire.
4931	1906, Oct. 25	*CHART, STEPHEN	Greenview, Mitcham, Surrey.
4386	1904, Oct. 27	*CHARTERIS, RONALD LOUIS	Hingham Hall, Attleborough, Norfolk.
4145	1903, Oct. 28	*CHARTRES, FREDERICK WILLIAM CHARLES	Sotterley Estate Office, Wangford S.O., Suffolk.
1525	1888, Dec. 10	*CHENEY, EDWIN JOHN, M.A. (Cantab)	1, High Beach, Felixstowe, Suffolk.
4387	1904, Oct. 27	*CHEW, RICHARD	Housing Section, Architect's Depart ment, London County Council, S.W.
2509	1892, Nov. 28	*CHILD, CHARLES	Slinfold, near Horsham, Sussex.
1526	1888, Dec. 10	*CHILD, EDMUND HERBERT, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Middle Pavement, Nottingham.
4860	1906, Feb. 23	*CHILD, GEORGE MALCOLM	38, The Avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey.
3208	1897, Oct. 26	*CHIPP, GEORGE	24, South Street, Greenwich, S.E.
3520	1899, Oct. 30	*CHURCH, GEOFFREY REDMORE	63, Belsize Park, N.W.
1651	1905, Oct. 26	*CLARK, CUTHBERT HARVEY	8, New Cavendish Street, W.
1652	1905, Oct. 26	*CLARK, DUNCAN WALTER	7, Syon Row, Twickenham, Middlesex.
3078	1907, Feb. 23	*CLARK, HENRY DENTON	Llay Hall Colliery, Wrexham.
4146	1903, Oct. 28	*CLARK, HERBERT	Care of W. Wallis Baldwin, 35, Lincoln's Inn Fields. W.C.
4147	1903, Oct. 28	*CLARK, HUDSON OWEN	Royal Survey Department, Bangkok Siam.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1905, Oct. 26	*¶CLARK, LOUIS VAN	92, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E.
1905, Oct. 26	*CLARK, RAYMUND MONTAGUE ...	Upton Lodge, Squires Lane, Finchley, N.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶CLARKE, ALFRED HOWARD ...	Ashbourne, The Drive, Walthamstow, E.
1897, Oct. 26	*CLARKE, CHARLES WENTWORTH	90, High Holborn, W.C.
1899, Oct. 30	*¶CLARKE, LEONARD EUSTACE ...	Ballynolan, Kildimo, Co. Limerick.
1905, Oct. 26	*¶CLARKE, PERCY CHRISTOPHER	Roslin, King's Road, Richmond, Surrey.
1905, Oct. 26	*CLARKE, THOMAS GUY	46, Cardiff Road, Llandaff, Glamorgan- shire.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶CLAY, WILLIAM HENRY CHRISTY, A.M.I.C.E.	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.
1876, Feb. 7	CLAYDEN, WALTER	6, Moorgate Street, E.C.
1903, Oct. 28	*CLEMENTS, CYRIL JOHN	11, Park Avenue, Mansfield, Notting- hamshire.
1906, Oct. 23	*CLOUGH, HERBERT HEALEY ...	55, Boundary Street, Rochdale.
1900, Oct. 30	*CLUNN, THOMAS HENRY GWYTHIER	Department of the Interior, Topo- graphical Survey Branch, Ottawa, Canada.
1904, Feb. 18	*¶COATES, LAURENCE CALVERT	c/o Messrs David Burnett & Co., 15, Nicholas Lane, E.C.
1903, Oct. 28	*¶COATES, PERCY BREVIIT	North Curry, Taunton.
1900, Oct. 30	*COBB, HENRY ALFRED WILLIAM	77, Barcombe Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.
1902, Oct. 28	*¶COBB, HENRY FREDERICK	Higham, Kent.
1901, Oct. 29	*¶COBB, ROBERT'	Higham, near Rochester, Kent.
1897, Oct. 26	*COBBE, HENRY ALEXANDER ...	The Chase, Shrub End, Colchester, Essex.
1902, Oct. 28	*COCKE, EDMUND SIDNEY DEAN ...	2, Liverpool Road, Ealing, W.
1901, Oct. 29	*¶COCKS, JOHN FREDERICK... ..	16, Fore Street, Hertford.
1901, Oct. 29	*COKER, HARRY REGINALD ELLIS	The Homestead, 140, East Dulwich Grove, London, S.E.
1902, Oct. 28	*COKER, RALPH HECTOR	12, Cheltenham Road, Charlton-cum- Hardy, Lancashire.
1902, Oct. 28	*¶COLE, HERBERT COVINGTON ...	Greta House, Church End, Finchley, N.
1899, Oct. 30	*¶COLE, JAMES THOMSON	The Brakes, Downton, Ludlow, Shrop- shire.
1901, Oct. 29	*¶COLES, JAMES HATCH	4, Grove Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
1884, May 26	COLLIER, ARTHUR CHARLES ...	5, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
1901, Oct. 29	*COLLIS, ERNEST ALBERT	
1903, Oct. 28	*COLLYER, CHARLES ALEXANDER STEWART	Estate Office, Ockham, Ripley, Surrey.
1890, May 29	*COLLYER, DANIEL WILLIAM ...	49, Miller Arcade, Preston, Lancashire.
1904, Oct. 27	*COMMANDER, CHARLES CURTIS...	82, Howard Road. Walthamstow, N.E.

Dip. No	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3524	1899, Oct. 30	*¶COOK, EDWARD ARTHUR	Dennington Lodge, Framlingham, Suffolk.
3662	1900, Oct. 30	*COOK, FREDERICK CHARLES	Council Offices, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
4391	1904, Oct. 27	*COOK, THOMAS	District Estate Office, Great Western Railway, Plymouth.
3212	1897, Oct. 26	*COOKE, FREDERICK ROPER	4, Quex Road, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
2510	1892, Nov. 28	*COOKE, LIONEL	66, Cannon Street, E.C.
6363	1900, Oct. 30	*¶COOKE-YARBOROUGH, ORFEUR FREDERIC	Campsmount, Doncaster, Yorkshire.
4392	1904, Oct. 27	*COOPER, CECIL FRANCIS ADRIAN	Hillmorton Paddox, Rugby, Warwickshire.
3664	1900, Oct. 30	*¶COOPER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS	c/o Frank Newman, 34, Savile Row, W. and 25, Carminia Road, Balham, S.W.
3367	1898, Oct. 29	*¶COPE, WILLIAM GEORGE	8, Orchard Street, Portman Square, W.
4393	1904, Oct. 27	*CORBLE, ARCHIBALD HARRISON	Langdale, Chase Side, Enfield, Middlesex.
4657	1905, Oct. 26	*CORFIELD, ARTHUR KING	Bradley Gate, Northenden, Cheshire.
2945	1895, Oct. 24	*CORFIELD, THOMAS	115, Jerningham Road, S.E.
4151	1903, Oct. 28	*CORNWELL, WILLIAM JAMES	209, Duke Street, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
4394	1904, Oct. 27	*COTCHING, GEORGE FREDERICK	Chatsworth Chambers, Chapel Road, Worthing, Sussex.
4152	1903, Oct. 28	*COTTAM, HARRY	Engineer's Office, Fylde Water Board, Barnacre, near Garstang, Lancashire.
3213	1897, Oct. 26	*COUNCELL, THOMAS JAMES	15, Maurice Road, St. Andrew's Park, Bristol.
2946	1895, Oct. 24	*COWELL, HERBERT LEE	Central Chambers, Newquay, Cornwall.
3086	1896, Oct. 28	*¶COWIN, NORRIS TYNWALD	28, Shortmarket St., Cape Town, B.S.
4658	1905, Oct. 26	*¶COWLEY, HERBERT REGINALD	112, Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
747	1882, Feb. 13	COWPER, RICHARD WILLIAM	81, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
4395	1904, Oct. 27	*COX, ARTHUR STANLEY	Rev. W. Griffith, Hillcrest, South West, Brentwood, Essex.
4659	1905, Oct. 26	*COX, DOUGLAS HAROLD	Wakefield, Ballard's Lane, North Finchley, N.
2573	1893, Oct. 4	*COX, REGINALD JOHN	20, Preston Street, Brighton, Sussex.
4933	1906, Oct. 25	*COX, VICTOR JENNINGS	31, Doughty Street, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.
3977	1902, Oct. 28	*¶CRABTREE, PERCY	40, Bradshawgate, Leigh, Lancashire.
3525	1899, Oct. 30	*¶CRAGG, GEORGE EDWIN	Cayley Estate Office, Wynnstay Chambers, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire.
3667	1900, Oct. 30	*CRAMPORN, CHARLES HUBERT	39, Croydon Road, Penge, S.E.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1894, Oct. 30	*CREGEEN, HUGH STOWELL, JUN., A.M.I.C.E.,	Engineer's Department, South Eastern and Chatham Railway, London Bridge Station, S.E.
1881, Mar. 21	CRESSWELL, JOHN THEODORE ROSE	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
1906, Oct. 25	*CRIMES, FREDERIC CHARLES ...	Kidsgrove U.D.C., Surveyor's Office, Kidsgrove, Staffs.
1899, Oct. 30	*CROFT, GEORGE HERBERT	10, Sussex Square, Brighton, Sussex.
1899, Oct. 30	*CROOK, HOLLIS AUGUSTUS	7, Harvard Road, Gunnersbury, W.
1906, Oct. 25	*CROSS, CLEMENT	18, Walbrook, E.C.
1906, Oct. 25	*CROSS, PEMBROKE HENRY COKAYNE	16, London Road, Kingston Cross, Portsmouth.
1905, Oct. 26	*CROSER, WILLIAM SAMUEL ...	54, Battledean Road, Highbury, N.
1894, Oct. 30	*CROSIER, CHARLES	The Estate Office, 6, Chestnut Road, West Norwood, S.E.
1904, Oct. 27	*CROWLEY, WALTER ST. LEGER ...	Mosley Chambers, 30, Mosley Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
1896, June 2	*CROZIER, GEORGE FRANCIS... ..	Sallowmount, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.
1901, Oct. 29	*CRUMP, EDWARD HAROLD ...	Urban District Council Offices, Hinckley, Leicestershire.
1903, Oct. 28	*CRUMP, HAROLD	48, Narcissus Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
1904, Oct. 27	*CUBITT, HORACE WILLIAM ...	L.C.C., 15, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1879, Mar. 17	CUDLIPP, WILLIAM... ..	33, Poultry, E.C.
1901, Feb. 21	*CULLEN, FELIX VICTOR	6, Mortimer Street, W.
1906, Oct. 25	*CULME-SEYMOUR, ARTHUR GRANVILLE	Glenville, Bitterne, Hants.
1903, Oct. 28	*CULVER, HERBERT GEORGE ...	Percy House, Twickenham Park, Middle- sex.
1906, Feb. 23	*CULVERWELL, WALTER	34, Ellerker Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
1883, Jan. 29	CUMBERBATCH, CARLTON PARRY	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
1903, Oct. 28	*CUNDY, HENRY I.	91, The Grove, Stratford, E.
1897, Oct. 26	*CUSHEN, CHARLES OSMON	17, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
1904, Oct. 27	*CUTLER, FRANK SYDNEY	Borough Surveyor's Department, Dept- ford, S.E.
1906, Oct. 25	*CUTLER, HENRY ISAAC	32, Arlington Gardens, Chiswick, W.
1904, Oct. 27	*DADSON, REGINALD THORNTON...	2, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
1883, May 21	DAFFARN, THOMAS ALFRED ...	12, St. George's Avenue, Tufnell Park, N.

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3156	1897, Feb. 17	*DAFFORN, GEORGE BERTIE	25, High Street, Wimbledon Common, S.
3815	1901, Oct. 29	*DALE, EDWARD SYDNEY WILSON	Beaminster, Dorset.
3930	1902, Feb. 21	*DALGLIESH, CHRISTOPHER	Broadway Buildings, Reading, Berks. shire.
4661	1905, Oct. 26	*DALLIMORE, NORMAN EDWARD...	123, Fawnbrake Avenue, Herne Hill, S.
4662	1905, Oct. 26	*DALZELL, WILLIAM DICKINSON ...	"Stoneleigh," Stanwix, Carlisle.
4663	1905, Oct. 26	*DAMPNEY, CYRIL JOHN	"Charnwood," Haven Green, Ealing, W.
3369	1898, Oct. 29	*DANCASTER, ARTHUR	"Goodwin," Richmond Park, Bourne mouth, Hants.
3088	1896, Oct. 28	*DANIEL, HENRY WILKINSON	28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
3816	1901, Oct. 29	*DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY	Head Gate, Colchester, Essex.
4664	1905, Oct. 26	*DANNATT, PERCY BOOTHROYD	"Lyndale," Westcombe Park Road, Blackheath, S.E., and 92, London Street, Greenwich, S.E.
4156	1903, Oct. 28	*DARLEY, ROBERT BRADSHAW	Estate Office, Carrick-on-Shannon, Con- Leitrim.
4400	1904, Oct. 27	*DAVENPORT, GILBERT CAPELL	Headington Hill, Oxford.
4665	1905, Oct. 26	*DAVENPORT, HERBERT	76, Hotham Road, Putney, S.W.
4401	1904, Oct. 27	*DAVEY, JOHN	129, Church Lane, Old Charlton, Kent
2574	1893, Oct. 4	*DAVID, GEORGE WILLOUGHBY, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High St., Card- iff.
3978	1902, Oct. 28	*DAVID, LEWIS WOOLLEY, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff.
3219	1897, Oct. 26	*DAVIDSON, RICHARD BRUCE	10, Hardshaw Street, St. Helen's, Lancashire.
4402	1904, Oct. 27	*DAVIES, JOHN NICHOLLS	25, Guernsey Grove, Herne Hill, S.E.
3532	1899, Oct. 30	*DAVIES, JOHN WILLIAM SATTER- LEY HUMPHREYS	Survey Department, Giza, (Succursale) Cairo.
4157	1903, Oct. 28	*DAVIES, LEONARD OWEN	134, Fleet Street, E.C.
4158	1903, Oct. 28	*DAVIES, RHYS WILTSHIRE	737, Regent Circus, Swindon, Wiltshire.
4939	1906, Oct. 25	*DAVIS, ARTHUR HENRY	40, Ladbroke Grove, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
4940	1906, Oct. 25	*DAVIS, CECIL WALLACE	10, Glensdale Road, Wickham Road, Brookley, S.E.
2139	1891, May 23	*DAVIS, NEVILLE B., A.M.I.C.E. ...	Waterworks Office, Leicester.
3157	1897, Feb. 17	*DAVIS, WILLIAM HENRY HAROLD	2, York Row, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.
3817	1901, Oct. 29	*DAVY, CLIFTON ROBERT	Trevena, Furze Platt, near Maidenhead, Berks.
3979	1902, Oct. 28	*DAWKINS, ALBERT JAMES	420, Fulham Palace Road, S.W.
946	1883, May 21	DAWSON, HENRY AUFRERE	29, Charles Street, St. James Square, S.W.
4666	1905, Oct. 26	*DAWSON, REGINALD	110, Park Avenue, Barking, Essex.
3818	1901, Oct. 29	*DEACON, STANLEY MARCUS	The Croft, Brownlow Road, Croydon, Surrey.
4581	1905, Feb. 24	*DEAN, EDWARD HAROLD	Town Hall, Shoreditch, E.C.
4159	1903, Oct. 28	*DEANE, GEORGE FREDERICK	Wellington Club, Reading, Berkshire.

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1905, Oct. 26	*DEANE, HUMPHRY... ..	152, Harley Street, W.
1904, Oct. 27	*DE LA CHEROIS, GEORGE LESLIE	The Bush, Antrim.
1900, Oct. 30	*DELLSCHAFT, ADOLF HENRY ...	22, Highbury Grove, N.
1905, Feb. 24	*DENHAM, WILLIAM ERNEST ...	800, Fifth Street, S.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.
1902, Oct. 28	*†DENSHAM, JOHN BOON	Foxley, Purley, Surrey.
1904, Oct. 27	*DEWE, WALLACE	c/o Messrs. Simmons & Sons, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
1902, Oct. 28	*†DINWIDDY, CONRAD HUGH ...	12, Crooms Hill, Greenwich, S.E.
1888, Dec. 10	*DIXON, FRANCIS EDWARD, A.M.I.C.E.	49, Lune Street, Preston, Lancashire.
1904, Oct. 27	*DIXON, FRANCIS EVELYN	54, King Edward Road, Hackney, N.E.
1901, Oct. 29	*DODD, HAROLD JAMES	The Mount, Goring-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
1904, Oct. 27	*DODGSON, EDWARD HUGHES ...	Derwent House, Cockermouth, Cumberland.
1902, Oct. 28	*†DONNE, CYRIL HENRY	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire.
1897, Oct. 26	*DOUGLAS, BERNARD MOXON ...	Marine Parade, Lee-on-the-Solent, Hampshire.
1902, Oct. 28	*†DRAKE, FRANK ARTHUR	21, Hillcroft Crescent, Ealing, W.
1897, Oct. 26	*DREW, WALTER HUBERT	77, Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*†DRIVER, JOHN ROBERT FARRANT	10, High Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire.
1902, Oct. 28	*†DROWER, EDMUND GILBERT ...	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
1894, Feb. 23	*DRUCE, EDRIC	County Agricultural Institute, Ridgmont, Aspley Guise S.O., Bedfordshire.
1906, Oct. 25	*DUCK, GEORGE FRANCIS	7, Cherry Orchard Road, Bromley Common, Kent.
1905, Oct. 26	*†DUCKWORTH, WALTER EDMUND	The Mart, Bridgwater, Somerset.
1900, Oct. 30	*†DUDLEY, ROLAND	Municipal Engineer's Office, Lahore, Punjab, India.
1905, Oct. 26	*DUNN, WILLIAM	97, Gresham Street, E.C.
1906, Oct. 25	*DUNLOP, CHARLES JOHN	2, St. Andrew Street, Dublin.
1906, Oct. 25	*†DUNSMORE, GILBERT	1, Garthorne Road, Honor Oak Park, S.E.
1900, Feb. 23	*†DUNT, JOHN HARLOW	Trelawne, Arragon Gardens, Streatham, S.W.
1905, Oct. 26	*†DURBRIDGE, ERNEST	Lyndhurst, South Hill Park, Bromley, Kent.
1904, Oct. 27	*†DUTTSON, RALPH CECIL	30, Monson Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1905, Oct. 26	*DYKE, HAROLD GEORGE	5, Adolphus Road, Finsbury Park, N.
1906, Oct. 25	*DYKINS, PHILIP LLEWELYN ...	Pendre, Holywell, Flintshire.

† Special Sanitary Science Certificate.

‡ Special Forestry Certificate.

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3675	1900, Oct. 30	*¶EARLE, JOHN WILFRID	Mere, Knutsford, Cheshire.
4671	1905, Oct. 26	*EASTMAN, ARCHIBALD GAREY ...	31, Walbrook, E.C.
2578	1893, Oct. 4	*EASTON, WALTER JOHN	82, Twyford Avenue, Acton Hill, W.
3822	1901, Oct. 29	*EASTWOOD, CHARLES WILLIAM ...	The Elms, Lowthorpe, East Yorkshire.
3823	1901, Oct. 29	*EDGINGTON, WALTER, B.A. (Oxon.)	Nalder Hill, Newbury, Berks.
4408	1904, Oct. 27	*EDWARDES, WILLIAM ARNOLD DONALDSON	Royal Survey Department, Bangkok Siam.
4409	1904, Oct. 27	*EDWARDS, JOHN PERCIVAL	Glenvale, Cromwell Road, Beckenham Kent.
4410	1904, Oct. 27	*EDWARDS, SPENCER	11, Cross Street, Barnstaple, Devon shire.
5079	1907, Feb. 23	*EDWARDS, THOMAS JAMES	Borough Engineer Office, West Brom- wich, Staffordshire.
4160	1903, Oct. 28	*EGREMONT, JOHN	20, Bridgetown, Totnes, Devonshire.
4583	1905, Feb. 24	*¶EILOART, FERDINAND ROBERT	17, Elsworthy Road, N.W.
4161	1903, Oct. 28	*ELDER, ERNEST	9, Dimsdale Road, Westcombe Park Blackheath, S.E.
3987	1902, Oct. 28	*¶ELGAR, CHARLES JOHN	Crockshard, Wingham, near Dover Kent.
2580	1893, Oct. 4	*ELGAR, WALTER ROBINSON... ..	Hillside, Sittingbourne, Kent.
4672	1905, Oct. 26	*¶ELLEN, FREDERICK CHARLES GROOME... ..	Eastfield House, Andover, Hampshire.
3824	1901, Oct. 29	*¶ELLIOTT, JOHN WILLIAM FARRANT	"Shadycombe," Salcombe, South Devon.
3825	1901, Oct. 29	*ELLIS, ARTHUR ORANGE	72, George Street, Plymouth, Devon.
4673	1905, Oct. 26	*ELLIS, CHARLES EVELYN	Brookside, Bush Hill Park, Enfield Middlesex.
3676	1900, Oct. 30	*¶ELLIS, RUPERT LUMLEY	38, Noord Street, Johannesburg, B.S.A.
4411	1904, Oct. 27	*ELLYATT, GEORGE FREDERICK ...	"Clevedon," Grove Park, Camberwell S.E.
4945	1906, Oct. 25	*ELMES, FREDERICK LANSELL ...	"Southwood," Canterbury, Kent.
4674	1905, Oct. 26	*EMERY, DOUGLAS WADE	10, Kelsey Park Road, Beckenham, Kent.
4584	1905, Feb. 24	*EMSLIE, BENJAMIN LESLIE	The Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate, 1102-1105, Temple Building, Toronto, Ontario.
4946	1906, Oct. 25	*ENGLAND, CHARLES	235, Wimborne Road, Moordown, Bourne- mouth.
4675	1905, Oct. 26	*ENGLISH, HENRY CECIL	Town Engineer's Department, John- nesburg, B.S.A.
4412	1904, Oct. 27	*¶ERMEN, CUTHBERT EMIL ALBERT	49, Northgate Street, Chester.
4585	1905, Feb. 24	*ERMIRICH, HENRY... ..	55, Beatrice Avenue, Norbury, S.W.
4676	1905, Oct. 26	*¶EVANS, BERTIE GRAHAM	Ravenslea, Nightingale Lane, Wand- sworth Common, S.W.

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1903 Oct. 28	*EVANS, CHARLES STOKES EATON	Avallenau, Haverfordwest, Pembroke- shire, South Wales.
1905, Oct. 26	*¶EVANS, EDWIN DUDLEY	Ravenslea, Nightingale Lane, Wands- worth Common, S.W.
1895, Oct. 24	*EVANS, ERNEST SYDNEY	Abbotsford, Worple Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
1900, Oct. 30	*EVANS, RUPERT MAURICE	Phoenix Chambers, Stafford.
1904, Oct. 27	*EVERARD, BERNARD	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
1892 Nov. 28	*EVERED, GILLIEBRAND ELWIN ...	Cumnor Buildings, 117, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
1892, Nov. 28	*EVERETT, ARTHUR SHERMAN ...	14, Victoria Street, S.W.
1905, Oct. 26	*EWIN, JAMES CLAUDE	Norlington, Grove Road, Wanstead, N.E.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶EYLES, CHARLES HENRY	19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
1905, Oct. 26	*FAIRWEATHER, NORMAN BLUMER	40, Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
1906, Oct. 25	*¶FARRER, FREDERICK ROBERT	2, Coleman Street, E.C.
1904, Oct. 27	*FARTHING, CHARLES HAROLD ...	Westfield, Alton, Hampshire.
1904, Oct. 27	*FARWELL, EVELYN WOOD	11, Laura Place, Bath, Somersetshire.
1905, Oct. 26	*FELTHAM, ARTHUR WILLIAM ...	The Poppies, Canbury Gardens, Kings- ton-on-Thames, Surrey.
1903, Oct. 28	*FENNING, JOHN HENRY	Fairfield, Ashburnham Road, Bedford.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶FERRIS, GEORGE WILLIAM ...	7, Clifton Villas, Maida Hill, W.
1907, Feb. 23	*FERREY, GERALD COLSTON	99, Gresham Street, Bank, E.C.
1881, Feb. 7	*FEW, HARRY GARRARD	Haversham House, Putney, S.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*FIELD, LEONARD MARTIN	Greenfield House, Gosport, Hants.
1905, Oct. 26	*FIFE, JAMES DONALD	Hillcrest, Little Heath, Potters Bar, Middlesex.
1894, Oct. 30	*FINCH, CLEMENT ROBERT	Towerfield, Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts.
1904, Oct. 27	*FINCH, GEORGE FREDERICK ...	7, Crouch Hall Road, Crouch End, N.
1906, Oct. 25	*FISHER, EDWARD HUMBERT ...	Church Farm, Desborough, Market Har- borough, Leicestershire.
1896, Oct. 28	*¶FISHER, ROBERT	37, Inman Rd., Craven Park, Harlesden, N.W.
1905, Oct. 26	*FISHER, THOMAS ROTELY	36, Cambridge Road, Aldershot, Hamp- shire.
1905, Oct. 26	*FITCH, PHILIP	14, Highbury New Park, N.

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4419	1904, Oct. 27	*FITCH, SIDNEY	4, Priory Avenue, High Wycombe, Bucks. Buckinghamshire.
1123	1884, Mar. 10	FITNESS, JOHN FRANCIS	80, Cheapside, E.C.
4420	1904, Oct. 27	*FITZHERBERT, HENRY EDWARD	Tissington Hall, Ashbourn, Derbyshire.
4165	1903, Oct. 28	*FLATT, JOHN ALEXANDER	Care of Messrs. Furber, Price, & Furber, 3, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
1916	1883, Apr. 2	FLETCHER, GEORGE RIVERS	2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
4166	1903, Oct. 28	*FLEURET, ALFRED HARMAN	125, High Holborn, W.C.
3018	1896, Jan. 21	*FLIGHT, ALFRED	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
4685	1905, Oct. 26	*FOGG, THOMAS HOLT	Heath Bank, Babbacombe, Torquay.
4949	1906, Oct. 25	*FOLL, WALLACE ARTHUR	Messrs. Stonebridge & Foll, Woburn Sands, Beds.
3989	1902, Oct. 28	*FORD, C. GRAHAM	Metropolitan Asylums Board, Embankment, E.C.
4050	1906, Oct. 25	*FORD, RICHARD DICKINS LANCLOT	43, Huron Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
1888	1890, Nov. 22	*FORREST, WILLIAM	Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagans, Cardiff.
4686	1905, Oct. 26	*FORTUNE, SIDNEY HERBERT	Hankley Villa, Oldfield Park, Bath.
3045	1896, June 2	*FOSTER, EDWARD CHARLES	54, Pall Mall, S.W.
4687	1905, Oct. 26	*FOSTER, GAUS	Architect's Department, London County County, Spring Gardens, S.W.
3375	1898, Oct. 29	*FOSTER, HENRY HELM	215, Balham High Road, S.W.
3678	1900, Oct. 30	*FOSTER, WALTER	54, Pall Mall, S.W.
3829	1901, Oct. 29	*FOSTER, WILLIAM ARTHUR	Town Hall, Accrington, Lancashire.
3679	1900, Oct. 30	*FOSTER, WILLIAM HOWARD	The Council Offices, Milnrow, near Rochdale, Lancashire.
4421	1904, Oct. 27	*FOULIS, ARCHIBALD KEITH	c/o Lindsay, Jamieson, and Haldane, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
4688	1905, Oct. 26	*FOWLER, CHARLES KNOX	Rosslare, Sligo.
3090	1902, Oct. 28	*FOWLER, CYRIL JAMES	The Haven, 6, Alderbrook Road, Clapton Common, S.W.
2732	1895, Mar. 6	*FOX, CHARLES EDWARD	7, Rawson Street, Halifax, Yorkshire.
4422	1904, Oct. 27	*FOX, SIDNEY JOSEPH	111, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
4423	1904, Oct. 27	*FRANCE, ARTHUR STANLEY	63, Newington Butts, S.E.
4951	1906, Oct. 25	*FRANCIS, BERNARD	National Benefit Trust, Ltd., 10, Finsbury Square, E.C.
3931	1902, Feb. 21	*FRANCIS, RONALD GARNHAM	59, Station Road, Sudbury, Suffolk.
4952	1906, Oct. 25	*FRANK, THOMAS PEIRSON	Deputy Borough Surveyor, Town of Dewsbury, Yorkshire.
4953	1906, Oct. 25	*FRANKLIN, HERBERT JOHN	5, Risingholme Villas, High Road, Weymouth, Dorset.
3539	1899, Oct. 30	*FREEMAN, GEORGE	51, Alexandra Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
3332	1901, Oct. 29	*FREEMAN, REGINALD FRANK LYNE	63, Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, S.W.

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1903, Oct. 28	*FRENCH, ARTHUR MARTIN	c/o Messrs. Hamptons, 2 & 3, Cockspur Street, S.W.
1902, Oct. 28	*FRENCH, CECIL GEORGE	London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1900, Oct. 30	*FREUER, WILLIAM SAMUEL... ..	Great Massingham, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
1902, Feb. 21	*FROST, ALFRED CARDAIN	Hillside, Monument Hill, Weybridge, Surrey.
1882, Feb. 13	FURBER, HENRY AUBREY	3, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
1902, Oct. 28	*GAHAN, ROBERT BERESFORD ...	Clifton House, Loughrea, Co. Galway, Ireland.
1903, Oct. 28	*GAIRDNER, KENNETH GREAME ...	c/o Royal Survey Department, Bangkok, Siam.
1904, Oct. 27	*GALE, HAROLD JAMES... ..	Market Place, Wallingford, Berkshire.
1906, Oct. 25	*GALE, LEONARD FRANKLIN ...	Market Place, Wallingford, Berkshire.
1905, Oct. 26	*GALLOP, WALTER JUDKINS ...	13A, Cockspur Street, S.W.
1890, Jan. 6	*GALSWORTHY, VINCENT SOMERS	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
1905, Oct. 26	*GARDNER, JAMES	29, Grosvenor Road, Richmond, Surrey.
1905, Oct. 26	*GARNHAM, EDWIN ALFRED VICKERY	1, Braemar Terrace, Wealdstone, Middlesex.
1890, Nov. 22	*GARRARD, ARTHUR NORMAN ...	8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
1894, Oct. 30	*GARRETT, ARTHUR BERRY... ..	16, Hanover Street, W.
1882, Jan. 16	GARROD, HERBERT JAMES	Cheveley, Newmarket, Cambridgeshire.
1906, Oct. 25	*GAWITH, HARRISON	Estate Department, L. & Y. Railway, Manchester.
1904, Oct. 27	*GEE, FREDERIC GEORGE	26, Constable Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk.
1903, Oct. 28	*GENDERS, PERCY ROBERT ...	43, Galveston Road, East Putney, S.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*GETTINGS, SYDNEY SALTER, A.M.I.C.E.	Resident Engineer's Office, Waterworks, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire.
1905, Oct. 26	*GIBSON, ALAN KEITH	Balls Park Estate Office, Jeningsbury, Hertford.
1905, Oct. 26	*GIBSON, ALEXANDER WILLIAM ...	8, The Broadway, Worthing, and 2, Railway Approach, Worthing, Sussex.
1906, Oct. 25	*GIBSON, FRANK SPEEDING ...	80, St. Andrew's, Uxbridge.
1906, Oct. 25	*GIFFIN, CHARLES WILLIAMS ...	184, Broomwood Road, Clapham Common, S.W.

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4958	1906, Oct. 25	*GILL, WILLIAM PHILIP	35, Stanford Road, Brighton.
2671	1894, Oct. 30	*GILBERT, JOHN SAINSBURY... ..	70, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
4303	1904, Feb. 18	*GILBERT, SAMUEL HOWELL	c/o Messrs. Norton, Trist, and Gill 70, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
4464	1904, Oct. 27	*GILBERT - LODGE, EDWARD MORTON	Binduli, Spencer Road, Grove Park,
4694	1905, Oct. 26	*GILKS, STEPHEN LANGTON CLOWES	9, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.
3993	1902, Oct. 28	*GILLIES, JOHN JEFFREY	L.C.C., Parks Department, 11, Reg Street, S.W.
3834	1901, Oct. 29	*GIMSON, ALLEN	9, Argyll Place, Regent Street, W.
4426	1904, Oct. 27	*GLASIER, EDWARD BROUGHAM	7, St. James' Street, S.W.
4170	1903, Oct. 28	*GLASIER, MORTIMER SACKVILLE	7, St. James's Street, S.W.
4171	1903, Oct. 28	*GLASSON, THOMAS MC	Barco, Penrith, Cumberland.
3835	1901, Oct. 29	*GLEED, HERBERT ALEXANDER	8 & 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon Stre E.C.
4172	1903, Oct. 28	*GLEED, PERCIVAL FRANCIS	8 & 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon Stre E.C.
4695	1905, Oct. 26	*GLENN, GEORGE FREDERICK	29, Fern Tower Road, Highbury N Park, N.
4173	1903, Oct. 25	*GLOAG, TOM KEEPING	36, Vardens Road, Clapham Juncti S.W.
4696	1905, Oct. 26	*GLUCKSTEIN, SAMUEL ANSELL	
3378	1898, Oct. 29	*GOADBY, JOSEPH STUBBINS... ..	London County Council, 9, Spr Gardens, S.W.
4174	1903, Oct. 28	*GODDING, FRANK HORATIO	222, Camden Road, N.W.
5081	1907, Feb. 23	*GODWIN-AUSTEN, ROBERT ANNESLEY	The Mount, Great Missenden, Bucki hamshire.
3994	1902, Oct. 28	*GOODCHILD, RALPH HARRY	29, Castle Meadow, Norwich.
3836	1901, Oct. 29	*GOODCHILD, WALTER CHARLES	113, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
4175	1903, Oct. 28	*GOODWIN, HENRY ERNEST	91, Erlanger Road, St. Katherine's P New Cross, S.E.
4176	1903, Oct. 28	*GOODWIN, PERCY WORTHINGTON	St. Andrew's Colonial, Kalimpo Bengal, India.
4959	1906, Oct. 25	*GOFF, WILLIAM SETTEN	c/o Messrs. Whitton & Laing, 24, Ga Street, Exeter.
4177	1903, Oct. 28	*GORE, GEORGE PYM	81, Bondgate, Darlington, Durham.
956	1883, May 25	GORE, WILLIAM JOLL	205, Wardour Street, W.
4427	1904, Oct. 27	*GOTELEE, GUY STANLEY	High Croft, Stanhope Road, Croy Surrey.
3837	1901, Oct. 29	*GOULD, HARMER	Brickendonbury, Hertford.
4697	1905, Oct. 26	*GOWING, CHARLES TOWLER... ..	White Hall, Sprowston, Norwich.
4698	1905, Oct. 26	*GOWLLAND, STEPHEN LEVERSHA	33, Nevis Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
4699	1905, Oct. 26	*GRAHAM, HENRY CECIL	Rivers Estate Office, Hinton St. M Dorset.

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60	1906, Oct. 25	*GRANT, JOHN YATES	c/o Messrs. Hoggarth Bros., Kendal.
69	1889, Dec. 9	*GRANT, JOSEPH	Avisford, Upper Addiscombe Road, Croydon, Surrey.
29	1897, Oct. 26	*GRAY, HORACE NORMAN... ..	334, Commercial Road, E.
61	1906, Oct. 25	*GRAY, JAMES ARTHUR	c/o W. H. V. Young, 39, Great Marl- borough Street, W.
83	1893, Oct. 4	*GRAY, PERCY WILLIAM	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
00	1905, Oct. 26	*GRAY, WILLIAM EDWARD	4, St. Margaret Street, Canterbury.
12	1883, Dec. 17	GREEN, JAMES HENRY TOWNSEND	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
18	1887, Dec. 19	*GREEN, THOMAS JOHN	13, King Street, Maidstone, Kent.
97	1896, Oct. 28	*GREENFIELD, FREDERICK JAMES	St. Cyprian's, Thurlow Hill, Torquay, Devon.
30	1884, Dec. 8	*GREENOP, EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A. ...	Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.
30	1897, Oct. 26	*GREENWOOD, ERNEST	360, High Road, Chiswick, W.
62	1906, Oct. 25	*GRELLIER, GORDON HARLEY ...	6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
78	1903, Oct. 28	*GRIERSON, JOHN CAMPBELL ...	27, Newsham Drive, Liverpool.
22	1892, Nov. 28	*GRIGGS, HENRY JENNER, A.R.I.B.A.	Metropolitan Bank Chambers, Newport, Monmouthshire.
76	1884, Jan. 28	GRIMWADE, HENRY	Colchester, Essex.
28	1904, Oct. 27	*GRIPPER, JOHN BELL	143, Cannon Street, E.C.
86	1900, Oct. 30	*GROVE, RICHARD THOMAS	Braddon Lodge, Stanhope Road, St. Albans, Herts.
95	1902, Oct. 28	*GROVES, ARNOLD TUDOR	3, Pall Mall East, S.W.
29	1904, Oct. 27	*GRUNING, EDWARD LOUIS	3, Holland Park, W.
01	1903, Oct. 26	*GUDGEON, HENRY LEISTER	6, Pier Street, Lee-on-the-Solent, Hamp- shire.
82	1907, Feb. 23	*GUMBRELL, LEONARD BARTON ...	134, London Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
25	1900, Feb. 23	*GURNEY, RONALD GEORGE	Ledbury Rural District Council, Led- bury, Herefordshire.
02	1905, Oct. 26	*HAGGER, ALBERT JAMES	Roseville, Lion Lane, Haslemere, Surrey.
30	1903, Oct. 28	*HAGGER, GEORGE JOHN	Railway Approach, Worthing, Sussex.
38	1901, Oct. 29	*HAINES, ALFRED HUBERT JESTON	The Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.
06	1902, Oct. 25	*HALE, FRANCIS EDWARD	Malvern, Halse Road, Salisbury, Wilts.
37	1900, Oct. 30	*HALL, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
79	1884, May 19	HALL, CHARLES PELL (<i>Profes- sional Associate of Council</i>) ...	Park Farm Office, Woburn, Beds.
03	1905, Oct. 26	*HALL, FRANCIS SAMUEL	3, Mount Pleasant Square, Dublin.
14	1899, Oct. 30	*HALL, JOHN SEBASTIAN	General Valuation Office, Dublin.
31	1903, Oct. 28	*HALL, MONTAGUE PRESTON	5, Wedderburn Road, Hampstead, N.W.
36	1895, Oct. 24	*HALL, THOMAS BIDDLE	67, Carlyle Road, Edgbaston, Birming- ham.

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4430	1904, Oct. 27	*HALL, VERNON MANNING ...	5, Wedderburn Road, Hampstead, N.W.
4704	1905, Oct. 26	*HALLAM, FRANK VINCENT ...	48, Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.
770	1882, Feb. 27	HAMILTON, JOHN PAYNTER ...	64 and 65, Coleman Street, E.C.
3689	1900, Oct. 30	*HANCOCK, HENRY SYDNEY, JUN	Sydney Place, St. Austell, Cornwall.
2525	1892, Nov. 28	*HANKINSON, FRANCIS HENRY ...	Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth Hants.
4113	1903, Feb. 20	*HANSON, HAROLD	11, Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield Yorkshire.
2675	1894, Oct. 30	*HARDIMAN, HARRY	59, Mount Pleasant Road, Hastings Sussex.
4431	1904, Oct. 27	*HARDING, CHARLES REGINALD	Fairmount, Ilkley, Yorkshire.
1419	1887, Dec. 19	*HARDING, FREDERICK ALLCROFT	Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James Square, S.W.
4432	1904, Oct. 27	*HARDS, JOHN FREDERICK STANLEY	Sanctuary House, Westminster, S.W.
2958	1895, Oct. 21	*HARDWICK, ARTHUR JESSOP ...	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames Surrey.
5083	1907, Feb. 23	*HARGREAVES, LEOPOLD REGINALD, B.A.	Bedford Office, Thorney, Cambridgeshire
4182	1903, Oct. 28	*HARLAND, HENRY CHAPMAN ...	West Villas, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham
3690	1900, Oct. 30	*HARLOW, WILLIAM WYATT RIDGWAY, A.M.I.C.E.	City Surveyor's Office, Carlisle.
4433	1904, Oct. 27	*HARRINGTON, CHARLES POLAND...	16, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
4434	1904, Oct. 27	*HARRINGTON, FREDERICK JOSIAH	16, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
3839	1901, Oct. 29	*HARRIS, DOUGLAS... ..	6, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.
4705	1905, Oct. 26	*HARRIS, EDWARD CHARLES ...	"Danehurst," Sudbrooke Road, Balham S.W.
4706	1905, Oct. 26	*HARRIS, KENNETH DAVIS	Estate Office, Chandlersford, Hampshire.
4863	1906, Feb. 23	*HARRISON, ALAN RICHARD ...	Aylestone, Leicester.
2960	1895, Oct. 24	*HARRISON, CYRIL H. GILMORE ...	Mentmore Estate Office, Ledbury Leighton Buzzard, Bucks.
3840	1901, Oct. 29	*HARRISON, ERNEST	"Westbrook," Bolton-le-Sands, near Carnforth, Lancashire.
4707	1905, Oct. 26	*HARRISON, HAMILTON PAYN ...	33, Alexandra Road, Burton-upon-Trent Staffordshire.
3311	1898, Feb. 18	*HARRISON, HENRY BEAUCHAMP...	Draycot Gardens, Sutton Benger, Chippenham, Wilts.
5084	1907, Feb. 23	*HARRISON, PERCY WALTON ...	County Surveyor's Office, Norwich.
4183	1903, Oct. 28	*HARRISON, WILLIAM	104, Lansdowne Road, Clapham Road S.W.
4963	1906, Oct. 25	*HART, JOHN	35, Mildred Avenue, Watford, Hertfordshire.
3626	1900, Feb. 23	*HARTLEY, TOM PERCY	332, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
2961	1895, Oct. 24	*HARVEY, FREDERICK CHARLES	1, Frithknowle Villas, Brockhurst Road Gosport, Hampshire.

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1906, Oct. 25	*HARVIE, EBEN NASMYTH	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Engineering Department, Winnipeg, Canada.
1905, Oct. 26	*HASLEHUST, ERIC THOMASSET	Manor Office, Yealmpton, S. Devon.
1898, Oct. 29	*HASSETT, REGINALD CHARLES	14, Dering Street, New Bond Street, W.
1893, Oct. 4	*HAWES, FREDERICK KIRK	Longlands, Holkham, Norfolk.
1904, Oct. 27	*HAWKE, ROLAND WELSTEAD	Ravenfield, Northumberland Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire.
1903, Oct. 28	*HAWKINS, EDWARD ROBINSON	Downham Market, Norfolk.
1903, Oct. 28	*HAY, PERCY GILBERT	Totland, Clifton Road, Wallington, Surrey.
1903, Oct. 28	*HAYLLAR, SIDNEY HAYLLAR	Stevenage, Herts.
1905, Oct. 26	*HAYNES, JOHN WYCLIFFE	24, Park Crescent, Brighton.
1905, Oct. 26	*HAYTON, JAMES DAWSON WRAY	22, Muswell Rise, Muswell Hill, N.
1901, Oct. 29	*HAYWARD, ARTHUR BALDWIN	20, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
1905, Oct. 26	*HAYWARD, ARTHUR LATEWOOD	46, Tytherton Road, Tufnell Park, N.
1904, Oct. 27	*HAYWARD, JOSEPH	Bereton, Claremont Road, Bath.
1895, Oct. 24	*HAYWOOD, SAMUEL SPENCER	Borough Engineer's Office, Brighouse, Yorkshire.
1906, Feb. 23	*HAZARD, CECIL JAMES	Winchester House, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
1902, Oct. 28	*HAZLEDINE, JOHN TURNER CLOUGH	Gateway Chambers, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
1904, Oct. 27	*HAZLETT, JOHN JOSEPH	7, York Road, Rathmines, Dublin.
1897, Oct. 26	*HEAD, WILLIAM ALFRED	43 & 45, Durham Street, Vauxhall, S.W.
1900, Oct. 30	*HEAL, HERBERT GEORGE	8, Chapel Road, Worthing, Sussex.
1904, Oct. 27	*HEARD, ROBERT CHARLES	The Shrubbery, Shepton Mallet, Somerset.
1902, Oct. 28	*HEATH, JOHN LIONEL... ..	61, Cecil Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex.
1902, Oct. 28	*HEATHCOTT, ROBERT VERNON	Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
1885, Dec. 7	*HEBBLETHWAITE, CHAS. HENRY	10, Waterhouse St., Halifax, Yorkshire.
1901, Oct. 29	*HEBDEN, FRANCIS RADCLIFFE...	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
1883 Dec. 17	HEBDEN, GEORGE RADCLIFFE	8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
1894, Oct. 30	*HECKFORD, HARLEY	Surveyors' Department, Council Offices, High Street, Poplar, E.
1880, Dec. 13	HEDGER, ARTHUR CONSTANTINE	44, Charing Cross, S.W.
1892, Nov. 28	*HELLICAR, GEORGE THOMAS	80, Osbaldeston Rd., Stoke Newington, N.
1887, Jan. 10	*HENDERSON, RICHARD	Portland Estate Office, Kilmarnock.
1905, Oct. 26	*HENDRA, ALBERT JOHN	London County Council, Estates and Valuation Department, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1906, Feb. 23	*HENNELL, CHARLES MURRAY	London County Council, 19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

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928	1883, Apr. 1	HENRY, EDWARD HUGH	73, High Street, Clapham, S.W.
4139	1904, Oct. 27	*¶ HENSON, FREDERICK JASPER ...	5, Mount Street, W.
4713	1905, Oct. 26	*¶ HEPWORTH, ERNEST ALFRED ...	"Northcliffe," Alderley Edge, Manchester.
4714	1905, Oct. 26	*HEPWORTH, HERBERT RAIKES ...	County Surveyor's Office, Wakefield.
4188	1903, Oct. 28	*¶ HESKETT, WILLIAM DONALD ...	"The Hollies," Penrith, Cumberland.
4001	1902, Oct. 28	*¶ HEWETT, RICHARD	100, High Street, Guildford.
4965	1906, Oct. 25	*¶ HEWITT, ARTHUR CECIL	"Nutfield," Scarbro' Road, Filey, Yorkshire.
4440	1904, Oct. 27	*¶ HEWITT, FRANK	Local Government and Statistical Department, London County Council Spring Gardens, S.W.
4715	1905, Oct. 26	*HEWITT, FRANK	51, Southbank Road, Southport, Lancashire.
850	1882, Dec. 18	HEWITT, WILLIAM... ..	Hampton Grange, Hereford.
3843	1901, Oct. 29	*HICKMAN, ARTHUR MURHALL ...	Pride Hill Chambers, Shrewsbury, Salop.
4716	1905, Oct. 26	*HICKMAN, FRANK DAVIS	99, Gresham Street, E.C.
4966	1906, Oct. 25	*¶ HICKMOTT, HENRY CHARLES ...	Longfield Court, Kent.
948	1883, May 21	HICKS, STANLEY	29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2963	1895, Oct. 24	*HICKS, WILLIAM ROOKE	Town Hall, Ealing, W.
3693	1900, Oct. 30	*¶ HIDER, SYDNEY WILLIAM ...	80, Upper Tollington Park, Stour Green, N.
4441	1904, Oct. 27	*HIGHWAY, EVON	Sandpit Lodge Farm, Chobham, Surrey.
3694	1900, Oct. 30	*HILLIARD, HUGH NEVILLE	Chelmsford, Essex.
3844	1901, Oct. 29	*HINCHLIFF, GEORGE STANLEY WHITMORE	
3546	1899, Oct. 30	*HINDMARSH, MICHAEL ANSELM	Engineers' Department, Tyne Improvement Commission, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
4967	1906, Oct. 25	*HINE, STANLEY GORDON	Newnham, Harpenden, Hertfordshire.
3385	1898, Oct. 29	*¶ HINKS, HENRY	Maison Spiro, Chareh Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo, Egypt, and 23, Tavistock Road, Croydon, Surrey.
4189	1903, Oct. 28	*¶ HINTON, HERBERT ARTHUR ...	Park Hall Estate Offices, East Finchley, N.
3696	1900, Oct. 30	*HIPSLEY, FREDERIC WILLIAM ...	Fernleigh, Highbridge Road, Wyl Green, near Birmingham, Warwickshire.
4190	1903, Oct. 28	*¶ HOARE, ARTHUR J.	Local Government and Statistical Department, London County Council Spring Gardens, S.W.
4442	1904, Oct. 27	*HOBSON, FREDERICK VACHELL ...	c/o Hobson, Richards & Co., 79, Coleman Street, E.C.
3386	1898, Oct. 29	*HODGES, CECIL STUART	Fulbourn, Cambridge.
4443	1904, Oct. 27	*¶ HODGES, WILLIAM WESTCOTT ...	3, Bury Street, High Holborn, W.C.
1892	1890, Nov. 22	*HODGKINSON, JAMES HENRY ...	23, Delamere Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.
3099	1896, Oct. 28	*HODGSON, ARCHIBALD SANFORD	Westons Place, Warnham, Sussex.

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44	1904, Oct. 27	*HOGGARTH, LAWRENCE STEELE ...	St. Abbs, Kendal, Westmorland.
45	1904, Oct. 27	*HOGWOOD, DOUGLAS CLARENCE ...	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate.
48	1883, Feb. 26	HOLBECHE, ÆMILIAN HENRY ...	c/o Woolley and Holbeche, Rectory Place, Loughborough, Leicestershire.
51	1903, Oct. 28	*HOLBECHE, NIGEL LAURENCE ...	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, War- wickshire.
52	1902, Oct. 28	*HOLBECHE, ROBERT CECIL ...	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, War- wickshire.
55	1897, Oct. 26	*HOLBROW, HERBERT OLIVER ...	9, Clare Street, Bristol.
52	1903, Oct. 28	*HOLDITCH, CHARLES STANLEY ...	48, George Street, Plymouth.
57	1905, Oct. 26	*HOLLINS, SAM ...	Munden, Watford, Hertfordshire.
58	1891, Nov. 4	*HOLLIS, HERBERT ...	Public Works Department, Sav. la Mar, Jamaica.
59	1891, Nov. 4	*HOLLIS, RALPH ...	Springfield, Skirlaugh, Hull, Yorkshire.
68	1905, Oct. 26	*HOLLIS, RALPH EDMOND ...	c/o R. T. A. Hardy, Esq., Land Agency & Estate Offices, Carter Street, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.
68	1906, Oct. 25	*HOLMAN, LUTHER MARTIN ...	"Brooklyn," Ditchling Road, Brighton.
70	1894, Oct. 30	*HOLMES, JOHN EDWARD ...	309, Oxford Street, W.
73	1902, Oct. 28	*HOLME, PHILIP WOOLLATT ...	117, Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Green, N.
70	1896, Oct. 28	*HOMFRAY, HERBERT RICHARDS	32, Charles Street, Cardiff, Glamorgan- shire.
76	1904, Oct. 27	*HONEY, ROBERT LLEWELLYN ...	Assistant Borough Surveyor, Chatham.
79	1906, Oct. 25	*HOOKEY, REGINALD EDWARD ...	Gresham Lodge, North Side, Streatham Common, S.W.
77	1900, Oct. 30	*HOOPER, ALFRED EGBERT ...	8, The Green, Marlborough, Wiltshire.
81	1884, May 19	HOOPER, ALFRED FREDERICK ...	1, Laura Villas, London Rd., Andover, Hants.
77	1904, Oct. 27	*HOOPER, STANLEY ...	
77	1901, Oct. 29	*HOPKINS, PERCY RAYNES ...	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
78	1904, Oct. 27	*HOPKINS, PHILIP LEWIS ...	Vine Villa, Pontardawe, Swansea.
79	1905, Oct. 26	*HOPKINSON, RICHARD BROWN ...	Beechfield, Cleveland Road, Hudders- field.
83	1903, Oct. 28	*HORDER, GERALD MORLEY ...	The Manse, Ealing, W.
80	1905, Oct. 26	*HORSFIELD, JOHN NIXON ...	Parliament Chambers, Westminster, S.W.
81	1905, Oct. 26	*HOSKING, HAROLD ARTHUR ...	Hill Crest, Landrake, St. Germans, Cornwall.
84	1903, Oct. 28	*HOUBLON, FRANCIS ARCHER ...	Hallingbury Place, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire.
89	1901, Oct. 27	*HOUGHTON, EDMUND GUY ...	Pine Lodge, Whitehall Road, Woodford Green, Essex.
92	1905, Oct. 26	*HOUGHTON, JOHN GOLDSMITH ...	Pine Lodge, Woodford Green, Essex.
98	1900, Oct. 30	*HOUGHTON, WILLIAM CHARLES	Pine Lodge, Whitehall Road, Woodford Green, Essex.
104	1902, Oct. 28	*HOW, HERBERT ...	17, St. Mary's Terrace, Paddington,

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4304	1904, Feb. 18	*[HOWARD, EDMUND	41, Bedford Row, W.C.
866	1883, Jan. 15	HOWELL, ERNEST JOHN	116, Cromwell Road, S.W.
3388	1898, Oct. 29	*HOWGRAVE - GRAHAM, GEORGE ERNEST... ..	P.O. Box 1299, Pretoria, B.S.A.
3550	1899, Oct. 30	*[HOWLAND, GEORGE	15, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W
4970	1906, Oct. 25	*HOWSE, JAMES HAYWARD	Crown Offices, Monmouth.
4723	1905, Oct. 26	*HUBBARD, WILLIAM HENRY GUEST	34, Sheen Lane, Mortlake, S.W.
3850	1901, Oct. 29	*[HUBBLE, LLOYD UNSWORTH ...	The Elms, Hunton, Maidstone, Kent.
4724	1905, Oct. 26	*HUDSON, JOHN CYRIL	Ashville, Audenshaw, Manchester.
3851	1901, Oct. 29	*HUDSON, WILLIAM FREDERICK ARTHUR, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>) ...	26, Berkeley Terrace, Glasgow.
4450	1904, Oct. 27	*[HUGGINS, ERNEST GEORGE ...	32, Compton Terrace, Highbury, N.
4451	1904, Oct. 27	*HUNT, ORLANDO WILLIAM ...	Gilling West, Richmond, Yorkshire.
4725	1905, Oct. 26	*HURCOMB, HAROLD FRANCIS ...	32, Warnborough Road, Oxford.
4005	1902, Oct. 28	*HUSKINSON, ERNEST AMPHLETT...	Epperstone, near Nottingham.
4452	1904, Oct. 27	*HUSTLER, TOM LANCELOT	Shoreditch Town Hall, Old Street, E.C.
4971	1906, Oct. 25	*[HUTCHINGS, ALAN	Sutton Estate Office, Seaford, Sussex.
3237	1897, Oct. 26	*HUTCHINS, RICHARD	Estate Office, Ardnagashel, Bantry, C Cork.
4453	1904, Oct. 27	*HUTTON, FREDERIC NORMAN ...	Architect's Department (Education L.C.C., 19, Charing Cross Road, W.
4726	1905, Oct. 26	*[IBBOTSON, WILLIAM BYROM ...	32, Guildford Road, S.W.
3853	1901, Oct. 29	*[INGRAM, CECIL WALTER	2, St. Andrews Place, Lewes, Sussex.
4972	1906, Oct. 25	*INGLEBY, ERNEST JAMES	Woodville, Roundhay, Leeds.
4195	1903, Oct. 28	*[INGRAM, JAMES FRANCIS... ..	Boyne Hall, Navan, Co. Meath, Ireland
1893	1890, Nov. 22	*INNES, GILBERT PLANTAGENET MITCHELL	Tredegar Estate Office, Newport, Mo mouthshire.
4454	1904, Oct. 27	*INSKIPP, ARTHUR	5, Bedford Row, W.C.
4006	1902, Oct. 28	*[INSLEY, GEORGE PITRON	"Old Studley," Wimborne Road, Bourn mouth, Hampshire.
2681	1894, Oct. 30	*IRVINE, ARCHIBALD WYNDHAM	Engineer in Chief's Office, C. G. Railwa Cape Town.
4727	1905, Oct. 26	*ISARD, ERNEST	Highworth, Ridgeway Road, Redhi Surrey.
4728	1905, Oct. 26	*ISITT, SAMUEL GILBERT	Ashe Green, Campsea Ashe, Wickha Market, Suffolk.
4729	1905, Oct. 26	*[IVERSON, ARCHIBALD HENRY POOLE	Cobham House, Hervey Road, Blac heath, S.E.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1894, Oct. 30	*JACKSON, ALFRED ERNEST	City Surveyor's Office, Manchester.
1894, Oct. 30	*JACKSON, EDWARD HENRY	Windermere Buildings, Windermere, Westmorland.
1895, Oct. 24	*JACKSON, LEONARD LABREY	c/o. Messrs. Hosking and Booth, Auction and Estate Offices, Twickenham, Middlesex.
1902, Oct. 28	*JACKSON, RICHARD STEPHENS	High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
1898, Oct. 29	*JACKSON, ROBERT EWAN	Hall Gowan, Carnforth, Lancashire.
1905, Oct. 26	*JACKSON, STANLEY RICHARDSON	Heron's Nest, Chingford, N.E.
1902, Oct. 28	*JAMES, HERBERT HAROLD	The Moat, Newmarket Road, Cambridge.
1905, Oct. 26	*JAMES, GEORGE ERNEST	41, Bedford Row, W.C.
1902, Oct. 28	*JAMESON, CECIL WILLIAM	Campfield House, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
1905, Oct. 26	*JANES, WALTER JOSEPH	8, Thrale Road, Streatham, S.W.
1894, Feb. 23	*JARRETT, THOMAS WILLIAM	124, East Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
1903, Oct. 28	*JARVIS, ERNEST CORY... ..	33, Louisville Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
1905, Oct. 26	*JECKELLS, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS	Kewhurst, Avenue Road, Wallington, Surrey.
1906, Oct. 25	*JEFFERY, CHARLES JOHN	c/o V. V. & E. Railway Company, New Westminster, British Columbia.
1902, Oct. 28	*JEFFERY, FRANCIS WILSON... ..	56, Talbot Road, Bayswater, W.
1904, Oct. 27	*JENKINS, WILLIAM LIONEL	Middlesex County Council, Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.
1906, Oct. 25	*JENKINSON, SAMUEL STEWART	G.E.R. Land Agent's Office, Liverpool Street Station, E.C.
1905, Oct. 26	*JENNINGS, WILLIAM ALFRED	7, Romford Road, Stratford, E.
1879, Nov. 24	JESSETT, CHARLES... ..	
1891, Nov. 4	*JESSETT, CHAS. EDWARD VERNON	1, Marlborough Road, South Croydon, Surrey.
1905, Oct. 26	*JESSUP, DAVID POOLEY	Batt's Corner, Farnham, Surrey.
1906, Oct. 25	*JOHNSON, ARTHUR WILLIAM	2, Prince's Square, Harrogate.
1900, Oct. 30	*JOHNSON, FREDERICK JOHN	70, Tamworth Road, Hertford.
1897, Oct. 26	*JOHNSON, HARRY LABRON	Investment Buildings, 67, Lord Street Liverpool.
1903, Oct. 28	*JOHNSON, WILLIAM INGLIS	Estate Office, 18, St. Mary Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
1900, Oct. 30	*JOLLY, PEARSON ALEXANDER	Apethorpe Estate Office, Wansford, Northamptonshire.
1900, Oct. 30	*JONAS, HAROLD DRIVER	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
1902, Oct. 28	*JONAS, ROBERT COLLIER	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
1887, Feb. 21	*JONAS, SAMUEL MARSHALL... ..	27, Market Hill, Cambridge, and 8A, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1900, Oct. 30	*JONES, ARTHUR BAYLY	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
1898, Oct. 29	*JONES, JOHN ARTHUR	Works Department, H.M. Dockyard, Sheerness, Kent.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1736	1905, Oct. 26	*JONES, JOHN FOX	15, Carlingford Road, Hampstead, N.W.
4014	1902, Oct. 28	*JONES, JOHN RICE	104, Oxford Street, Swansea, Glamorgan-shire.
3394	1898, Oct. 29	*JONES, PERCY EVERLEY	1, Prince's Street, Westminster, S.W.
3553	1899, Oct. 30	*JONES, PHILIP VIVIAN	"Hazeldene," Hengoed, via Cardiff.
1018	1883, Dec. 17	JORDAN, GEORGE HENRY	7, Little College Street, Westminster S.W.
2461	1891, Nov. 4	*JOYCE, HARRY WARD	Wood Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
4976	1906, Oct. 25	*JULIAN, WILLIAM FRANCIS	4, Victoria Parade, Newquay, Cornwall.
4015	1902, Oct. 28	*JULL, ROBERT CHARLES	1, Cumberland Gardens, Tunbridge Wells Kent.
1323	1886, May 17	*JULL, WILLIAM VINCENT	8, Delahay Street, S.W.
1894	1890, Nov. 22	*KAY, WALTER ROBERT	Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.
3704	1900, Oct. 30	*KAYE, HERBERT	14, John William Street, Huddersfield Yorkshire.
4456	1904, Oct. 27	*KEAY, RALEIGH WILLIAM McLAREN	Broomstones, Haslemere Road, Croydon End, N.
2969	1895, Oct. 24	*KEAY, WILLIAM	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
4016	1902, Oct. 28	*KEELE, JOHN DANIEL	81, St. Paul's Road, Highbury, N.
3854	1901, Oct. 29	*KEIGHLEY, SAMUEL	27, Nicholas Street, Burnley, Lancashire.
3855	1901, Oct. 29	*KELLEWAY, HERBERT DAVIES	2 & 3, Cockspur Street, S.W.
3705	1900, Oct. 30	*KELLY, ARTHUR RALPH	233, Camden Road, N.
3554	1899, Oct. 30	*KELLY, GEORGE WILLIAM CALVER	St. James Street, Wetherby, Yorkshire.
4977	1906, Oct. 25	*KELLY, SYDNEY APPLETON	"Sloane Lea," Orrell Lane, Aintree Liverpool.
3706	1900, Oct. 30	*KEMSLEY, NORMAN BOLTON	17, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
2970	1895, Oct. 24	*KEMSLEY, WILLIAM HUGH	17, Finsbury Circus, E.C., and Woodford Green, Essex.
4978	1906, Oct. 25	*KENDZIOR, FRANK FELIX	The White Cottage, Caterham, Surrey.
2590	1893, Oct. 4	*KENNETT, CHARLES ARTHUR	13, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square W.C.
4198	1903, Oct. 28	*KENT, PHILIP, JUN.	First Garden City, Ltd., Letchworth Hertfordshire.
4199	1903, Oct. 28	*KER, ARTHUR PRESTON	Cattle Market, Hexham, Northumberland.
1077	1884, Jan 28	KERR, ARTHUR HERBERT	Blake Street, York.
4200	1903, Oct. 28	*KERR, NORMAN MUNRO	The Aboukir Company, Limited, Khara Station, Egypt.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1896, Oct. 28	*KEY, ASTLEY COOPER	P.O. Box 930, Johannesburg, B.S.A.
1897, Oct. 26	*KIBBLEWHITE, HENRY JAMES TRELEAVEN	3, Warwick House Street, Cockspur Street, S.W.
1894, Oct. 30	*KIESER, WILLIAM HENRY GUSTAV	City Engineer's Office, Bristol, Gloucestershire.
1898, Oct. 29	*KINCAID, HERBERT EDWARD ...	7, Leinster Street, Dublin.
1906, Oct. 2	*KINDELL, FRANCIS PERCY	Surveyors' Department, Urban District Council, Beckenham, Kent.
1901, Oct. 29	*KING, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS ...	11, Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N.
1906, Oct. 25	*KING, JOHN LEONARD	Town Hall, Battersea, S.W.
1905, Oct. 26	*KING, PERCY JAMES CHURCH ...	Wynyard, West Park, Far Headingley, Leeds.
1887, Mar. 21	*KING, WILLIAM ISAAC	The Elms, Rickmansworth, Herts.
1904, Oct. 27	*KINGSFORD, GEOFFRY NEVILLE	Cowden, Edenbridge, Kent.
1906, Oct. 25	*KINTON, HAROLD ERNEST	1, Radipole Road, Fulham, S.W.
1906, Oct. 25	*KISLINGBURY, ARTHUR VERNON	7, Hendon Lane, Finchley, N.
1905, Oct. 26	*KLOSZ, HUBERT JOHN	37, Platt's Lane, Hampstead, N.W.
1900, Oct. 30	*KNIBB, FREDERICK CHARLES ...	47, Broxash Road, West Side, Clapham Common, S.W.
1903, Oct. 28	*KNIGHT, FREDERICK WILLIAM	38, Parliament Street, S.W.
1806, Oct. 25	*KNOWLES, JOSEPH BERTRAM ...	39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
1904, Feb. 18	*KNOX, LEONARD NEEDHAM ...	19, Bryanston Mansions, W.
1903, Oct. 28	*LABDON, HERBERT GEORGE ...	c/o Box 691, Cape Town, S.A.
1906, Oct. 25	*LADD, WALTER WILLOUGHBY ...	9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1906, Oct. 25	*LAIRD, JOHN	High Street, Marlow, Bucks.
1899, Oct. 30	*LAIRD, NINIAN P.	Thurnby, near Leicester.
1901, Oct. 29	*LAKE, RALPH JULIAN	Heage House, Crouch Hill, N.
1897, Oct. 26	*LAKE, VIVIAN DAVEY, A.M.I.C.E.	c/o. S. Pearson and Son, Ltd., La Quinta, Honda, Republic of Columbia, South America.
1906, Feb. 23	*LAMB, PERCY HUTCHINSON ...	Egyptian Estates Co., Ltd., Charch Kasr-El-Nil, Cairo, Egypt.
1902, Oct. 28	*LAMBERT, ARTHUR JOHN	8, Upper Gloucester Place, Dorset Square, N.W.
1903, Oct. 28	*LAMBERT, GEORGE ARROW ...	Mortimer Common, Reading.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4458	1904, Oct. 27	*LAMBLE, WILLIAM HERBERT ...	c/o Stephen Kemp, 6, Princess Street, Manchester.
2973	1895, Oct. 24	*LAMPRIILL, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	29, Leathwaite Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
4204	1903, Oct. 28	*LANCASTER, SAMUEL	5, Radnor Cliffe, Sandgate, Kent.
4739	1903, Oct. 28	*LANCASTER, SIDNEY JAMES... ..	Brougham Terrace, West Derby Road, Liverpool.
4205	1903, Oct. 28	*LANG, AUGUSTUS BERNARD DASHWOOD	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
3708	1900, Oct. 30	*LANHAM, LAURENCE	12, George Street, Oxford.
1969	1891, Jan. 17	*LANDSOWN, GEORGE ARTHUR ...	9, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W.
4986	1906, Oct. 25	*LARGE, JOHN GERALD	c/o A. Mason, Broughton Chambers, Victoria Road, Surbiton, Surrey.
2051	1891, Mar. 14	*LARKIN, RICHARD WEBSTER ...	1, Victoria Street, S.W.
3560	1899, Oct. 30	*LAURENCE, WALTER BERNARD ...	51, Eardley Crescent, Earl's Court, S.W.
4740	1905, Oct. 26	*LAVARACK, HAMLETT UNITT ...	Bryan House, The Mount, Hampstead, N.W.
4987	1906, Oct. 25	*LAVINGTON, THOMAS HENRY RUSS	Poulton House, Marlborough, Wilts.
3709	1900, Oct. 30	*LAWLEY, GEORGE FRANK	64, Bromham Road, Bedford.
4741	1905, Oct. 26	*LAWRANCE, JOHN, JUN.	112, Shirland Road, St. Peter's Parish, W.
4021	1902, Oct. 28	*LAWRENCE, CHARLES PHILLIPS	Stainton, Penrith, Cumberland.
3890	1901, Oct. 29	*LAWRENCE, JOHN	Care of Messrs. Crawter, Chesham, Hertfordshire.
4742	1905, Oct. 26	*LAWS, SIDNEY BUSH	Brincliffe, Holland Road, Sutton, Surrey.
4988	1906, Oct. 25	*LEAH, WILLIAM	3, Moseley Villa, Barnwood, Gloucester.
3397	1898, Oct. 29	*LEAKE, ROBERT	Clevedon, 35, Hardwicke Road, Palmer's Green, N.
4983	1906, Oct. 25	*LEANING, WILLIAM	12, Kebir Terrace, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.
4743	1905, Oct. 26	*LEATHAM, NIGEL CLERE	Box 448, Manila Railway Company, Manila, Philippine Islands.
3107	1896, Oct. 28	*LEE, FRANCIS BLACKLOCK	The White House, Brampton, Cumberland.
441	1876, Apr. 3	*LEE, GEORGE CANSFIELD	36, The Mount, York.
4990	1906, Oct. 25	*LEE, JOHN PINCKE	Holme Lacy, near Hereford.
4744	1905, Oct. 26	*LEECH, DANIEL HERBERT	331, Peel Street, Montreal, Canada.
5085	1907, Feb. 23	*LEES HENRY BERRY	District Engineer, P.W.D., Jaffna, Ceylon.
4459	1904, Oct. 27	*LEES, JOHN	Apartado No. 455, Bogotá, Republic of Colombia, S. America.
4022	1902, Oct. 28	*LEES, RANDLE BURLAM	99, Antrobus Street, Congleton, Cheshire.
3161	1897, Feb. 17	*LEESE, VERNON FRANCIS	Estate Office, Hursley Park, Winchester.
3770	1901, Feb. 21	*LEIGH, VINCENT STANLEY	316A, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1905, Oct. 26	*¶ LE MAY, TRACEY DEAVIN ...	Denmark House, Tonbridge.
1899, Oct. 31	*LEMMOIN-CANNON, HENRY ...	14, Cormont Road, Myatts' Park, Camberwell, S.E.
1891, Jan. 17	*LEWIS, ARTHUR LLEWELYN ...	45, St. John's Park, Blackheath, S.E.
1898, Oct. 29	*¶ LEWIS, JOHN	28, Worley Road, St. Albans, Herts.
1899, Oct. 30	*¶ LICKIS, LEONARD	123, Broomwood Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
1894, Oct. 30	*LIGHTFOOT, FRANCIS PRIDEAUX ...	Perry Hall Estate Office, Regina Lodge, Perry Bar, Birmingham.
1884, Apr. 21	LIGHTFOOT, JOHN GEORGE	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
1903, Oct. 28	*¶ LINDSELL, PHILIP JANSON ...	Bearton, Hitchin, Hertfordshire.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶ LINE, HENRY WILLIAM	London County Council, 19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
1900, Oct. 30	*¶ LISNEY, HARRY	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
1892, Nov. 28	*LITTLE, HENRY	82, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1900, Oct. 30	*LIVING, CHARLES, JUN.	33, Cambridge Road, Barking, Essex.
1903, Oct. 28	*¶ LIVING, ROBERT	125, Broadway, Plaistow, E.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶ LLEWELLYN, ARTHUR HENRY ...	47, Drayton Gardens, West Ealing, W.
1906, Oct. 25	*LOADES, FRANK CHARLES	Gresham Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶ LOBAN, GUSTAVUS TAYLOR ...	London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1897, Oct. 26	*LOMAX, ERNEST GEORGE	Parks Department, London County Coun- cil, 11, Regent Street, S.W.
1905, Oct. 26	*LORAM, JOHN ANNING	41, Linden Gardens, Bayswater, W.
1906, Oct. 25	*LORD, FREDERICK WILLIAM ...	The Estate Office, Brodsworth, Doncaster, Yorkshire.
1901, Oct. 29	*LOVE, JAMES BARR	The College, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire.
1895, Oct. 24	*LOVEGROVE, CHARLES GRESHAM	259, Scott Ellis Gardens, St. John's Wood, N.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*¶ LOVELESS, ARTHUR WILLIAM HENRY	St. Margarets, Twickenham, Middlesex.
1887, Jan. 10	*LOWE, CHARLES ROBERT	30, Somerset Street, Portman Square, W.
1905, Oct. 26	*LOWSLEY, SYDNEY EVAN	Borough Surveyor's Office, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
1903, Oct. 28	*¶ LUCAS, JOHN CLAY	Castle Precincts, Lewes, Sussex.
1877, May 14	LUCAS, JOSEPH	11, Defoe Road, Tooting Graveney, S.W.
1896, Jan. 21	*LUCK, GEORGE EDWARD	Estate Office, Crouch End Station, N.
1902, Feb. 21	*¶ LUFFINGHAM, WILLIAM JOHN ...	Estates and Valuation Department, London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1899, Oct. 30	*¶ LUKE, JOHN, JUN.	53, Sparkenhoe Street, Leicester.
1899, Oct. 30	*LUMLEY, EDWARD ADRIAN ...	22, St. James's Street, S.W.

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3400	1898, Oct. 29	*LUMLEY, FREDERICK ROBERT ...	Mamhead Park, Exeter, Devonshire.
4023	1902, Oct. 28	*LUNN, ALGERNON PERCY	Wentbridge, Pontefract, Yorkshire.
5086	1907, Feb. 23	*LUNNISS, SYDNEY FREDERICK ...	Monson Lodge, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.
1204	1884, May 26	LYNCH, JAMES HENRY	37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.
4993	1906, Oct. 25	*LYDDON, ALFRED JONATHAN ...	King's Norton and Northfield U.D. Engineer's and Surveyor's Office, Valentine Road, King's Heath, W. cestershire.
4465	1904, Oct. 27	*LYNDE, WALTER MIGHELLS ...	28, Terrapin Road, Balham, S.W.
4718	1905, Oct. 26	*LYNE, HARRY	St. Clement, near Truro, Cornwall.
4025	1902, Oct. 28	*LYON, MICHAEL LEWIS	25, Great James Street, Bedford Rd W.C.
2692	1894, Oct. 30	*LYONS, EDWARD COLVILL ...	Estate Office, Briton Ferry, South Wales.
4466	1904, Oct. 27	*MCALL, JACOBUS STEWART JOHNSON	Lecturer on Agriculture, School of Agriculture, Ghizeh, near Cairo, Egypt.
1144	1884, Apr. 21	MCCALLUM, PETER SERVICE ...	Midland Railway, Derby.
4467	1904, Oct. 27	*MCDONALD, JAMES RATCLIFF ...	Charlton House, Charlton, near Sharnberton, Middlesex.
4749	1905, Oct. 26	*MCDUGALL, DOUGLAS ROBERT ...	18, Grove Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
2592	1893, Oct. 4	*MACER, ALFRED THOMAS	39, Cheapside, E.C.
3863	1901, Oct. 29	*MCGAW, ANDREW KIDD	Van Diemen's Land Company, Burnside, Tasmania.
4468	1904, Oct. 27	*MCKERROW, JAMES WEIR ...	33, Bridge Street, Morpeth, Northumberland.
3312	1898, Feb. 18	*MACKENZIE, HECTOR JOHN MAXWELL	Granville Estate Office, Bude, North Cornwall.
4750	1905, Oct. 26	*MACKENZIE, HENRY BLINMAN ...	13, Charing Cross, S.W.
3712	1900, Oct. 30	*MACKINTOSH, WILLIAM SMITH ...	Baileymawr, Penybont, Radnorshire.
4026	1902, Oct. 28	*MCLEAN, DONALD, JUN.	Sutherland Estate Office, Golspie, Sutherlandshire.
4994	1906, Oct. 25	*MCSHEEHY, JOHN EDWARD GERALD	"Donoman," The Drive, Wimbledon, S.W.
4210	1903, Oct. 28	*MADGE, WILFRID	69, Fleet Street, E.C.
3627	1900, Feb. 23	*MAGER, SYDNEY	28, Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N., London. 45, Parliament Street, S.W.
3713	1900, Oct. 30	*MAGGS, LEONARD	Oakley, Glenferrie Road, St. Albans, Hertfordshire.
4469	1904, Oct. 27	*MAIN, THOMAS FORSTER	Nagpur, Central Provinces, India.
4752	1905, Oct. 26	*MAKINS, JAMES VINCENT	79, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
3109	1896, Oct. 28	*MALLINSON, CHARLES HERBERT	Market Place, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1905, Oct. 26	*MANN, ALFRED HENRY	1, Eynella Road, East Dulwich, S.E.
1894, Oct. 30	*MANN, FREDERICK CHARLES THOMAS	Woking, Surrey.
1897, Oct. 26	*MARCHANT, ROBERT CHARLES	Merton Villa, 18, Elliston Road, Redland, Bristol.
1898, Oct. 29	*MARCUS, WILLIAM MORTIMER ...	31, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction, S.W.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶ MARKHAM, CHARLES ASHDOWN	60, Grosvenor Road, Rathmines, Dublin.
1906, Oct. 25	*¶ MARKHAM, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM O'LEARY	Westview, Myrtle Road, Acton, W.
1902, Oct. 28	*¶ MARKS, THOMAS EDWARD ...	34, Wimborne Gardens, Ealing, W.
1905, Oct. 26	*MARLER, GREVILLE SIDNEY ...	Woolborough House, Lonsdale Road, Barnes, S.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*MARRIAN, HAROLD GREENWOOD, A.M.I.C.E.	Bank Chambers, Twickenham, Middlesex.
1902, Oct. 28	*MARSHALL, GEORGE ERNEST ...	The Hollies, Handsworth, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
1896, Oct. 28	*¶ MARTIN, ALEXANDER WILLIAM	The Laurels, Marden Road. South Tottenham, N.
1906, Oct. 25	*MARTIN, HARRISON	27, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1900 Oct. 30	*¶ MARTIN, JOHN PATTINSON ...	c/o Chapman and Martin, Lewes, Sussex.
1906, Oct. 25	*MARTIN, MORITZ RICHARD ...	61, St. Mary's Grove, Chiswick, W.
1906, Oct. 25	*MASLEN, THOMAS PATRICK VINCENT	56, Cavendish Road, Brondesbury, N.W.
1905, Oct. 26	*MASON, ARNOLD STEWART	Engineer's Department, Corporation Waterworks, Liverpool.
1889, Dec. 9	*MASON, CHARLES WILLIAM HAYLEY	47, Wellington Road, N.W.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶ MASON, FRANCIS SCOTT	Clarendon House, Clarendon Road, Putney, S.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*¶ MASTERS, WILLIAM HENRY ...	Glencairn, Arthur Road, Southampton, Hampshire.
1905, Oct. 26	*¶ MATHEWS, HUGH SPENCER ...	12, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
1892, Nov. 28	*† MAUGHAN, JOHN	Estate Office, Jervaulx Abbey, Middleham, S.O. Yorks.
1902, Oct. 28	*¶† MAW, PERCIVAL TRENTAM ...	Holmesdale, Nutfield, Surrey.
1894, Oct. 30	*MAY, WILLIAM CHARLES	17, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶ MAYHEAD, BASIL STUART ...	45, Beauchamp Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.
1903, Oct. 28	*¶ MAYHEW, ROBERT HENRY JEWERS, A.R.I.B.A.	Edmondsbury, Genoa Road, Anerley, S.E.
1902, Oct. 28	*¶ MEACHER, EDMOND	Worcester Chambers, Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
1898, Oct. 29	*¶ MEACHER, SYDNEY GEORGE ...	Marlee, near Blairgowrie, Perthshire.

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2597	1893, Oct. 4	*MELLOR, JAMES FREDERICK ...	110, St. James's Street, Brighton, Sussex.
4473	1904, Oct. 27	*MELLOR, JOHN FRANCIS SHAW ...	Ringwood, Hampshire.
2977	1895, Oct. 24	*MENMUIR, ROBERT WILLIAM ...	Town Hall, Woodstock, Cape Colony, S.A.
2535	1892, Nov. 28	*MENZIES, ROBERT... ..	Merton Estate Office, Thetford, Norfolk.
3572	1899, Oct. 30	*MEREDITH, PERCY WILLIAM ...	50, Cannon Street, E.C.
4999	1906, Oct. 25	*MERRETT, HAROLD THRIFT ...	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
1145	1884, Apr. 21	MERRETT, JAMES	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
4757	1905, Oct. 26	*METSON, GEORGE	H. M. Office of Works, Works Department, Church Street, Islington, N.
2536	1892, Nov. 28	*MEW, ROBERT HEATH... ..	The Limes, Redhill, Surrey.
3868	1901, Oct. 29	*MICHELL, JOHN	Royal Survey Department, Bangkok, Siam.
5000	1906, Oct. 25	*MILLAR, PETER	Borough Engineer's Office, Southampton.
4474	1901, Oct. 27	*MILLER, EUDO HORACE GARDINER	Manor House, Old Malden, Worcester Park, Surrey.
4475	1904, Oct. 27	*MILLER, FRED	41, Claremont Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester.
2697	1894, Oct. 30	*MILLER, FREDERICK WILLIAM ...	"Newholme," Thornlaw Road, West Norwood, S.E.
2537	1892, Nov. 28	*MILLER, GEORGE FREDERICK	Town Hall, Hastings, Sussex.
5001	1906, Oct. 25	*MILLER-CROOK, HERBERT ...	c/o Messrs. Jos. Birkett & Son, Penrith, Cumberland.
3869	1901, Oct. 29	*MILLS, DANIEL	c/o William Hall, Wateridge & Owen, High Street, Shrewsbury.
4213	1903, Oct. 28	*MILNE, WILLIAM EDWARD STREATFIELD	77, Chancery Lane, W.C.
5002	1906, Oct. 25	*MILNES, CHARLTON	57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
752	1882, Feb. 13	MILNES, ROBERT	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
4214	1903, Oct. 28	*MINORS, ERNEST	City Engineer's Office, Guildhall, Worcester.
4476	1904, Oct. 27	*MINTER, GEORGE ASH	Goodnestone Court, Faversham, Kent.
4867	1906, Feb. 23	*MIRAMS, ARTHUR EDWARD ...	Statistical Department, London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
4215	1903, Oct. 28	*MITCHELL, HAROLD HASTINGS	2, North Parade, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
3870	1901, Oct. 29	*MITCHELL, HERBERT ARTHUR ...	Bracken, Wake Hill, Winchester.
4868	1906, Feb. 23	*MITCHELL, SIDNEY	28, St. Albans Road, Leicester.
3574	1899, Oct. 30	*MOAT, ERNEST WILLIAM	77, Byne Road, Sydenham, S.E.
4216	1903, Oct. 28	*MOCKETT, WILLIAM SHERWOOD	The Orchard, St. Peters, Thanet, Kent.
3049	1896, June 2	*MOERAN, ARCHIBALD EDWARD...	Palmerston House, Portumna, Co. Galway.
4477	1904, Oct. 27	*MOISER, CYRIL	Heworth Grange, York.

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Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1899, Feb. 16	*¶MOLYNEUX, FRANK EUSTACE ...	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
1891, Jan. 17	*MOLYNEUX, HERBERT ERNEST ...	80, Cannon Street, E.C.
1906, Oct. 25	*MONTGOMERY, GEORGE	24A, Darlan Road, Fulham, S.W.
1905, Oct. 26	*¶MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM ALEX- ANDER	2, Wellington Place, Belfast.
1901, Oct. 29	*MOORE, ARTHUR WILLIAM ...	Station Road, Whyteleafe, Surrey.
1903, Oct. 28	*¶MOORE, ERNEST LLEWELLYN ...	14, Dene Mansions, Dennington Park Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
1896, June 2	*MOORE, HUGH ARMYTAGE	Rowallane, Saintfield, Co. Down.
1903, Oct. 28	*MOORE, RICHARD CHARLES ...	Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C.
1904, Oct. 27	*MOORE, THOMAS HAROLD	Southend House, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.
1905, Oct. 26	*MORGAN, HAROLD WOOSNAM ...	66, Grafton Road, Acton, W.
1900, Oct. 30	*MORLE, DENZIL ADAIR BARTLETT	124, Rushall Avenue, Bedford Park, W.
1898, Oct. 29	*¶MORRIS, ARTHUR	The Firs, Whitley, Reading, Berks.
1900, Oct. 30	*¶MORRIS-DAVIES, JAMES GEORGE	Hafod Estate Office, Devils' Bridge, S.O., Cardiganshire.
1892, Nov. 28	*MORRISH, HUGH KENNETH... ..	
1894, Feb. 23	*MORRISON, DANIEL	41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
1893, Oct. 4	*MORRISON, GERARD DONALD ...	Estate Office, Childwick Bury, St. Albans, Herts.
1901, Oct. 29	*¶MORRISON, IVOR CHARLES ...	"Alma," St. Albans, Herts.
1903, Feb. 20	*MORSE, DUDLEY WALTER	67, Walton Street, Chelsea, S.W.
1889, Dec. 9	*MUIR, JAMES	Rubers Law, Byfleet, Surrey.
1898, Oct. 29	*MULLETT, HENRY THOMAS	8, Flanders Road, Bedford Park, W.
1904, Oct. 27	*MULLINS, PATRICK WILLIAM ...	
1899, Oct. 30	*¶MUMBY, ELVIN FOWLER	Barrack Construction Office, N. Tidworth, Andover, Hampshire.
1907, Feb. 23	*MUNDY, HUGH ALGERNON GODFREY	Transvaal Department of Agriculture Pretoria, South Africa.
1903, Oct. 28	*MUNDELL, JOSEPH EDWARD ...	157, Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.
1904, Oct. 27	*MURPHY, HERBERT JAMES	c/o Peter Davies, 8, Cook Street, Liverpool.
1905, Oct. 26	*¶MURRELL, SIDNEY JAMES ...	Valuer's Department, London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1902, Oct. 28	*MURTOUGH, JOSEPH	Avondale, St. George's Square, Portsea, Hampshire.
1902, Oct. 28	*¶MYTTON, PHILIP ALDRED... ..	Garth, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.

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481	1904, Oct. 27	*¶NAYLOR, JOHN STUART	Edenthorpe, Beckenham, Kent.
038	1902, Oct. 28	*¶NEAME, FREDERICK IVO	The Offices, Macknade, Faversham Kent.
4586	1905, Feb. 24	*NEATE, ARTHUR WH.	Speenhamland, Newbury, Berks.
4220	1903, Oct. 28	*NETTEN, PERCY JOHN	6, Royal Victoria Buildings, S Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.
2700	1894, Oct. 30	*NEUBRONNER, HARRY ALFRED, A.R.I.B.A.	Penang, Straits Settlement.
4482	1904, Oct. 27	*NEWBERY, WALTER SAMUEL ...	52, Alma Road, St. Albans, Hertfordshire.
4221	1903, Oct. 28	*¶NEWBORN, CHARLES REGINALD	The Outer Temple, Strand, W.C.
4040	1902, Oct. 28	*NEWINGTON, CALEB RICKMAN K.	County Hall, Lewes, Sussex.
4041	1902, Oct. 28	*¶NEWMAN, BERNARD	Holmwood, Uxbridge Road, Ealing Dea W.
3576	1899, Oct. 30	*¶NEWMAN, HENRY ARTHUR A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, Church End, Finchley, M
3718	1900, Oct. 30	*NEWMAN, WALTER PHILIP	34, Solent Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
4483	1904, Oct. 27	*¶NEWMAN, WILLIAM WALTER ...	Council Offices, High Street, Watford Hertfordshire.
4223	1903, Oct. 28	*¶NEWNHAM, FRANK GEORGE ...	3, Burgoyne Road, South Norwood, S.E.
3163	1897, Feb. 17	*NICHOLSON, EBENEZER	105, Chcapside, E.C.
4761	1905, Oct. 26	*¶NICHOLSON, EDWARD	Green Bank, Kearsley, Farnworth Lancashire.
4484	1904, Oct. 27	*NOAKES, ARTHUR ORWHYN ...	86, Yale Court, Honeybourne Road Hampstead, N.W.
1556	1889, Jan. 14	*¶NOCKOLDS, MARTIN CHARLES HUBERT	Saffron Walden, Essex.
4485	1901, Oct. 27	*¶NORMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK	Slindon, 134, Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.
1128	1884, Mar. 10	NORRIS, EDWARD JAMES	The Mount, Preston Park Avenue Brighton.
4762	1905, Oct. 26	*NORTH, MARK FREDERICK	20, Redcliffe Square, South Kensington S.W.
4308	1904, Feb. 18	*¶NOTLEY, LESLIE RICHARD	80, Cornhill, E.C.
4763	1905, Oct. 26	*NOTTAGE, PERCY GEORGE	c/o George Chalmers, Esq., Villa Nova de Lima, Estado de Minas, Brazil.
4764	1905, Oct. 26	*NUTTALL, GEORGE PURCELL	Mount Sion, Manchester Road, Burn Lancashire.
5004	1906, Oct. 25	*NUTTER, HUBERT CHARLES	Rickwoods, Markbeech, Edenbridge Kent.
4486	1904, Oct. 27	*¶NYE, EDWARD GOODRHAM	West Bank, Jenner Road, Guildford Surrey.
4225	1903, Oct. 28	*NYE, HAYDN PERCIVAL	c/o Langridge & Freeman, 28, Queen Street, Chcapside, E.C.

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1901, Oct. 29	*OATEN, ALFRED EDWARD	9, Clare Street, Bristol.
1905, Oct. 26	*¶OLDFIELD, CLAUDE COURTENAY	24, King Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
1906, Oct. 25	*¶OLDHAM, JAMES	21, Ladybarn Lane, Fallowfield, Lancashire.
1896, Oct. 28	*¶OLDNALL, ROGER WILLIAM, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Sion House, Stourbridge, Worcester-shire.
1902, Oct. 28	*ORCHARD, ALFRED DEAN	16, Nottingham Street, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.
1898, Oct. 29	*ORCHARD, SIDNEY SAMUEL	Walson, Bow, N. Devon.
1902, Feb. 21	*O'REILLY, HENRY G.	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
1903, Oct. 28	*ORTON, WILLIAM GOODACRE ...	9, Gopsall Street, Leicester.
1896, Oct. 28	*OSBOURN, EDWARD	29-30, Field Street Buildings, Durban, Natal, B.S.A.
1903, Oct. 28	*¶OSMOND-SMITH, FRANCIS HENRY GEORGE, M.R.A.C.	Carlton House, Southsea, Hampshire.
1892, Nov. 28	*OUVRY, PETER ARNOLD	The Salterns, Lymington, Hants.
1892, Nov. 28	*OVENDEN, CHARLES	Norlington, Kings Hall Road, Becken-ham, Kent.
1901, Oct. 29	*OVERTON, WILLIAM HENRY ...	22, Ship Street, Brighton, Sussex.
1902, Oct. 28	*¶OWEN, HARRY BERTRAM... ..	Ashfields House, Newcastle, Stafford-shire.
1906, Oct. 25	*¶PACKE, WILLIAM VERE	West Wickham, Kent.
1904, Oct. 27	*PAGE, BERNARD CULMER	192, Clapham Road, S.W.
1904, Oct. 27	*PAGE, EDMUND	c/o Messrs. A. W. Taylor and Co., 159, High Street, Putney, S.W.
1904, Oct. 27	*PAGE, HERBERT	Care of Messrs. Harland and Son, Barnet, Hertfordshire.
1905, Oct. 26	*PAGE, JOSEPH... ..	Grove House, Upper Wortley Road, Leeds.
1897, Oct. 26	*PAICE, WILLIAM, JUN.	The Limes, Egham, Surrey.
1894, Oct. 30	*¶PAIN, WILLIAM HENRY	Carnarvon Estate Office, Bingham, Nottinghamshire.
1904, Feb. 18	*¶PALMER, ARTHUR	82, Gellatly Road, St. Catherines Park, S.E.
1905, Oct. 26	*PALMER, CHARLES DRAYTON ...	c/o Douglas Stratford & Co., Park Square, Luton, Beds.
1904, Oct. 27	*PALMER, CHARLES NORTON ...	
1900, Oct. 30	*¶PARKER, FREDERIC WILLIAM	Parks Department, London County Council, 11, Regent Street, S.W.
1900, Oct. 30	*PARKER, HOWARD	Maple Creek, Assiniboia, Canada.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶PARKER, WILFRED HORSLEY ...	The Garth, Stanmore, Middlesex.

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4044	1902, Oct. 28	*¶PARKHOUSE, SAMUEL	Bank Chambers, 197, Edgware Road, W.
4045	1902, Oct. 28	*PARKINSON, HERBERT	12, Newcombe Road, Harpenden Hertfordshire.
2979	1895, Oct. 24	*PARKS, WALTER	17, Holmesdale Gardens, Hastings Sussex.
3251	1897, Oct. 26	*PARNACOTT, ARTHUR CHARLES ...	93, York Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.
3876	1901, Oct. 29	*¶PARNWELL, SIDNEY ARTHUR ...	Surveyor's Department, Great Northern Railway, King's Cross, N.
5007	1906, Oct. 25	*¶PARRATT, OSWALD ESTCOTT ...	17, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
4230	1903, Oct. 28	*PARROTT, HUGH FRANCIS VIVIAN	The Thorn, Hayes, Middlesex.
4046	1902, Oct. 28	*¶PARRY, ALBERT EDWARD ...	36, Endlesham Road, Balham, S.W.
3578	1899, Oct. 30	*PARRY, HERBERT MOSTYN	141, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
4768	1905, Oct. 26	*PARSONS, ARTHUR STANLEY ...	Borough Surveyor's Office, Aston Manor Birmingham.
4047	1902, Oct. 28	*¶PARSONS, MAURICE HARRY DONNE	"Rosemont," Heavitree Road, Exeter Devonshire.
4231	1903, Oct. 28	*PARSONS, MEREFIELD DONNE ...	c/o Messrs. Steel Bros., Rangoon Burma.
3877	1901, Oct. 29	*¶PATON, DAVID LLEWELLYN ...	32, Chalcot Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.
5008	1906, Oct. 25	*PATON, HUGH	Rose Cottage, Syston Park, Grantham
4048	1902, Oct. 28	*PATTISSON, WILLIAM HENRY MUNNINGS	Estate Office, Helmingham, Suffolk.
2980	1895, Oct. 24	*PAUL, JOHN WILLIAM	31, Bedford Row, W.C.
4587	1905, Feb. 24	*PAXON, HORACE B.	
4492	1904, Oct. 27	*¶PAYNE, JOHN OSWALD	Newfarm, Bromley, Kent.
402	1875, May 10	PAYNE, WILLIAM PERCY	Holmesdale, The Park, Nottingham.
3116	1896, Oct. 28	*PEARCE, CHARLES FREDERICK ...	71, Edgware Road, W.
1146	1884, Apr. 21	PEARCE, FREDERICK WILLIAM ...	34, Gloucester Road, Finsbury Park,
4232	1903, Oct. 28	*PEARCE, STEPHEN HARVEY ...	Architect's Department, L.C.C., Spring Gardens, S.W., and Fowey, N Barnet, Herts.
4869	1906, Feb. 23	*PEARCE, WILLIAM HENRY	Borough Surveyor's Office, Southend-on- Sea, Essex.
5009	1906, Oct. 26	*PEARCE, DOUGLAS DAVISSON ...	c/o Messrs. Rutter, 10, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.
4493	1904, Oct. 27	*PEARSON, FREDERIC CAVENDISH...	County Chambers, Hounslow, Middlesex
4051	1902, Oct. 28	*PEARSON, THOMAS GIBSON	Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
2634	1894, Feb. 23	*PEGGE, JOHN THOMAS	City Surveyor's Office, Durham.

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233	1903, Oct. 28	*PEILE, CHARLES FREDERICK ...	The Rookery, Meriden, Coventry Warwickshire.
379	1901, Oct. 29	*PENROSE, EDWARD ALEC	Estate Office, Rose Lane, Waterford Ireland.
234	1903, Oct. 28	*PEPLER, GEORGE LIONEL ...	3, George Street, Croydon, Surrey.
118	1896, Oct. 28	*PEPPERCORN, JOHN ARTHUR ...	Eaton Socon, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.
010	1906, Oct. 25	*PERCIVAL, ALEXANDER WILLIAM	18, Trematon Terrace, Mutley, Plymouth
880	1901, Oct. 29	*PERCIVAL, WALTER GILBEY ...	Land Department, Kartoum, Sudan.
452	1902, Oct. 28	*PERKIN, DANIEL WARD	
194	1904, Oct. 27	*PERKINS, GEORGE STEPHEN... ..	Council Offices, Teddington, Middlesex
498	1890, Nov. 22	*PERKINS, JOSEPH	86, Willows Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
011	1906, Oct. 25	*PERKINS, SAMUEL BARCLAY ...	33, Emma Place, East Stonehouse, Plymouth.
721	1900, Oct. 30	*PERKS, HUGH EARL	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
889	1887, Apr. 18	*PERKS, SYDNEY, F.R.I.B.A... ..	The Guildhall, E.C.
222	1900, Oct. 30	*PERRINS, GEORGE LATHAM... ..	13, Cambridge Road, Lytham, Lancashire.
995	1904, Oct. 27	*PERRY, CHARLES WILLIAM ...	2, The Cloisters, Gordon Square, W.C.
779	1899, Oct. 30	*PETCH, JOHN STONEHOUSE ...	Estate Office, Wensley, Leyburn, S.O. Yorkshire.
112	1906, Oct. 25	*PETER, FRANCIS	Ham Villa, Berkeley, Gloucestershire.
110	1904, Feb. 18	*PETERS, GEORGE FARMER JAMES	The Railway Station, Byfleet, Surrey.
169	1905, Oct. 26	*PETRIE, ALAN ROY	Gable End, Hall Place, St. Albans Hertfordshire.
221	1883, Dec. 17	PEWTRESS, HERBERT WILMSHURST	15, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, W.C.
229	1884, Mar. 10	PHILLIPS, GEORGE CAWKWELL ...	Chelmsford, Essex.
005	1894, Oct. 30	*PHILLIPS, FRANCIS JOHN	Albury, Queen's Road, Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex.
448	1888, Jan. 23	*PHILLIPS, WILLIAM DEARLOVE ...	High Wycombe, Bucks.
335	1903, Oct. 28	*PHILPOT, CLIFFORD NEEDHAM	Crockham Hill, Edenbridge, Kent.
006	1904, Oct. 27	*PICKERSGILL, ARTHUR PERCY ...	
332	1895, Oct. 24	*PIERCY, FREDERIC ONSLOW ...	The Elms, Lowthorpe, East Yorkshire.
007	1904, Oct. 27	*PILBEAM, FRANCIS NEWCASTLE ...	24, Aldbourne Road, Acton Vale, W.
332	1901, Oct. 29	*PILDITCH, WILLIAM THOMAS ...	2, Pall Mall East, S.W., and 32, Bernard Gardens, Wimbledon, S.W.
008	1904, Oct. 27	*PILKINGTON, JAMES MONTEATH ...	2, Richborough Road, Cricklewood, N.W.
466	1903, Oct. 28	*PINCKNEY, HENRY CHRISTOPHER	Manor Office, Yealmpton, S. Devon.
014	1897, Oct. 26	*PINFOLD, FRANCIS ARTHUR ...	Estate Office, L. B. & S. C. Ry., London Bridge Terminus, S.E.

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3883	1901, Oct. 29	*PINSENT, FRANCIS WINGFIELD HOMFRAY	4, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
3723	1900, Oct. 30	*PINSON, GILBERT	Cobden Buildings, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
4770	1905, Oct. 26	*PITT, JOSEPH HENRY	9, Summerfield Avenue, Kilburn, N.W.
3724	1900, Oct. 30	*PITT, PHILIP SEPTIMUS, B.A. (Cantab)	Seafield, Chislehurst Common, Kent.
4053	1902, Oct. 28	*PITTS, FRANK ERNEST	26, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.
3725	1900, Oct. 30	*PLANT, WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Engineer's Office, Leicester.
5013	1906, Oct. 25	*PLUMB, FRANCIS CLARKSON	352, Humberstone Road, Leicester.
5014	1906, Oct. 25	*PLUMSTEAD, HENRY WILLIAM LEWIS	126, The Avenue, Highams Park, N.E.
3726	1900, Oct. 30	*POLE, ALEXANDER CHARLES REGINALD	6, Terrace Walk, Bath.
4054	1902, Oct. 28	*POLLOCK-HODSOLL, HAROLD EDWARD	Department of Agriculture and Land, Khartoum, Sudan.
4237	1903, Oct. 28	*POOLE, HERBERT HENRY	67, Addison Road, W.
4771	1905, Oct. 26	*POPE, HERBERT BURGHAM	94, King's Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
5015	1906, Oct. 25	*POPHAM, ALFRED EDGAR	Whitehouse, Marden Park, Woldingham, Surrey.
4238	1903, Oct. 28	*PORTER, DOUGLAS DAVID	Mayfield, Hutton, Essex.
5038	1907, Feb. 23	*PORTER, EVELYN DE BOCK	Latimer Grange, Monken Hadley, Ne Barnet, Hertfordshire.
5016	1906, Oct. 25	*PORTER, OLIVER JOHN	51, Moorgate Street, E.C.
4239	1903, Oct. 28	*PORTER, SYDNEY LAWRENCE	141, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
3880	1899, Oct. 30	*POTTER, SHIRLEY HERBERT	The Burnham Motor and Boat Company, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex.
3884	1901, Oct. 29	*POTTIER, GEORGE LOUIS	35, Walbrook, E.C.
4772	1905, Oct. 26	*POVEY, STEPHEN GODDARD	c/o Messrs. Talbot & White, 37, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
5017	1906, Oct. 25	*POWELL, WALLACE GERALD	City Engineer's Office, Norwich.
4773	1905, Oct. 26	*POWER, PERCY TOMES	Southwold, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.
4499	1904, Oct. 27	*POWER, RICHARD REILLY	Admiralty, Director of Works Department, 21, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
3628	1900, Feb. 23	*PRATT, FRANK PERCY	97, Gresham Street, E.C.
4774	1905, Oct. 26	*PREVATT, FRANCIS CHRISTOPHE	106, Henry Street, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, West Indies.
3314	1898, Feb. 18	*PRICE, CAPEL HEReward	31, St. Paul's Road, Camden Square, N.W.
4500	1904, Oct. 27	*PRICKARD, THOMAS FRANCIS VAUGHAN	Estate Office, Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire.
3885	1901, Oct. 29	*PRIEST, ALBERT EDWARD	Temple Courts, 55, Temple Road, Birmingham.
3415	1898, Oct. 29	*PRIESTMAN, ALFRED TUKE	Exchange Buildings, Bradford, Yorkshire.

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01	1904, Oct. 27	*¶PRITCHARD, ANDREW BADEN...	28, Highbury Place, N.
70	1906, Feb. 23	*PRITCHARD, EDWARD	Ladder-stile Farm; Epping, Essex.
55	1902, Oct. 28	*¶PRITCHARD, HENRY	St. Fagans, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
89	1907, Feb. 23	*PROCTER, CLAUDE HORACE ...	52, Boundary Road, West Hove, Sussex.
80	1889, Dec. 9	*PUCKRIDGE, PERCIVAL MARTIN...	Milton Pewsey, Wilts.
40	1903, Oct. 28	*¶PUDDICOMBE, WILLIAM PHIPPEN	Council Offices, Mumbles, near Swansea, Glamorganshire.
85	1895, Oct. 24	*PYE, GEORGE HENRY	Rocklyn, Barkers Lane, Ashton-on- Mersey, Cheshire.
02	1904, Oct. 27	*QUARMBY, CHARLES DAVID ...	c/o C. Hall, 34, Lee Park, Blackheath S.E.
03	1904, Oct. 27	*¶RAFFETY, PERCY CHARLES ...	30, High Street, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.
89	1885, Dec. 7	*RAND, JOHN	27, Chancery Lane, W.C.
18	1906, Oct. 25	*RANDALL, WILLIAM EDWARD RENWELL, JUN.	171, High Street, Chatham.
31	1899, Oct. 30	*¶RANSOM, THOMAS REGINALD ...	28, Cadogan Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.
54	1906, Feb. 23	RANSOM, WILLIAM	Midhurst, Bath Road, Worcester, and City Engineer's Office, Guildhall, Worcester.
19	1906, Oct. 25	*RATCLIFF, SIDNEY ARTHUR ...	5, Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.
4	1904, Oct. 27	*¶RAWLENCE, DUNCAN ALFRED ...	Newlands, London Road, Salisbury.
20	1906, Oct. 25	*¶RAWLENCE, GEORGE NORMAN ...	Newlands, London Road, Salisbury.
36	1901, Oct. 29	*¶RAWLENCE, JAMES	The Estate Office, Wimborne, Dorset- shire.
46	1898, Oct. 29	*RAWSTRON, CHARLES OLIVER ...	Lichfield Rural District Council, Bir- mingham Road, Lichfield, Staffordshire.
41	1903, Oct. 28	*¶RAYMOND, JAMES OWEN... ..	Eversley, Western Road, Tring, Herts.
12	1903, Oct. 28	*¶READ, FRANCIS CHARLES JENNINGS	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
05	1904, Oct. 27	*¶REANEY, HAROLD DE LISLE ...	646, Langside Street, Winnipeg, Canada.
17	1898, Oct. 29	*REDFERN, CHARLES FREDERICK	Whitehall Chambers, 23, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
06	1904, Oct. 27	*¶REDFERN, HERBERT WILLIAM...	3, Bury Street, High Holborn, W.C.
43	1903, Oct. 28	*REED, EDWARD B.	Public Work Department, Hong Kong.

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3887	1901, Oct. 29	*REES, WILLIAM HAROLD	Annandale, 154, Croydon Road, Anerley S.E.
4776	1905, Oct. 26	*REEVE, GARNET NORMAN	36, Dingwall Road, Croydon, Surrey.
4058	1902, Oct. 28	*RHODES, BEN ALBERT	Hallas, Kirkburton, near Huddersfield Yorkshire.
4507	1904, Oct. 27	*RICE, BENJAMIN LOUIS	23, Rutland Park, Willesden Green N.W.
5021	1906, Oct. 25	*RICHARDS, WALTER	12, Swan Hill, Shrewsbury.
3583	1899, Oct. 30	*RICHARDSON, ERNEST EDWARD...	The Elms, Whitechurch Lane, Edgware Middlesex.
4777	1905, Oct. 26	*RICHARDSON, GEORGE	Middleton Crescent, Leeds.
4059	1902, Oct. 28	*RICHARDSON, HAROLD THOMAS...	3, Wilbury Gardens, Hove, Sussex.
4115	1903, Feb. 20	*RICHARDSON, HENRY	3, North Street, Westminster, S.W.
4778	1905, Oct. 26	*RICHARDSON, WILFRID SEAGRAM	"Warminster," Alexandra Park Road Muswell Hill, N.
5022	1906, Oct. 25	*RICHARDSON, WILLIAM EDWARD	24, Twyford Avenue, West Acton, W.
3165	1897, Feb. 17	*RICKARDS, ROBERT HILLIER TRAHERNE ANSON	Charles Street Chambers, Cardiff Glamorganshire.
4508	1904, Oct. 27	*RIDDETT, BASIL PERRY	26, Page Street, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
3584	1899, Oct. 30	*RIDDETT, MAURICE CHARLES...	Town Hall Chambers, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
5023	1906, Oct. 25	*RIDER, SYDNEY FRANKLIN	49, Larkfield Road, Richmond, Surrey.
4311	1904, Feb. 18	*RINGLAND, WILLIAM EWART ...	8, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood N.W.
4060	1902, Oct. 28	*RIPPENGAL, ARTHUR HENRY ...	The Brentwood Estate Offices, T. Parade, Brentwood, Essex.
4509	1904, Oct. 27	*RIPPON, HERBERT	17, North Avenue, West Ealing, W.
3123	1896, Oct. 28	*RIVERS, CHARLES EDWIN	Municipal Offices, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
4510	1904, Oct. 27	*RIVERS, FRANK WILFRED	San Remo, Mayford Road, Wandsworth Common Stn., S.W.
3419	1898, Oct. 29	*ROBBINS, WALTER FRANCIS ...	Crawley, Sussex.
4511	1904, Oct. 27	*ROBERTS, EDWARD LAMPLOUGH	Brantwood, Kenwood Bank, Sheffield.
3728	1900, Oct. 30	*ROBERTS, JOHN	Perfeddnant, Towyn, Merionethshire.
3888	1901, Oct. 29	*ROBERTS, JOHN	Churton Villa, Tarvin Road, Chester.
4779	1905, Oct. 26	*ROBERTSON, CHARLES BOYD ...	Faskally Estate Office, Pitlochry, N.B.
4780	1905, Oct. 26	*ROBERTSON, CLEMENT ALBERT	116, High Holborn, W.C.
3420	1898, Oct. 29	*ROBERTSON, HENRY CHARLES ...	46A, Dornton Road, Balham, S.W.
4781	1905, Oct. 26	*ROBINSON, HAROLD LAYTON ...	9, Clitheroe Road, Clapham, S.W.
4782	1905, Oct. 26	*ROBINSON, JAMES CHARLES EVITT	Filgrove, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire.
3729	1900, Oct. 30	*ROBINSON, JOSSLYN ALLEYNE ...	Burton Beck, Spennymoor, Co. Durham.
803	1882, Apr. 24	ROBINSON, MARTIN CATLIN ...	Wenden, Saffron Walden, Essex.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1897, Oct. 26	*ROBINSON, RALPH ETESON	29, Beacon Hill, Camden Road, N.
1905, Oct. 26	*RODWELL, LIONEL HELM	Wykeham, S.O., Yorkshire.
1903, Oct. 28	*¶ROGERS, FREDERIC JAMES	53, Shepherd's Bush Green, W.
1906, Feb. 23	*¶ROGERS, FREDERICK VICTOR	Statistical Department, L.C.C., Spring Gardens, S.W.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶ROGERS, LEONARD NEVILLE	50, Belgrave Road, S.W.
1905, Oct. 26	*¶ROGERS, LEONARD SAMUEL ..	"Aberglaslyn," Birdhurst Rise, Croydon, Surrey.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶ROGERS, MONTAGU STANLEY	78, Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.
1906, Oct. 25	*RONALD, THOMAS ROWAN	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
1904, Oct. 27	*ROPER, JOHN WILLIAM	90, Cannon Street, E.C.
1884, Mar. 10	ROSE, EDWARD JOSEPH	58, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
1903, Oct. 28	*ROSEVEAR, JOHN ASHBURNHAM	109, New King's Road, Fulham, S.W.
1901, Oct. 27	*¶ROSS, PERCY HAVERY	c/o Messrs. Alex. R. & F. Stenning, 121, Cannon Street, E.C.
1907, Feb. 23	*ROWE, ALFRED VERNON	Worcester Chambers, Worcester.
1904, Oct. 27	*ROWE, FREDERICK WALTER	The Limes, Rainbow Hill, Worcester.
1905, Feb. 24	*ROWE, GILBERT CHARLES	8, Philpot Lane, E.C.
1905, Oct. 26	*ROWLAND, HAROLD EVANS	2, Station Approach, Purley, Surrey.
1906, Oct. 25	*¶ROWLAND, WILLIAM JOHN W....	Puriton Vicarage, Bridgwater, Somerset.
1903, Oct. 28	*ROWLANDSON, GEORGE ARM- STRONG	Unthank, Hutton-in-the-Forest, Penrith, Cumberland.
1890, Jan. 6	*ROWLEY, WILLIAM TAYLOR	Royston, Hertfordshire.
1905, Oct. 26	*ROYCE, BERNARD	West Leigh Road, Leicester.
1905, Oct. 26	*ROYDS, HENRY GEORGE TROWER	Burghley Estate Office, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
1890, Nov. 22	*RUDDLE, FRANK J.	London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1900, Oct. 30	*RUDDLE, FREDERICK CHARLES	Union Valuer's Office, 4, King Street, Blackburn, Lancashire.
1902, Oct. 28	*¶RUDDLE, GEORGE WILLIAM	118, Greenwich Road, S.E.
1904, Oct. 27	*RULE, THOMAS	Oceana Consolidated Company, Limited, Kaombi, Chiromo, British Central Africa.
1906, Oct. 25	*RUMSBY, WALTER SAMUEL	53, King's Road, Bournemouth.
1903, Oct. 28	*¶RUSH, ARTHUR LESLIE	"Willowsmere," Vale Avenue, Tun- bridge Wells, Kent.
1905, Oct. 26	*¶RUSHWORTH, HAROLD MONTAGUE	9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶RUSS, ERNEST	The Cottage, Chertsey Road, Windle- sham, Surrey.
1903, Oct. 28	*¶RUSSELL, HUMPHREY GLADSTONE	38, Barons Court Road, West Kensington, W.
1904, Oct. 27	*RUTHEN, ERNEST SIDNEY	9, Bangor Street, Roath Park, Cardiff.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3772	1901, Feb. 21	*  RUTLEY, ARTHUR DENNETT ...	Birchwood, Caterham Valley, Surrey
3587	1899, Oct. 30	*RUTTER, ARTHUR LIONEL, M.A. (Cantab.)... ..	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
5027	1906, Oct. 25	*RUTTER, VALLANCEY ARTHUR ...	Hastings House, 10, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.
4520	1904, Oct. 27	*RYAN, JOHN	Catherine Street, Waterford.
4789	1905, Oct. 26	*RYDE, EDWARD HUMPHREY NOEL	The Hangers, Woking, Surrey.
4790	1905, Oct. 26	*  RYDE, JOHN TITCOMB	29, Great George Street, S.W.
1024	1883, Dec. 17	SABIN, JOSEPH HENRY (Professional Associate of Council)	7, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
4250	1903, Oct. 28	*SACKETT, SIDNEY RUPERT... ..	10, Stratford Square, Shakespeare Street, Nottingham.
4062	1902, Oct. 28	*  SAINSBURY, WILLIAM CHARLES	20, Narcissus Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
3257	1897, Oct. 26	*ST. AUBYN, BELVILLE MOLESWORTH, B.A. (Oxon.)	Stopham Estate Office, Toat, Pulborough, Sussex.
2734	1895, Mar. 6	*SAISE, ALFRED JOHN	Eagle Insurance Buildings, Baldwin Street, Bristol.
2605	1893, Oct. 4	*SALE, ARTHUR REED	St. Peter's Rectory, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
4251	1903, Oct. 28	*  SALMON, JOSEPH HAROLD ...	9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
3258	1897, Oct. 26	*SALT, HAROLD CROSSLEY, M.A. (Cantab.)	Barrington Estate Office, Bury, Oxford.
3889	1901, Oct. 29	*SALT, LEONARD EUSTACE	Quarry Place, Shrewsbury, Shropshire
1424	1887, Dec. 19	*SALT, REGINALD NOWELL	Quarry Place, Shrewsbury, Shropshire
5028	1906, Oct. 25	*SALTER, WILLIAM	G. E. R. Land Agent's Office, Liverpool Street Station, E.C.
4252	1903, Oct. 28	*  SALWEY, ARTHUR	The Cedars, Broxbourne, Herts.
3589	1899, Oct. 30	*  SANDELL, STANLEY LUNAU ...	6, Wordsworth Parade, Green Lanes, Hornsey, N.
3937	1902, Feb. 21	*  SANDS, HUBERT COVELL ...	101, Minard Road, Catford, S.E.
4116	1903 Feb. 20	*  SANSON, WILLIE STANLEY VENN	71, East Hill, Colchester, Essex.
4521	1904, Oct. 27	*  SARGANT, FRANK ELLISON ...	103, St. James Road, Wandsworth, London, S.W.
971	1883, May 25	*SATCHELL, CHARLES	
1728	1890, Feb. 10	*SATCHELL, HERBERT A., A.R.I.B.A.	3, Staple Inn, W.C.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶ SAUNDERS, ARTHUR PERCIVAL	Care of Messrs. Collins and Collins, 37, South Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
1900, Oct. 30	*¶ SAUNDERS, EDGAR WALTER ...	108, Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Green, N.
1903, Oct. 28	* SAVAGE, TOM ALBERT ...	55, Mills Hill Road, Middleton Junction, Manchester.
1905, Oct. 26	* SCAMMELL, THOMAS EDWARD ...	56, Lower Redland Road, Redland, Bristol.
1900, Oct. 30	* SCHOFIELD, PETER ...	Rosebank, Kirkham, near Preston, Lan- cashire.
1905, Oct. 26	* SCHROEDER, EDWARD ...	Housing Department, London County Council, Cockspur Street, S.W.
1898, Oct. 29	* SCOBLE, HERBERT THOMAS ...	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
1894, Oct. 30	* SCORER, ALFRED GEORGE ...	Hillcrest, Chilworth, Guildford.
1904, Oct. 27	* SCOTT, JAMES COSPATRICK ...	4, The Square, Kelso, N.B.
1903, Oct. 28	*¶ SCOTT, JOHN ...	159, High Street, Putney, S.W.
1896, Jan. 21	*¶ SCRIVENER, JOHN CHARLES ...	70, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1905, Oct. 26	* SEAGO, RALPH WOLLASTON ...	Custom House Buildings, Lowestoft, Suffolk.
1903, Oct. 28	* SEALE, PERCY JAMES ...	Estate Offices, Oxted, Surrey.
1898, Oct. 29	* SEARLE, SYDNEY ...	6, Staple Inn, W.C.
1906, Oct. 25	* SEARING, GEORGE THOMAS ...	52, Colney Road, Dartford.
1894, Feb. 23	* SEDDON, GEORGE FARQUHARSON	10, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
1891, Nov. 4	* SEDGWICK, RUPERT WILLIAM ...	38, High Street, Watford, Herts.
1890, Feb. 10	* SELBY, FRANK ...	44, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1884, Dec. 8	* SELBY, JOHN BASELEY ...	Atherton Hall, Leigh, near Manchester.
1900, Oct. 30	* SELLER, FRANK RUSSELL ...	1, Cornhill, E.C.
1901, Oct. 27	* SHARMA, LAKSHMI CHAND ...	Inspector of Mulberry Culture, Srinager, Kashmir, India.
1903, Oct. 26	* SHARP, HERBERT FRITH ...	1, Briggs Villas, Queensbury, Bradford.
1887, Dec. 19	* SHAW, ARTHUR ...	Ramsden Estate Offices, Railway Street, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
1897, Oct. 26	* SHEARER, JAMES HUGHAN, A.R.I.B.A.	Museum Chambers, 22, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.
1898, Oct. 29	*¶ SHELTON, HAROLD ...	Kinderton Street, Middlewich, Cheshire.
1905, Oct. 26	*¶ SHEPHARD, JOSEPH ERNEST ...	21, Grange Road, Canonbury, N.
1905, Oct. 26	* SHEPHERD, EDMUND THOMAS ...	Guildford Street, Chertsey, Surrey.
1906, Oct. 25	* SHEPPARD, JOHN MORTIMER ...	9, Bayley Street, Bedford Square, W.C.
1884, Apr. 21	SHERRY, NATHANIEL ...	45, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶ SHERWIN, HENRY EDWARD ...	7, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3734	1900, Oct. 30	*SHETTLÉ, EDWARD GURNEY ...	
3891	1901, Oct. 29	*SHIPWRIGHT, WILLIAM GEORGE	3, Warwick House Street, Charing Cross, S.W.
3263	1897, Oct. 26	*SHORNEY, ARTHUR SHEPHERD ...	10, High Street, Marlborough, Wilt.
4257	1903, Oct. 28	*SHOTTON, JOHN SIDWELL ...	c/o John White, MacIver & Co., E. Offices, Warrington, Lancashire.
2264	1897, Oct. 26	*SIMPSON, LESLIE SHEPHERD ...	27 and 28, Market Place, Reading.
2714	1894, Oct. 30	*SKEAT, ARTHUR PERCIVAL ...	Londonderry, Dominica, British Indies.
4615	1905, Oct. 26	SKEFFINGTON, THOMAS ASHFORD	8, Salisbury Road, Richmond, Surrey.
4526	1904, Oct. 27	*SKELT, FREDERICK MITCHELL...	62, Bulwer Road, Leytonstone, E.
1082	1884, Jan. 28	SKEWIS, EDWIN	Brendon, The Drive, Tonbridge, Kent and 46, Gresham Street, E.C.
858	1882, Dec. 18	SKINGLE, ALFRED	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
3166	1897, Feb. 17	*SKINGLE, ALFRED CHARLES ...	24, Hawarden Grove, Croxted Park, Herne Hill, S.E.
4527	1904, Oct. 27	*SLADDIN, ARNOLD GLADSTONE ...	38, Lightcliffe Road, Brighouse, Yorkshire.
4258	1903, Oct. 28	*SLADDIN, FREDERICK ROBERT EDWIN	P.O. Box, 1699, Cape Town, South Africa.
1050	1884, Jan. 14	SLADE, ISAAC	90 & 91, Queen Street, E.C.
4259	1903, Oct. 28	*SLADE, JAMES HARCOURT	Upminster, Romford, Essex.
4066	1902, Oct. 28	*SLATER, ARTHUR JAMES	Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Perak, Straits Settlement.
4528	1904, Oct. 27	*SLATTER, ARTHUR WHITTARD ...	Afcott, Hafod Road, Hereford.
4529	1904, Oct. 27	*SMALL, LEONARD JOHN	Urban District Council Offices, Bexley, Kent.
4797	1905, Oct. 26	*SMALLBONE, HENRY JAMES ...	Streatley-on-Thames, Berkshire.
4067	1902, Oct. 28	*SMALLEY, WILLIAM	Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.
5031	1906, Oct. 25	*SMALLMAN, HENRY RICHARD GEORGE STRONG	8, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
4068	1902, Oct. 28	*SMITH, ARTHUR KITSON	c/o Robins & Hine, 5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
4069	1902, Oct. 28	*SMITH, ARTHUR TELFORD	15, Cheapside, Bradford, Yorkshire.
4070	1902, Oct. 28	*SMITH, CHARLES PHILIP	The Town Hall, Greenwich, S.E.
4260	1903, Oct. 28	*SMITH, CUTHBERT	The Crossways, Totteridge, Herts.
3591	1899, Oct. 30	*SMITH, DOUGLAS	Stanage Park Estate, Brampton Bury, Herefordshire.
4261	1903, Oct. 28	*SMITH, DOUGLAS HENRY	7, Marine Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
4798	1905, Oct. 26	*SMITH, EDMUND GEORGE	3, Owen Street, Tipton, Staffordshire.
4530	1904, Oct. 27	*SMITH, ERNEST EDWARD	37, Shepherd's Lane, Dartford, Kent.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1903, Oct. 28	*SMITH, FRANK HALL	Surveyor's Office, Sheringham, Norfolk.
1906, Oct. 25	*SMITH, GEORGE	1, Powis Villas, Brighton.
1898, Oct. 29	*¶SMITH, GEORGE HENRY	1, Worcester Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶SMITH, HAROLD ROBERT	16, Arcade Street, Ipswich.
1903, Oct. 28	*SMITH, HARRY VINCENT	4, Oxley Villas, Bulwer Road, New Barnet, Herts.
1905, Oct. 26	*SMITH, HERBERT FREDERICK GEORGE	21, Portland Street, Southampton.
1901, Oct. 29	*¶SMITH, HUBERT GEORGE	Boughton-Monchelsea, Maidstone, Kent.
1903, Oct. 28	*¶SMITH, HUGH	Auction, Land and Estate Office, St. Peter's Road, Broadstairs, Kent.
1891, Mar. 14	*SMITH, JAMES	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Buckingham.
1906, Oct. 25	*SMITH, JOHN EDWARD	15, Cheapside, Bradford.
1901, Oct. 29	*SMITH, JOHN WILLIAM	277, Holderness Road, Hull, Yorkshire.
1905, Oct. 26	*SMITH, PERCIVAL	The Estate Office, Doneraile, Co. Cork.
1902, Oct. 28	*¶SMITH, STANLEY ADDISON	Emerson Chambers, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1903, Oct. 28	*SMITH, SIDNEY WILLIAM	Eye, Suffolk.
1905, Oct. 26	*SMITH, STEPHEN PERCY, B.A.	c/o S. E. Smith, Esq., 12, South Parade, Leeds.
1905, Oct. 26	*¶SMITH, WILLIAM BOULTON	Council Offices, Hampton, Middlesex.
1895, Oct. 24	*SMITHELLS, EDWIN	Merlewood, Newport Road, Stafford.
1890, Nov. 22	*SNAILUM, WALTER WADMAN	Church Street & Wingfield Road, Trowbridge, Wilts.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶SNEATH, FRANK EDGAR	Gloucester Lodge, Golder's Green, Hendon, N.W.
1905, Oct. 26	*SNODGRASS, REGINALD, A.M.I.C.E.	4, Oxford Terrace, Guildford.
1897, Oct. 26	*SNOW, HENRY CYPRIAN	Friar Lane, Leicester.
1906, Oct. 25	*SORRELL, HAROLD VALENTINE	Clarence Chambers, Clarence Street, Southend-on-Sea.
1897, Oct. 26	*SOUTHCORBE, JOHN CHARLES	Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple, Devon.
1892, Feb. 26	*SOUTTER, ERNEST	
1902, Oct. 28	*¶SPALDING, FRANK EWART	3, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.
1903, Oct. 28	*¶SPARKE, NORMAN LUSH	c/o Shanghai Land Investment Company, 2, Jin Kee Road, Shanghai.
1896, Oct. 28	*SPARROW, WILLIAM HUGH	Beckminster, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.
1899, Feb. 16	*SPEAKMAN, JOHN MCCLURE	c/o The Delta Light Railway Company, Tanta, Egypt.

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1906	1890, Nov. 22	*SPELMAN, WILLIAM WILTON RIX	17, Bank Plain, Norwich, Norfolk.
4267	1903, Oct. 28	*SPENCER, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS ...	Architect's Department, London County Council, S.W.
4534	1904, Oct. 27	*SPENSLEY, JAMES CALVERT ...	County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.
4804	1905, Oct. 26	*SPRECKLEY, ROBERT OSCAR ...	Department of the Interior, Topographical Surveys Branch, Ottawa, Canada.
4268	1903, Oct. 28	*SPYER, GEORGE... ..	44, Sarre Road, West Hampstead, N.
4805	1905, Oct. 26	*STACEY, MICHAEL BEDE	Chilberton, Doods Road, Reigate, Surrey.
868	1883, Jan. 15	STACEY, WILLIAM... ..	80, Cheapside, E.C.
5035	1906, Oct. 25	*STAGG, HARRY PERCY... ..	627, Wandsworth Road, Clapham, S.W.
3130	1898, Oct. 29	*STALLARD, HAROLD ORLANDO ...	Estate Office, Great Thurlow, Suffolk.
5036	1906, Oct. 25	*STAMFORD, ALFRED ARTHUR ...	42, Richmond Avenue, Merton Park, Wimbledon, S.W.
5037	1906, Oct. 25	*STAMPER, THOMAS HENRY GILBORN	Bookham, Surrey.
3431	1898, Oct. 29	*STANTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHULTHEISS, A.M.I.C.E.	28, Baldwin Street, Bristol.
3735	1900, Oct. 30	*STEAD, EDWARD JOHN	Assistant District Engineer, Public Works Department, Durban, Natal.
3897	1901, Oct. 29	*STEDMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK...	East Lodge, Cranleigh, Surrey.
4535	1904, Oct. 27	*STEEDS, HERBERT EUSTACE ...	c/o R. E. Couchman, 35, Paragon Street, Birmingham.
5038	1906, Oct. 25	*STEPHENSON, JAMES KEPPEL ...	Kells, Co. Meath.
4536	1904, Oct. 27	*STEPHENSON, ROBERT BARNARD	Victoria Buildings, Grainger Street, West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
4806	1905, Oct. 26	*STEVENS, NICHOLAS RICHARD ...	Estates and Valuation Department, London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
710	1882, Jan. 16	STEVENSON, FREDERICK J.... ..	Portland Office, Queen Anne Street, W.
4270	1903, Oct. 28	*STEWART, CLIFFORD THOMAS...	45, Parliament Street, S.W.
4271	1903, Oct. 28	*STEWART, HARRY S.	Clarewood, Arthur Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
4272	1903, Oct. 28	*STEWART, NIGEL DESMOND... ..	The Home Farm, The Hendre, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan.
4807	1905, Oct. 26	*STIMSON, DOUGLAS CECIL ...	52, Brixton Hill, S.W.
3630	1900, Feb. 23	*STIMSON, EDWARD FREDERICK	88, Streathbourne Road, Balham, S.W.
3270	1897, Oct. 26	*STIMSON, HERBERT PERCY ...	2, New Kent Road, S.E.
3737	1900, Oct. 30	*STOCKINGS, ARTHUR PERRY ...	6, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
3271	1897, Oct. 26	*STOKES, HUGH CHARLES	49, Upper Baker Street, N.W.
3738	1900, Oct. 30	*STONE, CYRIL FRANK	Dover's Green, Reigate, Surrey.
3899	1901, Oct. 29	*STONE, FREDERIC	Chevet Estate Offices, near Wakefield, Yorkshire.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1882, Dec. 4	STOWER, JOSEPH	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶STRACHAN, CHARLES JOHN ...	62, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
1896, Oct. 28	*STRAKER, HOWARD	16, Water Lane, Great Tower St., E.C.
1900, Oct. 30	*¶STRUDWICK, FRANK EDWARD...	32, Park Road, Bromley, Kent.
1903, Oct. 28	*STRUDWICK, PHILIP	32, Park Road, Bromley, Kent.
1903, Oct. 28	*¶STRUTT, JOHN JAMES	Whitelands, Witham, Essex.
1896, Oct. 28	*STUBBING, RICHARD WEBB ...	37, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1889, Feb. 11	*STUCKÉ, WM. HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	P.O. Box 2271, Johannesburg, and P.O. Box 91, Bloemfontein, B.S.A.
1884, Dec. 8	*STURGE, THEODORE	33, Corn Street, Bristol, Gloucestershire.
1886, Jan. 11	*STURGESS, JOHN MOORE	Penshurst Park, near Tonbridge, Kent, and 30, Craven Street, Strand, W.C.
1890, Jan. 27	*¶STURLEY, ARTHUR DYSON ...	130, Strand, W.C.
1905, Oct. 26	*STURT, LESLIE	Highgate Station (G.N.R.), N.
1891, Jan. 17	*SUMMERFIELD, JOSEPH CHARLES	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1906, Oct. 25	*SUNDERLAND, AMOS	159, St. James' Road, Croydon.
1901, Oct. 9	*SURREY, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM	Architect's Department, London County Council, S.W.
1906, Feb. 23	*SUTTON, CECIL N. STAFFORD ...	Estate Office, Brockenhurst, Hampshire.
1898, Oct. 29	*SWAN, HARROLD	18, Wandle Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
1897, Oct. 26	*¶SWANWICK, BRUCE, M.A.(Oxon.)	The Thatched House, Coates, Ciren- cester, Gloucester.
1905, Oct. 26	*¶SYMES, JAMES GORDON	Surveyor's Department, South Eastern Railway, 84, Tooley Street, London Bridge, E.C.
1902, Oct. 28	*SYMES, WILLIAM CHARLES... ..	44, Rosebery Road, Muswell Hill, N.
1902, Oct. 28	*¶SYMMONS, PERCY JAMES	7, Ivy Road, Cricklewood, N.W.
1906, Oct. 25	*SYMONS, GILBERT GEORGE ...	Hatt House, Newport Pagnell, Bucks.
1899, Oct. 30	*TAIT, FRANK VINCENT	Rathtara, Stocks Lane, Boughton, Chester.
1903, Oct. 28	*¶TAIT, WILLIAM IRONSIDE ...	The Town Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk.
1905, Oct. 26	*TALBOT, CECIL GORDON	The National Benefit Trust, Limited, 10, Finsbury Square, E.C.
1901, Oct. 29	*¶TALLBOY, FREDERICK JAMES...	4, Kensington Gardens, Cranbrook Park, Ilford, Essex.

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5041	1906, Oct. 25	*TALLON, JOSEPH FRANCIS	1, Bold Square, Chester.
3902	1901, Oct. 29	*TANNER, RUDOLPH	7, Southampton Street, Bloomsd Square, W.C.
3903	1901, Oct. 92	*TANNER, WILLIAM HUGH	Public Works Department, Momb British East Africa.
4540	1904, Oct. 27	*TATE, HENRY TINDALL	Estate Office, Gargrave, Leeds.
4078	1902, Oct. 28	*TAYLER, VIVIAN ALFRED	The Jugra Land and Rubber Esta Limited, Port Swettenham, Federa Malay States.
4079	1902, Oct. 28	*TAYLOR, EDWIN THURLOW	Ashlyn, Ansdell, Lytham, Lancashir
4541	1904, Oct. 27	*TAYLOR, HERBERT WILLIAM	Surveyor's and Estate Office, G Western Railway, Paddington Stat W.
3271	1897, Oct. 26	*TAYLOR, JOHN FRANCIS WHITE	Messrs. Humbert, Son, & Flint, Wati Herts.
4276	1903, Oct. 28	*TAYLOR, JOHN JAMES	2, London Road, Norbury, S.W.
3904	1901, Oct. 29	*TAYLOR, RUSSELL LEIGH	Newcastle Estate Office, Work Nottinghamshire.
4873	1906, Feb. 23	*TAYLOR, THOMAS OSBORNE	L.C.C., Spring Gardens, S.W.
4811	1905, Oct. 26	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM GRAHAM	Ingleside, Hanwell, W.
3740	1900, Oct. 30	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY	Nuttall, Nottingham.
4812	1905, Oct. 26	*TEARE, JOSEPH ERNEST	17, Farrant Street, Douglas, Isle of I
4813	1905, Oct. 26	*TEASDALE, GEORGE WILLIAM	48, Haggard Road, Twicken Middlesex.
4542	1904, Oct. 27	*TEMPLE, ALFRED, JUN.	The Clarence Street Estate O Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
3906	1901, Oct. 29	*TERRY, ARTHUR ELLIOTT	Adare, Ditton Road, Surbiton, Suri
4080	1902, Oct. 28	*TERRY, ERNEST FAIRCHILD	"Clavadel," Brighton Road, Surb Surrey.
3596	1899, Oct. 30	*TERRY, FRANCIS WILLIAM	Hawthorn Villa, The Mount, York.
3597	1899, Oct. 30	*TERRY, FRANK TREACHER	107, Victoria Street, S.W.
5042	1906, Oct. 25	*THARP, ROBERT CHARLES	86, Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, V
4855	1906, Feb. 23	THOMAS, ALFRED WILLIAM	H. M. Admiralty, 21, Northumber Avenue, W.C.
4814	1905, Oct. 26	*THOMAS, ARTHUR JOHN	Eastfield, St. Thomas, Swansea.
4277	1903, Oct. 28	*THOMAS, ERNEST JAMES	120, High Street, Gosport, Hampshi
4815	1905, Oct. 26	*THOMAS, FREDERICK JAMES	9, Heathfield Street, Swansea.
4081	1902, Oct. 28	*THOMAS, PERCIVAL HARTLAND	
5043	1906, Oct. 25	*THOMERSON, ALBERT	23, Bisterne Avenue, Walthamstow,
1027	1883, Dec. 17	THOMPSON, ALFRED	Wychwood, Clarendon Road, Pu S.W.
2611	1893, Oct. 4	*THOMPSON, FREDERICK HUBERT	13, Vernon Street, Derby.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1903, Oct. 28	*†THOMPSON, JOHN CLULOW ...	Knighton House, Leicester.
1894, Oct. 30	*THOMPSON, JOSEPH ATHERDEN ...	4, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
1895, Mar. 6	*¶THOMPSON, ROLAND O'BRIEN ...	c/o Messrs. J. Rider, Hunt & Co., Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1906, Oct. 25	*THOMPSON, THOMAS ERRINGTON	Estate Office, Jervaulx Abbey, Middleham, S.O., Yorks.
1904, Oct. 27	*THOMSON, HERBERT DAVID... ..	5, Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
1904, Oct. 27	*THOMSON, JOHN LORIMER	53, George Street, Edinburgh.
1901, Oct. 29	*THORNE, RICHARD SQUIRE ...	Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
1904, Feb. 18	*¶THORNTON, ARTHUR BRUCE ...	26, Knighton Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.
1884, Feb. 11	THURGOOD, ERNEST CHARLES ...	223, High Street, Lewisham, S.E.
1899, Oct. 30	*THURGOOD, LEONARD FIELDER...	197, Kingston Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶THWAITES, ARTHUR MILBANK	c/o Finn and Gale, Egham, Surrey.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶THWAITES, GEORGE PERCY ...	44, Gresham Street, E.C.
1905, Oct. 26	*¶THYNNE, REGINALD LAMBERT...	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
1902, Oct. 28	*TIDEY, HERBERT GORDON	3, Pentonville Road, Islington, N.
1906, Oct. 25	*TIDMARSH, CHARLES BAILLIE ...	Combs, Stowmarket, Suffolk.
1900, Oct. 30	*TIFFIN, THOMAS EDWARD, A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, Dartford, Kent.
1899, Oct. 30	*TIGHE, ARTHUR	Town Hall Buildings, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex.
1903, Oct. 28	*¶TILLYARD, SIDNEY JOSEPH ...	4, Thorpe Mansions, Thorpe Road, Norwich.
1900, Oct. 30	*¶TIMBRELL, ALAN... ..	Egremont, Tavistock, Devonshire.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶TITFORD, HORACE JAMES	c/o Messrs. Talbot and White, 24, High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
1901, Oct. 29	*TITTERTON, SYDNEY GEORGE PENN	Tram Terminus, Southchurch, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, and 40, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1905, Oct. 26	*TIVENDALE, THOMAS	1, Highbury Hill, N.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶TOBIAS, MAURICE	Architect's Department, London County Council, 13, Charing Cross, S.W.
1904, Oct. 27	*TODD, LESLIE EDWARD... ..	Estate Office, Englefield, Reading.
1904, Oct. 27	*¶TOLEY, ERNEST ALBERT	The Grove, Hanwell, W.
1906, Oct. 25	*TOMKINS, SAMUEL EDWARD ...	64, Josephine Avenue, Brixton Hill, S.W.
1902, Feb. 21	*¶TOMLIN, FRANCIS FERRIER ...	Station Road, Wood Green, N.
1903, Oct. 28	*¶TOMLIN, WILLIAM, JUN.... ..	5, The Laurels, Junction Road, Andover, Hants.
1900, Oct. 30	*TONSON-RYE, JOHN REGINALD ...	Rye Court, Crookstown, Co. Cork.
1896, Oct. 28	*TOWN, HENRY ANNANDALE... ..	31, Rectory Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1900, Oct. 30	*TOWNLY, RONALD STARKEY ...	The Shrubbery, Nower Hill, Pinner, Middlesex.
1891, Jan. 17	*TOWNSEND, GEORGE JAMES... ..	Architect's Department, London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.

† Special Forestry Certificate.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5047	1906, Oct. 25	*TRESIDDER, HENRY EDMUND ...	7, Marlborough Road, Falmouth, Cornwall.
5048	1906, Oct. 25	*TUCKER, ARTHUR HAINES ...	Capital and Counties Bank, Steynir and 26, Chapel Road, Worthing, Sussex.
4551	1904, Oct. 27	*TURNBULL, ROBERT ERNEST ...	Estate Office, Gallowhill, Morpet Northumberland.
4818	1905, Oct. 26	*TURNER, BENJAMIN GEORGE ...	Church House, Walmer, Kent.
3278	1897, Oct. 26	*TURNER, DRYSDALE ...	Clydesdale, Podsmead Road, Tuffin Avenue, Gloucester.
4874	1906, Feb. 23	*TURNER, EDGAR PASSAND ...	c/o E. J. Gairdner, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
3601	1899, Oct. 30	*TURNER, HENRY ...	17, Lark Avenue, Penwortham, near Preston, Lancashire.
4819	1905, Oct. 26	*TURNER, HENRY CHARLES PETTIT	8, Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, S.E.
3279	1897, Oct. 26	*TURNER, HERBERT ...	68, Cromwell Grove, Levenshulme, Manchester.
3909	1901, Oct. 29	*TURNER, JABEZ TENNYSON ...	Works Department, H.M. Dockyard, Gibraltar.
1391	1887, May 23	*TURNER, PERCY ...	Dale Hall, Henley Rd., Ipswich, Suffolk.
3745	1900, Oct. 30	*TURNER, VINCENT ...	City Engineer's Office, Westminster City Hall, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
2612	1893, Oct. 4	*TYLER, WILLIAM BOTT ...	Estate Department, L. & N. W. R. Euston Station, N.W.
4875	1906, Feb. 23	*TYSER, GRAFTON LESLIE ...	6, Hilgrove Road, Hampstead, N.W.
4282	1903, Oct. 28	*UNDERWOOD, EDWARD ...	First Garden City, Ltd., Estate Office, Letchworth, Hitchin.
1168	1884, May 5	UDNY, AUGUSTUS CHARLES ...	142, Springfield Road, Brighton, Sussex.
4320	1905, Oct. 26	*UPTON, THOMAS HERBERT ...	Grays, Petworth, Sussex.
4283	1903, Oct. 28	*UTTERTON, FRANK LE COUTEUR	33, Lovaine Crescent, Newcastle-Tyne.
1596	1889, Feb. 25	*VALE, HENRY ...	Darlington Street, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.
4552	1904, Oct. 27	*VARDY, CHARLES ALFRED SILVER	Cliveden Chambers, Maidenhead, Berkshire.
4284	1903, Oct. 28	*VEALE, LOUIS CHARLES ...	Devereux Court House, Devereux Court, Strand, W.C.
3280	1897, Oct. 26	*VEIT, LEONARD JAMES ...	7, Commercial Road, S.W.
2531	1892, Nov. 28	*VENNING, ALFRED JOHN MEYBOHM M.A. (Oxon.) ...	26, Ker Street, Devonport, Devon.
5049	1906, Oct. 25	*VENNING, HARRY JOHN ...	64, Burton Road, Brixton, S.W.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1890, Nov. 22	*VERITY, ERNEST GEORGE	7, Great Marlborough Street, W.
1904, Oct. 27	*VICKERMAN, MONTAGUE HAROLD	Radnor Lodge, Wembley, Middlesex.
1903, Oct. 28	*VIGERS, ASTLEY ALLAN	4, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
1901, Oct. 29	*VINCE, CLEMENT HARWOOD ...	May Villa, Near Ribbleson Station, Preston, Lancashire.
1905, Oct. 26	*Vining, ERIC LESLIE RANDALL	Grove House, Jews' Walk, Sydenham, S.E.
1904, Oct. 27	*VOISEY, PERCY DEERING	Westoute, St. Annes, Lewes, Sussex.
1904, Oct. 27	*VOYCE, JOHN	Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway, Estate Department, Manchester.
1900, Oct. 30	*WACHER, THOMAS BLAKE	2, Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury, Kent
1888, Feb. 20	*WADE, HENRY	10, Pitt Street, Barnsley, Yorkshire.
1890, Jan. 6	*WAIN, GEORGE SPARROW	8 and 9, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
1906, Oct. 25	*WALFORD, EDWARD	c/o L. S. Wood, East Grinstead, Sussex.
1906, Oct. 25	*WALKDEN, WILLIAM	Davenport House, Alderley Edge Cheshire.
1904, Feb. 18	*WALKER, HOWARD JAMES	Bank Chambers, Wigan, Lancashire.
1903, Oct. 28	*WALKER, JAMES WILLIAM BOYD	The Auction Mart, Chandlersford Hampshire.
1880, Mar. 1	WALKER, LEON VICTOR	79, Dunsmure Road, Stamford Hill, N.
1896, Jan. 21	*WALKER, WILLIAM SELVES	22, Moorgate Street. E.C.
1903, Oct. 28	*WALL, IRVING	Brookfield, Cambridge Road, Hudders- field, Yorkshire.
1903, Oct. 28	*WALLACE, HERBERT ALEXANDER CRAIG	City Engineer's Department, Town Hall, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.
1904, Oct. 27	*WALLER, BERTRAM HANNEN	17, Cumberland Place, Southampton.
1904, Feb. 18	*WALLER, HARRY BAINES	6, Blagrove Street, Reading, Berkshire.
1905, Oct. 26	*WALLER, HORACE	Long Compton Manor, Shipston-on- Stour, Worcestershire.
1904, Oct. 27	*WALSH, FREDERICK WILLIAM	35, Oxford Road, Kilburn, N.W.
1903, Oct. 28	*WALTER, SYDNEY JAMES	134, Fleet Street, E.C.
1906, Oct. 25	*WALTERS, WILLIAM DAVID	184, Kenry Street, Tonypandy, Glamor- ganshire.
1900, Oct. 30	*WALTON, LEON MAITLAND	"Ingleside," Manor Way, Bexley, Kent.
1902, Oct. 28	*WARD, EDWARD JOHN	Burnville, Brentor, Tavistock, Devon- shire.
1906, Oct. 25	*WARD, REGINALD CHARLES	3, St. Helen's Street, Major's Corner, Ipswich.
1898, Oct. 29	*WARING, HOLT	Waringstown, Co. Down, Ireland.
1883, Dec. 17	WATERER, CLARENCE	Dover House, Chertsey, Surrey.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3752	1900, Oct. 30	*WATERS, FRANK	15, Bank Plain, Norwich, Norfolk.
4824	1905, Oct. 26	*WATKINS, HAROLD ALFRED... ..	24, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.
1980	1891, Jan. 17	*WATSON, CLAUDE HENRY	"Sunnyside," Woolsington, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1751	1890, Feb. 24	WATSON, GEORGE	Parliament Mansions, Victoria St., S.W.
5064	1906, Oct. 25	*WATSON, NOEL BRADY	Westover, Low Fell, Co. Durham.
2614	1893, Oct. 4	*WATSON, WILLIAM JAMES	13, Pembroke Square, Kensington, W.
3912	1901, Oct. 29	*WATT, ALEXANDER LINDSAY ...	Muncaster Estate Office, Ravenglas Cumberland.
4086	1902, Oct. 28	*WATTS, ARTHUR RONALD	Coombe, Enford, Pewsey, Wiltshire.
4291	1903, Oct. 28	*WATTS, ERNEST WILLIAM	Castledine House, Anerley Park, S.E.
4292	1903, Oct. 28	*WATTS, FREDERICK SPRING	38, Sloane Street, S.W.
4087	1902, Oct. 28	*WAUGH, REGINALD ROBERT ...	c/o N. Gibson, Calle San Martin, 18 Buenos Aires, S. America.
4560	1904, Oct. 27	*WAYMOUTH, JOHN KENNERLEY ..	4, Blythwood Road, Crouch Hill, N.
2552	1892, Nov. 28	*WEATHERHEAD, DAVID WILKINSON	50, Low Street, Keighley, Yorkshire.
3138	1896, Oct. 28	*WEAVER, HENRY PERCIVAL FRANCIS	Lye, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
5055	1906, Oct. 25	*WEBB, CLARENCE ALBERT	Southview, Lucien Road, Upper Tooting S.W.
1540	1888, Dec. 10	*WEBB, FREDERIC NOEL	Babraham, Cambridge.
4561	1904, Oct. 27	*WEBBER, ARTHUR DANIEL MOUTRAY	Mitchelstown Castle, Co. Cork.
3441	1898, Oct. 29	*WEEKES, CYRIL SWAFFER	Estate Offices, Guildford.
5056	1906, Oct. 25	*WEEKS, PERCY BERTRAM	Vale Towers, Tunbridge Wells.
3316	1898, Feb. 18	*WEIR, JAMES SCOTT, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Halifax, Yorkshire.
4088	1902, Oct. 28	*WELLS, ARTHUR HARVEY	Hill Side, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, and 2, Belmont Street, Swadlough, Derbyshire.
3913	1901, Oct. 29	*WEST, ARTHUR SMITH	Municipal Offices, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
4563	1904, Oct. 27	*WEST, HAROLD	3, Claremont Terrace, Osmaston, Derby.
3754	1900, Oct. 30	*WEST, SIDNEY HERBERT	Steyning, Sussex.
5057	1906, Oct. 25	*WESTBROOK, BERNARD ANSON ...	3, Dudley Road, Tunbridge Wells.
4293	1903, Oct. 28	*WESTBROOK, CHARLES EDWARD	Bank Buildings, Tunbridge Wells.
941	1883, Apr. 30	WESTON, JOSEPH AURELIUS... ..	83, High Street, Bedford.
2755	1900, Oct. 30	*WETENHALL, EDWARD BOX, A.R.I.B.A.	North Saanich, British Columbia, Canada.
4294	1903, Oct. 28	*WHEELER, FRANCIS WEST	4, Harwood Road, Walham Green, S.W.
4825	1905, Oct. 26	*WHEELER, PERCY HARRISKINE ...	"Briery," Chichester Road, Midhurst, Sussex.
4590	1905, Feb. 24	*WHEELER, WELBY	9A, Cranbury Place, Southampton, and 26, St. Charles Square, North Kensington, W.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1900, Oct. 30	*† WHELDON, MARTIN LOWISH ...	c/o F. Handley, 17, St. Mary's, York.
1904, Oct. 27	* WHIDDINGTON, STANLEY DUNFORD	22, Birchington Road, Crouch End, N.
1902, Oct. 28	* WHITAKER, HUGH	Hoxne, Eye, Suffolk.
1906, Feb. 23	* WHITE, ALFRED LLEWELLYN ...	93, Amhurst Park, Stamford Hill, N.
1902, Oct. 28	* WHITE, ARTHUR VIVIAN	The Poplars, North End, Portsmouth, Hampshire.
1905, Oct. 26	* WHITE, JOHN WILLIAM EDDEN ...	4, Calverley Terrace, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1904, Oct. 27	* WHITE, RICHARD STANLEY	c/o George Nichols, Howes, and Company, 49, Broad Street, Bristol.
1895, Oct. 24	* WHITE, WALTER ERNEST COATES	Curridge, near Newbury, Berkshire.
1896, Jan. 21	* WHITE, WILLIAM, JUN.	33, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland.
1901, Oct. 29	* WHITEHEAD, ERNEST MORTIMER	c/o E. Mortimer and Company, 36, Albemarle Street, W.
1899, Oct. 30	* WHITELEY, CYPRIAN CHARLES OSWALD	82, Queen Street, E.C.
1904, Oct. 27	* WHITTINGHAM, LEWIS STUART ...	Stopham Estate Office, Pulborough, Sussex.
1902, Oct. 28	* WHITTINGTON-COOPER, ALFRED ...	18, Henderson Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
1902, Oct. 28	* WHITTON, HAROLD WILLIAM ...	Caswell, Towcester, Northamptonshire.
1902, Oct. 28	* WHYTEHEAD, JOHN LAYARD ...	3, Chichester Street, Chester.
1905, Oct. 26	* WICKENDEN, ARTHUR FRED ...	Radwell, 75, Florence Road, Maidstone.
1905, Oct. 26	* WICKENDEN, ERNEST	50, Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1901, Oct. 29	* WIDDICOMBE, CHARLES EDWIN	10, High Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire.
1905, Oct. 26	* WIGHTMAN, WILLIAM OSBORNE ...	Thornbank, Godstone Road, Purley, Surrey.
1897, Feb. 17	* WIGRAM, HENRY JOSEPH	The Lodge, South Collingham, Newark, Nottinghamshire.
1896, Jan. 21	* WILDE, SIDNEY ALGERNON ...	89, Larkhall Rise, Clapham, S.W.
1901, Oct. 29	* WILFORD, CECIL MARSHALL ...	Ainstable, Armathwaite, Cumberland.
1903, Oct. 28	* WILKES, JOHN FISKE, B.A. (Cantab.)	Wenden Lofts, Saffron Walden, Essex.
1902, Oct. 28	* WILKS, CLEMENT	20, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W.
1891, May 23	* WILKS, ERNEST STRINGER	Douglas Avenue, Hythe, Kent.
1905, Oct. 26	* WILLIAMS, CHARLES	Ringmer, Chaplin Road, Wembley, Middlesex.
1904, Oct. 27	* WILLIAMS, ALFRED DOUGLAS ...	Christ Church Vicarage, Ramsgate, Kent.
1897, Oct. 26	* WILLIAMS, DANIEL SMITH ...	St. Elmo, Festing Grove, Southsea, Hampshire.
1906, Oct. 25	* WILLIAMS, ERNEST	Eagle House, Brislington, Bristol.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4095	1902, Oct. 28	*WILLIAMS, FRANK WARREN ...	Magnolia, Ennismore Avenue, Guildford Surrey.
4315	1904, Feb. 18	*WILLIAMS, HAROLD	45, High Street, Croydon, Surrey.
4568	1904, Oct. 27	*WILLIAMS, JOSEPH BERTRAM ...	54, Church Street, St. Helen's, Lancashire.
5444	1898, Oct. 29	*WILLIAMS, PETER LLOYD ARMSTRONG... ..	
3760	1900, Oct. 30	*WILLIAMS, RICHARD ERNEST HAVARD	c/o Messrs. Furber, 3, Warwick Court W.C.
442	1876, Apr. 3	WILLIAMS, WILLIAM WELSBY ...	Farnham, Surrey.
4831	1905, Oct. 26	*WILLMOTT, JAMES PERCEVAL ...	Lexden, Sutherland Road, Ealing, W.
3140	1896, Oct. 28	*WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES ALBERT	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1083	1884, Jan. 28	WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES WILLIAM	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
4096	1902, Oct. 38	*WILLOUGHBY, FRANK	Estate Office, Merstham, Surrey.
3918	1901, Oct. 29	*WILSON, EVERARD JOHN	c/o Messrs. Tuckett and Son, 2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
4569	1904, Oct. 27	*WILSON, GEORGE LEOPOLD	23, Devereux Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
2472	1891, Nov. 4	*WILSON, JAMES CALVERT	Newcastle Estate Office, Castle Lodge Nottingham.
2555	1892, Nov. 28	*WILSON, JOHN HAYES	10, Upstall Street, Camberwell, S.E.
3286	1897, Oct. 26	*WILTON, JAMES PERCY	143, Hartington Road, Sefton Park Liverpool, Lancashire.
5059	1906, Oct. 25	*WINDER, FRANCIS ARNOLD	Corn Exchange Chambers, Sheffield.
5060	1906, Oct. 25	*WINDER, GEORGE MAURICE	Fairmile, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.
3611	1899, Oct. 30	*WITHAM, JAMES BERNARD	86, Cross Street, Albert Square, Manchester.
3919	1901, Oct. 29	*WONNACOTT, HOWARD JOHN	Ingledene, 130, Oglander Road, Ealing, Dulwich, S.E.
5061	1906, Oct. 25	*WOOD, DOUGLAS, A.R.I.B.A.	3, Argyll Mansions, Addison Bridge, W. and 27, Sackville Street, W.
4570	1904, Oct. 27	*WOOD, HAROLD	4, South St. Mary's Gate, Grimsby, Lincolnshire.
3920	1901, Oct. 29	*WOOD, HERBERT CALVERT... ..	Chesters Estate Office, Humshaugh-oc Tyne, S.O., Northumberland.
4832	1905, Oct. 26	*WOOD, HUGH REGINALD	38, Ilex Road, Willesden, N.W.
4097	1902, Oct. 28	*WOOD, JOHN GUY	6, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square W.
3921	1901, Oct. 29	*WOOD, ROWLAND HARRY	1, Blomfield Road, Shepherd's Bush, W. and 31, Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.
3613	1899, Oct. 30	*WOODCOCK, FRANK SYDNEY	Royal Engineer Office, Bloemfontein Orange River Colony, South Africa.
4572	1904, Oct. 27	*WOODHAMS, JAMES PERCY	50, Havelock Road, Hastings.
4833	1905, Oct. 26	*WOODWARD, HENRY GORDON	White Hall, Old Newton, Stowmarket Suffolk.
1258	1887, Jan. 10	*WOOLNOUGH, JOHN WILLIAM	6, Vicarage Drive, Eastbourne, Sussex

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1897, Feb. 17	*WOOLNOUGH, TOM... ..	Fleet House, Hoppers Road, Winchmore, Middlesex.
1896, Oct. 28	*WORDSWORTH, CHRISTOPHER ...	Brooklands, South Godstone, Surrey.
1905, Oct. 26	*WORLEY, FREDERICK HORACE ...	103, Green Lanes, N.
1904, Oct. 27	*WORRALL, BERTRAM	Estate Office, Burderop, Swindon, Wiltshire.
1887, Dec. 19	*WORTHINGTON, JAMES SCOTT ...	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
1906, Oct. 25	*WRAIGHT, GEORGE FREDERICK HAROLD	94, Upper Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1903, Oct. 28	*WRIGHT, CHARLES LEE	City Valuer's Department, Council House, Bristol.
1904, Oct. 27	*WRIGHT, ERNEST HARRY... ..	6, Russell Place, Woolwich, Kent.
1906, Oct. 25	*WRIGHT, ISAAC THOMAS	67, Raffles Road, Birkenhead.
1894, Oct. 30	*WRIGHT, PHILIP CHETWOOD ...	Brattleby Hall, near Lincoln.
1901, Oct. 29	*WRIGHT, WALTER BRERETON...	c/o Bidwell and Sons, Benet Street, Cambridge.
1899, Oct. 30	*WRIGHTSON, JOHN FREDERICK HUTTON	College of Agriculture, Downton, Wilts.
1905, Oct. 26	*WYKES, HERBERT IVIE	42, Elms Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*WYLEY, HENRY CHARLES	Newmarket Buildings, Bridgnorth, Salop.
1906, Oct. 25	*YEATMAN-BIGGS, WILLIAM HUYSHÉ	White Cottage, Hartlebury, Worcester- shire.
1899, Oct. 30	*YEWDALL, FRANCIS EDWARD ...	97, Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey.
1906, Oct. 25	*YORKE, MAURICE FRANCIS... ..	5, Waterloo Place, S.W.
1902, Oct. 28	*YOUATT, ERNEST	Equitable Chambers, 108, St. George Street, Cape Town, South Africa.
1906, Oct. 25	*YOUNG, ARCHIBALD FORD	51, Coleman Street, E.C.
1902, Oct. 28	*YOUNG, C. ALEX.	51, Coleman Street, E.C.
1094, Oct. 27	*YOUNG, CHARLES EDWARD	102, Cranbrook Road, Ilford, Essex.
1905, Oct. 26	*YOUNG, HERBERT HENRY	11, Tankerville Road, Streatham, S.W.
1902, Oct. 28	*YOUNG, HERBERT OSWALD	Municipal Offices, Liverpool, Lancashire.
1898, Oct. 29	*YOUNG, JAMES DAWBARN	Whitehall House, Charing Cross, S.W.
1900, Oct. 30	*YOUNG, KENNETH JAMES	51, Coleman Street, E.C.
1905, Oct. 26	*YOUNG, SIDNEY	"Redholme," The Wallands, Lewes, Sussex.
1906, Oct. 25	*YOUNG, THOMAS	The Agricultural College, Aspatria, Cumberland.
1895, Oct. 24	*YOUNG, WILLIAM	4, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Hert- fordshire.
1906, Oct. 25	*YOUNG, WILLIAM ROSS	Burgh Surveyor, North Berwick.

Total number of Professional Associates 1609.

Associates.

Date of Election,	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1897, Oct. 26	ADKINS, WILLIAM RYLAND DENT	2, Temple Gardens, E.C.
1905, Oct. 26	ALLAN, CHARLES EDWARD	12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1876, Nov. 27	ALVERSTONE, THE RIGHT HONOUR- ABLE LORD, G.C.M.G., LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND (Associate of Council).	Hornton Lodge, Pitt Street, Kensing- ton, W.
1880, Dec. 13	BANKES, JOHN ELDON, K.C.	3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.
1888, May 14	BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK	London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1899, Oct. 30	BARRY, CHARLES EDWARD	Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
1868, July 27	BARRY, SIR JOHN WOLFE, K.C.B., M.I.C.E. (Associate of Council)	21, Delahay Street, S.W.
1879, Feb. 3	BEALE, JAMES SAMUEL	28, Great George Street, S.W.
1906, Oct. 25	BEALE, SYDNEY WILLIAM PHIPSON	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
1892, Feb. 26	BELLEWES, GEORGE OLIVER	45, Parliament Street, S.W.
1900, Oct. 30	BERKELEY, ROWLAND THOMAS MORTIMER, B.A. (Cantab.)	Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C., and 72, Belgrave Road, S.W.
1899, Feb. 16	BLACKSHAW, JOHN FRANK	The Midland Dairy Institute, Kingston Fields, Derby.
1890, Jan. 6	BOULGER, GEORGE EDWARD SIMONDS	11, Onslow Road, Richmond, Surrey.
1884, Feb. 11	BUND, JOHN W. WILLIS	15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
1871, Feb. 13	CASTLE, EDWARD JAMES, K.C. ...	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.
1906, Oct. 25	CECIL, ROBERT, LORD, K.C., M.P.	4, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
1891, Jan. 17	CLARKE, SIR ERNEST	31, Tavistock Square, W.C.
1883, Dec. 17	CLARKE, SIR EDWARD, K.C. ...	2, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
1883, Dec. 17	CLODE, WALTER	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1894, Oct. 30	COLAM, ROBERT FREDERICK ...	4, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
1900, Feb. 23	COURTHOPE-MUNROE, HARRY, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
1896, Jan. 21	COWARD, JOHN CHARLES LEWIS, K.C.	3, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
1885, Jan. 12	CRIPPS, CHARLES ALFRED, K.C. ...	1, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
1900, Feb. 23	DANCKWERTS, WILLIAM OTTO ADOLPH JULIUS, K.C.	7, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.
1898, Oct. 29	DOWNIE, ALEX. FRANCIS MACKENZIE	Alton, Hants.
1892, Nov. 28	EMDEN, T. WALTER L.	2, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
1907, Feb. 23	FLETCHER-MOULTON, HUGH LAURENCE	11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1878, Feb. 11	FREEMAN, GEO. MALLOWS, K.C. ...	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W. and 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1878, Mar. 11	FRESHFIELD, EDWIN	5, Bank Buildings, E.C.
1890, Feb. 24	GAYTON, CHARLES	Much Hadham, near Ware, Herts.
1895, Mar. 6	GLEN, REGINALD CUNNINGHAM ...	1, New Court, Temple, E.C.
1899, Feb. 16	GRAHAM, WILLIAM VAUX	5, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
1874, Jan. 5	GRANTHAM, RICHARD FUGE, M.I.C.E.	5, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
1884, May 5	HAMOND, THOMAS ASTLEY HORACE	Manor House, Swaffham, Norfolk.
1906, Oct. 25	HARPER, RICHARD WILLIAMSON ...	27, Great George Street, S.W.
1897, Oct. 26	HILL, JOHN SMITH, B.A., B.SC. (<i>Lond.</i>)	The Agricultural College, Aspatria, Cum- berland.
1907, Feb. 23	HOUGHTON, GEORGE BOYDELL ...	1, Temple Gardens, E.C.
1887, Jan. 24	HUDSON, ALFRED ARTHUR	5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
1904, Oct. 27	HUTCHINSON, CHRISTOPHER CLARKE	13, The Boltons, West Brompton, S.W.
1905, Feb. 24	JEEVES, WILLIAM JOHN	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, West- minster, S.W.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1887, May 23	KINCH, EDWARD	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
1873, Apr. 21	KING, WILLIAM, M.I.C.E.	5, Beach Lawn, Waterloo, Liverpool.
1891, Nov. 4	LEWORTHY, JOHN HENRY	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
1874, Feb. 16	LITTLE, SIR RALPH DANIEL MAKINSON, K.C., C.B.	6, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
1888, Mar. 5	LUARD, MAJOR-GEN. CHARLES EDWARD, R.E.	Ightham Knoll, near Sevenoaks, Kent.
1905, Oct. 26	MACKENZIE, KENNETH JAMES JOSEPH	South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.
1891, May 23	MALDEN, WALTER JAMES	Avalon, Cranes Park, Surbiton, Surrey.
1886, Dec. 6	MARSHALL, FREDERICK, K.C.	1, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	MENCE, PHILLIP ALLAN... ..	Banstead House, Fontenoy Road, Balham, S.W.
1895, Oct. 24	MILLES, CHARLES WILLIAM	5, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
1906, Oct. 25	MOON, ERNEST ROBERT, K.C.	2, Temple Gardens, E.C.
1906, Feb. 23	MOULD, GRAHAM HARLEY	2, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.
1900, Oct. 30	MUNSEY, THOMAS HENSMAN	Westminster City Hall, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
1905, Feb. 24	PAGE, ERNEST, K.C.	78, Queen's Gate, S.W.
1895, Oct. 24	PAIN, ARTHUR CADLICK, M.I.C.E... ..	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
1894, Feb. 23	PINCHES, EDWARD EWIN	2, Essex Court, Temple, E.C., and 1, Nevern Road, South Kensington, S.W.
1894, Oct. 30	REDMAN, JOSEPH HAWORTH... ..	2, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
1885, Jan. 26	RICKARDS, ARTHUR GEORGE, K.C., M.A. (Oxon.)	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W. and 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1882, Jan. 16	RIGG, HERBERT ADDINGTON, K.C.	41, Parliament Street, S.W.
1895, Oct. 24	RUSSELL, CHARLES ALFRED, K.C.	2, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
1884, Dec. 8	SCOTT, THE HON. HENRY ROBERT	Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Lincolnshire
1889, Feb. 11	SETH-SMITH, ARCHIBALD	Silvermere, Cobham, Surrey.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
901, Feb. 21	SMITH, JOHN EDWARD	St. Margaret's, Highfield, Ashtead, Surrey.
896, Jan. 21	SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, M.A., D.SC.	121, Banbury Road, Oxford.
884, Jan. 14	STATHAM, WILLIAM ARNOLD... ..	12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C., and 23, Abingdon Street, S.W.
882, Jan. 16	STEPHENS, PEMBROKE S., K.C. ...	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.
875, Jan. 4	STRUTT, THE HON. FREDERICK ...	Milford House, Derby.
896, Jan. 21	STUTFIELD, ALFRED ROBERT OGILVIE	The Bedford Estate Office, Bloomsbury, W.C.
899, Feb. 16	TERRY, GEORGE PERCY WARNER	33, Dalmore Road, West Dulwich, S.E.
99, Oct. 30	VAUGHAN, EDWARD JOSEPH	2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.
002, Oct. 28	WALLACE, ROBERT	Edinburgh University.
85, May 18	WARREN, REGINALD AUGUSTUS ...	Preston Place, Worthing, Sussex.
005, Feb. 24	WILLIAMS, WILLIAM LYMINGTON	Portley, Caterham, Surrey.

Total number of Associates, 73.

Colonial Fellows.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
3939	1902, Feb. 21	ALLEN, RAYMOND CECIL	Chief Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, British East Africa, via Mombasa.
3620	1899, Oct. 30	BAKER, WILLIAM ANTHONY	Surveyor-General's Office, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
4577	1904, Oct. 27	BANCROFT, AUGUSTUS CHARLES	Stokes Hall, Plantain Garden Road, P.O., Jamaica.
4594	1905, Feb. 24	BARTHOLOMEUSZ, OSWALD VINCENT	Trincomalee Street, Kandy, Ceylon.
3940	1902, Feb. 21	BIDWELL, REGENT ALFRED JOHN	Singapore, and Colonial Club, White Court, London, S.W.
2623	1893, Oct. 4	BOWEN, ERNEST FRANCIS SINDERBY	Superintendent of Public Works, Bonaire, West Indies.
4103	1902, Oct. 28	BUYZER, CHARLES ALLAN OSWALD	Surveyor and Engineer's Office, Courts, Hultsdorf, Colombo, Ceylon.
3206	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1898, Oct. 3 C.F. 1906, Feb. 12	*CARPMAEL, HAROLD	The Auction Mart, 1 and 2, D'Almeida Street, Singapore.
4104	1902, Oct. 28	CARTWRIGHT, FRANK	21, Parsons Lane, Bury, Lancashire.
4878	1906, Feb. 23	CHYE, TIAN FOOK	Engineer on Construction, Yuehnan (Canton Hankow) Railways, Canton, South China.
3146	1896, Oct. 8	COOPER, JOHN ASHLEY	Surveyor's Office, Cooper's Hill, Castries, St. Lucia, B.W.I.
4838	1905, Oct. 26	COOPER, JOSEPH A. W., A.M.I.C.E.	Public Works Department, Kanai, Canals District, Karachi, Sind, India.
3083	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, May 21 C.F. 1904, May 18	*COLLINS, HORACE	5, Randolph Road, Maida Vale, W.
4839	1905, Oct. 26	DODD, JOHN HUGH	Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
4595	1905, Feb. 24	FOSTER, EDWARD	Irwin, Montego Bay, P.O., Jamaica.
4316	1904, Feb. 18	GILL, JAMES HERBERT WAINWRIGHT	The Government Factory, Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon.
3926	1901, Oct. 29	GODFREY, CHARLES HENRY	Municipal Offices, Shanghai, China.
4179	A. 1903, Oct. 28 F. 1904, Nov. 14 C.F. 1907, July 9	*GRIFFITHS, OWEN	Oficina del Ingeniero, Ferro Carril del Sud, Calle Guanahani, 322, Plaza de Constitucion, Buenos Aires.
4317	1904, Feb. 18	GURNEY, JAMES STRATTON	Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, India.
3106 4840	A. 1896, Oct. 28 C.F. 1905, Oct. 26	LEANE, WALTER BURDITT, A.M.I.C.E.	Civil Service Club, Cape Town.
3634	F. 1900, Oct. 30 C.F. 1904, Jan. 1	MCCAW, GEORGE TYRRELL, M.A. B.A.I. (Dublin.)	Taghnevan, Lurgan, Ireland.

Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
1896, June 2	MCGAHAN, AMOS HARVEY	Gordon Town, P.O., Jamaica, B.W.I.
1894, Feb. 23	MILLER, WILLIAM	Nassau, Bahamas, West Indies.
1903, Oct. 28	NAIDU, RAMASWAMI NARAYANASWAMI	Assistant Engineer, Satiangalam, Coimbatore District, South India.
1902, Feb. 21	OKE, JOHN ATHANASIOS	Old Lodge, Broad Street, Southern Nigeria, Lagos, West Africa.
1902, Feb. 21	OSMENT, HARRY SHORTHORSE ...	7, Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., and The Windward Islands, B.W. Indies.
1902, Feb. 21	PHILLIPS, WILLIAM WHITE	11, 2nd Floor, Saving Bank Buildings, St. George's Street, Cape Town, B.S.A.
1906, Feb. 23	REID, EDWARD GEORGE	P.O. Box 35, Turk Islands, West Indies.
1898, Oct. 29	ROGERS, COLIN PERCY	32, Bohemia Avenue, Chiswick, W., and Sierra Leone, West Africa.
1906, Oct. 25	SAVUNDRANAYAGAM, ADALBERT RAJADURAI	Homeleigh, Silversmith Street, Colombo, Ceylon.
1902, Oct. 28	STOTT, CLEMENT HORNER	Harwin's Arcade, Timber Street, and P. O. Box 7, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa.
1902, Feb. 21	TOMLINSON, WILLIAM J.	Ashfield, New England, Maritzburg, Natal, South Africa.
1906, Feb. 23	TUXEN, PETER VILHELM	60, Market Street, Melbourne, Australia.
1897, Feb. 17	USHER, CHARLES RICHARD	Belize, British Honduras.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1902, Apr. 28 A.F. 1904, Apr. 18	*WATERFIELD, HORACE CLARE ...	Government House, Wellington, N.Z.
A. 1902, Oct. 28 A.F. 1906, Oct. 25	*WRIGHT, ARTHUR EDGAR	The Public Works Department, Hong Kong.

Total number of Colonial Fellows, 36.

Students.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1906	ABBOTT, CLAUDE	Whitley House, Norton, Malton, Yorks
1906	ABBOTT, ROBERT EASTOE	Whitley House, Norton, Malton, Yorks
1906	ADDIE, ALAN LESLIE FORRESTER	The City Valuer's Department, Council House, Bristol.
1907	ALGAR, STANLEY	24, New North Road, Exeter.
1906	ALLEN, NEWSTEAD ADAMS	121, Kingsley Road, Liverpool.
1906	ANNS, FRANK	2, Wellesley Grove, East Croydon, Surrey.
1902	ARNOLD, WALTER JOHN	Chilland, Winchester.
1905	ASHENDEN, HAROLD WILLIAM	Thanington House, Canterbury, Kent.
1907	ASHFORD, HARRY ALBERT	Sunnymead, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire.
1906	AYLMER, GUY	Aspatria College, Cumberland.
1906	BACON, FRANK	"Sprowston," The Drive, Snaresbrook Essex.
1907	BAIN, HENRY RICHARD	Star and Garter Hotel, Andover, Hants.
1905	BAGSHAW, NOEL BOUGHTON	Iselden, Kettering, Northamptonshire.
1904	BALDEN, JOHN WHITELEY	Bywell, Leeds Road, Dewsbury, Yorks.
1905	BALLS, VICTOR HENRY	8, Hampstead Hill Gardens, N.W.
1906	BANHAM, EDWARD LONGLEY	The Meadows, Malthouse Road, Crawley Sussex.
1905	BARE, ALFRED RAYMUND	Kingsgate House, 115, High Holborn W.C.
1906	BARRETT, THOMAS NORMAN	Heath Bank, Eccles Old Road, Pendleton, Lincs.
1905	BATZER, ALBERT EDWARD	c/o Harvey Dyball, Esq., 35, Bucklersbury, E.C.
1905	BAXTER, ARTHUR SUNDERLAND	9, Morella Road, Wandsworth Common S.W.
1904	BAXTER, GEORGE COULSON	1, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
1905	BAYLEY, LESLIE WILLIAM	Selkirk House, Prestbury Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
1906	BEALE, DONALD OLAF C.	Southern Heights, Jarvis Brook, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1905	BECKHAM, ARTHUR ARKELL	51, Beauchamp Road, Clapham Junction S.W.
1906	BEKEN, REGINALD WALTER	45, Alexander Road, Upper Holloway, N.
1906	BEMBARON, FELIX ORIEL	1, Glenshaw Mansions, Priory Road West Hampstead, N.W.
1907	BENNETT, FRANK WILLIAM	5, Montpelier Terrace, Swansea.
1907	BENNETT, MAURICE CHRISTMAS	37, Steele's Road, Hampstead, N.W.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1906	BENSON, RALPH FRANCIS	c/o Messrs. Strutt and Parker, 21, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
1905	BIGGS, WALTER WOODBRIDGE ...	10, Clifford's Inn, Temple Bar, E.C.
1904	BIGWOOD, ERNEST GUY... ..	The Berrow, Barnt Green, near Birmingham.
1904	BLACKFORD, ARTHUR GEORGE ...	12, King's Avenue, Ealing, W.
1905	BLACKMORE, ALFRED CHARLES ...	47, Queen Street, Maidenhead, Berkshire.
1907	BLOUNT, ARTHUR STANLEY	Bank House, Wimborne, Dorset.
1906	BOLSOVER, GUY	Fairmead, Whitburn, Sunderland.
1906	BOND, GERALD EDWARD	Claremont, Thame, Oxfordshire.
1907	BOURDAS, ARTHUR FREDERICK ...	Dunson House, Clapham Common, S.W.
1905	BRASSEY, ROBERT EGERTON ...	Bulkeley Grange, near Malpas, Cheshire.
1906	BRIANT, BERNARD	22, Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
1906	BRIGHT, TOM SPENCER	7, Holmewood Villas, Streatham Hill, S.W.
1906	BRIGHTEN, CLAUDE W.... ..	8, Talgarth Road, West Kensington, W.
1906	BROWN, ALBERT PAUL	29, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, Kent
1906	BROWN, GEORGE MACDONALD ...	Okeford, Tring, Herts.
1907	BROWN, NORMAN ERNEST	Red Cottage, Bath Road, Slough, Bucks.
1905	BUCK, EDWARD MARTIN	c/o Bruton, Knowles and Co., Gloucester.
1904	BUCKMASTER, HERBERT HAMBLETON	The Briars, West Hill Road, S.W.
1906	BUDGEN, WILLIAM HAROLD	Rosemead, Croham Road, South Croydon.
1904	BULTELL, WALTER GORDON	Charlestown, St. Austell, Cornwall.
1906	BUNNY, JOSEPH	Fairholme, Christchurch Gardens, Reading.
1906	BURGESS, ARTHUR	31, Parkfield Road, Liverpool.
1907	BURROW, EDMUND FAWCETT ...	4, Penrhyn Terrace, Old Trafford, Manchester.
1905	BURT, HARRY STOCKMAN	Clifton Lodge, College Hill, Steyning, Sussex.
1906	BUSS, HAROLD GEORGE	1, High Street, Ashford, Kent.
1906	BUTLER, ARTHUR STANLEY	Westminster Chambers, 99, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
1904	CALLANDEN, CUTHBERT BURN ...	23, High Street, Warwick.
1906	CARNEGIE, JOHN WILLIAM PERCY	Silverdale, Grove Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
1905	CARPENTER, ROBERT HENRY ...	Lyndhurst, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
1906	CARRINGTON, HAROLD EDWARD...	c/o Messrs. Battam & Company, 17, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1904	CARVER, ALBERT GEORGE	16, St. Nicholas Road, Upper Tooting [S.W.]
1906	CASTIGLIONE, EDWIN VINCENT LORENZO	7, Chatsworth Square, Carlisle.
1906	CHANIN, PERCY RAY	Hazelwood, The Avenue, Taunton, Somerset.
1907	CHAPMAN, HUBERT FRANK	Westfields, Loughborough.
1905	CHAPMAN, JOHN FRANK	Building Works Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Kent.
1907	CHAPMAN, LAURENCE ALFRED	Seacroft, Westoe, South Shields.
1906	CLARK, ALEXANDER NEILSON	St. Heliers, Grayshott Road, Southsea, Hants.
1906	CLARKSON, JOHN	136, High Street, Poplar, E.
1906	CLOWES, RALPH BARRY KNIGHT	31, Cranley Gardens, S.W.
1906	COADE, CECIL JAMES	61, Brixton Hill, S.W.
1907	COOPER, CLARENCE SPENCER	Queen's Lodge, West End Lane, West Hampstead, N.W.
1905	COVENTRY, BERNARD SETON	Burgate Manor, Fordingbridge, Hampshire.
1905	COWELL, NORMAN	140, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham, S.W.
1907	CRAFT, JOHN WILLIAM	50, High Street, Lymington, Hants.
1904	CREASEY, JOHN ROGERS, JUN.	Beltoft, Hadlow Road, Sidecup, Kent.
1904	CROW, FREDERICK LEWIS, JUN.	Shellwood Manor, Leigh, near Reigate, Surrey.
1905	CROW, PHILIP ARTHUR	94, Romford Road, Stratford, E.
1906	DASH, ROYDON ENGLEFIELD ASHFORD	Englefield, Oxshott, Surrey.
1906	DAVIES, HERBERT EDWARD	Woodbank, Teddington Park Road, Teddington, S.W.
1905	DAVIS, JOHN	Holme House, Gargrave, near Leeds.
1906	DAVSON, ALAN Warburton ..	42, Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.
1905	DAW, HERBERT WARWICK	63, Upper Tulse Hill, Brixton, S.W.
1904	DAY, JOSEPH REYNOLDS	Thorpe Coombe, Forest Road, Walthamstow, E.
1905	DEANE, HENRY CUTHBERT, JUN.	Hazlehurst, Worcester Park, Surrey.
1905	DE JERSEY, JOHN HENRY RAYMOND	Sunny Side, Dodsley Lane, Easebourne, Midhurst, Sussex.
1906	DICKSON, ALFRED ERIC	West Cliff House, Preston, Lancs.
1906	DIMMOCK, SIDNEY JAMES	Pyrton, Watlington, Oxon.
1905	DIXON, ISAAC	"End House," Garmoyle Road, Wavertree, Liverpool.
1904	DIXON, MACDONALD	Cambridge House, Lynsted, near Sittingbourne, Kent.
1906	DIXON, MYLES	Parish Offices, Liverpool.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1907	DOCKSEY, SYDNEY BATEMAN ...	3, Hallfield Road, Bradford, Yorks.
1906	DOD, FRANCIS SANDFORD	Park House, Paradise Row, Stoke Newington, N.
1907	DOMMETT, HARRY HAMS	Newton Park Estate Office, near Bristol.
1904	DRAKE, FRANCIS JOHN	62, Montgomerie Road, Southsea, Hants.
1904	DREW, JOHN DENYS	Northbrook, Starcross, S. Devon.
1905	DREW, RICHARD COLLINS, JUN. ...	Woodlyn, The Avenue, Branksome Park, Bournemouth.
1905	DUGGAN, CREIGHTON EDWARD ...	
1906	DUKE, AUGUSTUS BARNABY CYRIL	Maen, Dorchester.
1905	DUKE, HENRY EDWARD	Maen, Dorchester.
1906	DURANT, BENSON GEORGE HENRY	104, West 94th Street, New York City, U.S.A.
1907	EAMER, ALFRED STANLEY	Maylands, Carlton Road, Dulwich Village, S.E.
1907	EAMES, LEIGH FAIRFAX	Whaddon Vicarage, Royston, Herts.
1907	ECCLESHALL, GEORGE BENNETT ...	34, Worsley Road, Farnworth, Bolton.
1906	EDWARDS, GEORGE WILLIAM ...	14, West Avenue, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffs.
1905	EILOART, CYRIL HOWARD	17, Elsworth Road, N.W.
1907	ELSWORTHY, JOHN GORDON ...	17, Ardilaun Road, Highbury, N.
1907	ENDALL, GERALD	Broomfield, Solihull, nr. Birmingham.
1906	ESCOLME, JOHN	12, Queen Street, Morecambe, Lancs.
1906	EVANS, EDWARD ARTHUR ...	Frondeg, Carnarvon.
1905	EVANS, GEORGE LEWIS B.	Maescurig, Llangurig, Montgomeryshire.
1907	EVANS, MONTAGU	Ravenslea, Nightingale Lane, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
1906	EVERITT, WALTER DUDLEY	Lansdowne House, Alton, Hants.
1906	EWEN, REGINALD MALCOLM	The Manse, Frimley Road, Camberley, Surrey.
1904	FARMER, RAYMOND THOMAS ...	276, High Street, Chatham, Kent.
1906	FENTUM, CHARLES ALFRED	78, Westow Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.
1906	FIELD, VICTOR	White Hall, Longbridge Road, New Barking, Essex.
1907	FINCHAM, EDWARD	"The Green," Marks Tey, Essex.
1907	FLOYD, ARTHUR NOEL	88, Handsworth Wood, Handsworth, Birmingham.
1904	FORD, RICHARD EVELYN	57, St. Mary's Road, Doncaster, Yorkshire.
1906	FOSTER, HENRY OSWALD	Newton House, Loughton, Essex.
1904	FOWLER, FRANK ARCHIBALD ...	6, Alderbrook Road, Clapham, S.W.
1905	FOWLER, JAMES AYLWIN	15, Reigate Heath, Reigate, Surrey
1907	FOWLER, WILLIAM	Crookes Moor House, Sheffield.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1906	GAMBELL, PHILIP CLAYTON	Bonfield, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.
1905	GARDNER, HENRY, JUN.	Mill Hey, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire.
1905	GARDNER, PAUL SILVESTER... ..	1, York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.
1904	GARVICE, BASIL KENDALE	Little Silworthy, Bradworthy, Holworthy, Devon.
1905	GAY, FRANK	Eastbrook End, Romford, Essex.
1903	GEORGE, FREDERICK ALBERT	2, Sutton Court Road, Chiswick.
1905	GIBBINGS, THOMAS STANLEY	Warsash, near Southampton.
1906	GILLET, EDWARD BAILEY	114, Leigham Court Road, Streatham S.W.
1906	GODDARD, HENRY GEORGE FREDERICK	Ventura, Taunton, Somerset.
1907	GODFREY, REGINALD	Camden, St. Luke's Road, Maidstone.
1904	GODFREY-PAYTON, WALTER... ..	The Bridge House, Warwick.
1905	GODWIN, CHARLES FISHER	51B, High Street, Dorking, Surrey.
1907	GOSNEY, STANLEY HARRY	Fern Bank, Addiscombe Road, Croydon Surrey.
1905	GRAIN, PETER BOVILL	Great Shelford, Cambridge.
1905	GREENOUGH, HARRY	Northfield Terrace, Fair Road, Wibsey Bradford, Yorks.
1903	GREGORY, CHARLES H.	"The Anchorage," New Fillebrook Road, Leytonstone, Essex.
1906	GREIG, STANLEY	194, Broomwood Road, Clapham Common S.W.
1906	GRIFFIN, HAROLD, JUN.	54, High Street, Battersea, S.W.
1905	GRIFFITH, FRANK STANLEY... ..	3, Wellfield Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.
1906	GRIMM, THEODORE HENRY... ..	505, Fulham Road, S.W.
1907	GRIPPER, EDWARD CUTBUSH	c/o W. Parkin, Esq., The Cottage, Baldworth, Retford, Notts.
1907	GURNEY, BERNARD FRANK	Eastnor House, Ledbury.
1903	HAMLYN, ERIC HENLEY	25, Bridge Road West, Battersea, S.W.
1906	HARRISON, MICHAEL MATTINSON	Bolton-le-Sands, Carniforth.
1906	HARRISON, ROBERT ORMAN... ..	Chatsworth House, Carlisle.
1904	HARVEY, EDWIN HARRY	30, Bradford Road, Southsea, Hampshire.
1906	HAYWARD, WILLIAM HANSELL	"Silverdale," Gladstone Road, Broadstairs, Kent.
1904	HEATH, SIDNEY HOWARD	Kingsbridge, Westcombe Park, S.E.
1906	HEDLEY, REGINALD THOMAS FENWICK	31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
1905	HEDLEY, THEODORE FENWICK	Elms West, Sunderland.
1906	HENDERSON, PERCY CHARLES	90, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1906	HEWER, RICHARD TUCKEY	Park Farm, Radley, Abingdon, Berks.
1907	HEYWOOD, REGINALD	8, Eldon Street, Preston.
1906	HIBBS, NORMAN HADLEY	"Merton," Christchurch Road, Bourne- mouth, Hants.
1904	HIGGINSON, HARRY SCOTT	Chesters Estates Office, Humshaugh, S. O., Northumberland.
1904	HIGGS, KENNETH ALAN	Wickham, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
1906	HINE, ERNEST DARYLL	88, Nightingale Lane, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
1906	HINGLEY, JOSEPH BLOOMER	2, High Street, Cradley Heath, Staffs.
1907	HINGSTON, CECIL VICTOR	Redcote, St. Mark's Rd., Leamington Spa.
1903	HIPPISLEY, GERALD WILLIAMS	New Street, Wells, Somersetshire.
1907	HIRST, WILLIAM FREDERICK	Chatham House, Rothwell, near Leeds.
1905	HOBBS, WILFRID ERNEST	31, Highcroft Terrace, Brighton.
1907	HOARE, SIDNEY	191, Leathwaite Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
1906	HOBSON, REGINALD BERESFORD	82, Alexandra Road, Hampstead, N.W.
1903	HODSON, LAURENCE SCRIVENER	223, Seven Sisters Road, Finsbury, Park, N.
1905	HOLFORD, SHELLEY... ..	160, Romford Road, Stratford, E.
1906	HOLZAPFEL, JOHN WILLIAM	4, Summerhill Grove, Newcastle-on- Tyne.
1907	HORE, RUTHVEN POMFRET... ..	Bonscale, Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.
1906	HORNE, EDMUND PEISLEY	Vicarage Villa, Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.
1907	HORNOR, BASSETT FARDELL	West Rudham, King's Lynn.
1906	HOSKINS, FREDERICK JOHN	25, Windsor Terrace, Uplands, Swansea.
1905	HOSKEN, WILFRID	71, De-la-Warr Road, East Grinstead, Sussex.
1905	HOVENDEN, JACK REGINALD... ..	"Glenlea," Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.
1907	HOWARD, HORACE HERBERT WALTERS	92, Clarendon Road, Putney, S.W.
1906	HOWE, CLARENCE SHAW T.	The Tower, Armley, Leeds, Yorkshire.
1907	HUGHES, ALFRED, JUN.	4, Dudley Road South, Tipton, Staffs.
1904	HUGHES, JOHN HENRY	"Glengowan," Shortlands, Kent.
1904	INGRAM, EDWIN CECIL	Sturminster Newton, Dorsetshire.
1907	ISITT, FREDERICK HENRY	100, Adelaide Road, Hampstead, N.W.
1905	JENNINGS, GEORGE ALGERNON	Bemvinda, Queen's Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
1907	JEWELL, ARTHUR EDWARD	152, Leathwaite Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1906	JOHNSON, JOHN	12, Madeira Terrace, South Shields, Durham.
1906	JONES, EDWARD HEMMING	City Valuers' Department, Council House, Bristol.
1905	JONES, FRANK CECIL	8, Rawlinson Road, Oxford.
1905	JONES, MONTAGUE WILLIAM	8, Rawlinson Road, Oxford.
1904	KENNARD, HORACE BURDOCK	St. Margaret's, New Eltham, Kent.
1907	KING, HENRY CHARLES I. SHUTTLEWORTH	Elmhurst, Bromyard Road, Worcester.
1904	KING, SIMMONDS	"Deolale," Maidstone Road, Chatham.
1906	KIRK, ALLAN	28, Burlington Road, Withington, Manchester.
1907	KISCH, AUGUSTUS MAITLAND	125, Maida Vale, W.
1907	LEE, ALEXANDER VICTOR	The Mount, Worplesdon, Guilford Surrey.
1905	LEE, LESLIE HERBERT	4, High Street, Ashford, Kent.
1907	LEE, WILLIAM RICHARD	Southcote, Elm Grove Road, Ealing, W.
1905	LEIGH, LIONEL ARTHUR AUSTEN	Wargrave Vicarage, Twyford, Berkshire.
1907	LIDDELL, JOHN GEORGE WALTON	Hall Meadows, Haltwhistle, Northumberland.
1906	LLOYD, FRANK HUMPHREYS	c/o Messrs. Tapp, Jones, and Son. 1, Prince's Street, Westminster, S.W.
1905	LLOYD, SYDNEY HAMILTON	4, North End, Hampstead, N.W.
1907	LONG, CHARLES WILLIAM	108, Leigham Court Road, Streatham S.W.
1905	Longbottom, John Leonard	Dingleside, Gledholt, Huddersfield Yorkshire.
1906	LORIMER, GORDON	48, Rock Lane, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.
1906	LOVEGROVE, EDWARD TYLER	Sutton Estate Office, near Preston Lancashire.
1905	LOW, ALBERT VICTOR	44, Ilex Road, Willesden, N.W.
1907	LOWDEN, ANDREW	Estate Office, Toddington, Winchcombe S.O.
1907	LUCAS, ARTHUR LITTLEJOHNS	Park House, Bexley, Kent.
1905	LUFF, HERBERT WILFRID	North Curry, Taunton, Somersetshire.
1907	LYON, GEORGE ERNEST	164, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
1905	MAIR, WILLIAM FRASER	The Elms, Stretford, near Manchester.
1904	MARTIN, FREDERICK MARK	"Romanholme," Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent.
1905	MARTIN, VICTOR CALLINGHAM	8, Amherst Avenue, Ealing, W.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1906	MASCALL, REGINALD ARTHUR ...	c/o A. R. Bowles, 104, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
1907	MATTHEW, JOHN CAUNTER ...	10, Mamhead View, Exmouth.
1906	MAY, WILLIAM STOKES ...	Lyneham, Willow Grove, Chislehurst, Kent.
1907	MENZIES, WILLIAM KENNETH ...	Golspie, Englefield Green, Surrey.
1906	MILES, JOHN GUILFORD ...	Pynecroft, Weybridge, Surrey.
1904	MILLER, PERCY CLARKE ...	Horse Fair, Banbury, Oxfordshire.
1906	MILLS, BASIL RUPERT ...	2, Montague Street, Russell Square, W.C.
1903	MILLS, ROBERT HENRY ...	Colville, Worthing, Sussex.
1905	MOODY, HERBERT LINE ...	9, Vallis Way, Frome, Somerset.
1904	MORGAN, ERNEST WILLIAM ...	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
1905	MORGAN, THOMAS EDWIN ...	St. Hildaire, Selborne Road, Southgate, N.
1907	MURT, ROBERT STRIBELEY ...	26, Berkeley Vale, Falmouth, Cornwall.
1906	NORTH, HUGH FREDERIC ...	Strathfieldsaye, Mortimer, Berks.
1906	OLDHAM, WILFORD ...	100, High Street, Eton, Bucks.
1907	PAIN, COARD HENRY ...	Bebington, Cheshire.
1905	PALMER, FREDERICK CHARLES ...	28, Sheen Lane, East Sheen, Mortlake, S.W.
1907	PARRATT, ALBERT MARTEN ...	The Oaks, Half Moon Lane, Herne Hill, S.E.
1906	PASCOE, JOHN BARRON ...	St. Margaret's, Eaton Grove, Swansea.
1906	PATCHING, EDWARD GLENCAIRN	Belfort, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing.
1904	PATERSON, EDWARD DOUGLAS ...	The Homestead, Fog Lane, Didsbury, near Manchester.
1904	PATEY, GEORGE HEAD ...	6, Lydford Road, Willesden Green, N.W.
1907	PAWLEY, TOM EDMUND ...	Yardley Dene, Tonbridge.
1906	PEARSE, FRANK WAYMOUTH ...	Barncott House, Plympton, Devon.
1907	PEARSON, GEORGE PARKER ...	Leicester Road, Blaby, near Leicester.
1906	PEGG, HENRY FOSTER ...	The College, Wye, Kent.
1907	PEIRSON, GEOFFREY ...	Brancepeth, S.O., Co. Durham.
1904	PEMBERTON, BASIL CHARLES ...	Stockers, Rickmansworth, Herts.
1906	PEMBERTON, PERCY LEIGH ...	Forelands, Strathfieldsaye, Mortimer, S.O., Berks.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1907	PHILLIPS, SYDNEY VERNON... ..	Clifton Villa, Zinzan Street, Reading.
1907	PICKARD, EUGENE CUTHBERT LLEWELLYN	Home Farm, Glynde, Sussex.
1905	POLLEY, GORDON	c/o Messrs. Arthur Rutter, Sons & Lloyd Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
1907	PRESTON, ERIC WILSON... ..	Dornay House, Weybridge, Surrey.
1905	PULFORD, LEONARD CYRIL	The Cedars, Addiscombe, Surrey.
1906	RADBURN, SYDNEY CHARLES	39, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth Com- mon, S.W.
1904	RAMSEY, SIDNEY HERBERT	The Grange, Herne Bay, Kent.
1907	RANSON, TRESSILIAN WALTER	25, Old Tiverton Road, Exeter.
1904	RAYMOND, WALTER LESLIE	Hodford Farm, Child's Hill, N.W.
1907	RAYSON, WILLIAM JAMES	Earlsfield, Melbourn Road, Royston Herts.
1907	RENDELL, ALFRED PHILIP	Forde View, Torquay Road, Newton Abbot, Devon.
1906	RICHARDS, ROBERT HERBERT	Estate Office, Canwell, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.
1906	RIGGALL, JABEZ ALLAN	Heck House, Grimsby.
1906	RISDON, JOHN PEART	Rackleighs, Wiveliscombe, Somerset.
1907	ROBERTS, ARTHUR ATHERTON	"Culworth," Parkstone Avenue, Park- stone, Dorset.
1907	ROBERTS, CHARLES MINTO	28, Brunswick Gardens, Campden Hill, W.
1906	ROBERTS, JOHN JOSE VICTOR	Clowance, Belgrade Road, Hampton Middlesex.
1904	ROBINSON, FRANCIS WALTER	30, Halford Road, Richmond, Surrey.
1907	ROBINSON, JAMES LESLIE	6, St. Bede's Park, Sunderland.
1905	RUCK, ARTHUR	19, Bryn Road, Swansea, Glamorgan shire.
1907	RUSSELL, ARCHIBALD MILES HOLME	6, Aschurch Terrace, Ravenscourt Pk., W.
1906	RUSSELL, NORMAN PETER	60, Queen Elizabeth's Walk, Lordship Park, N.
1905	ST. QUINTIN, CLIFFORD JACK	Duart, West Hill, Putney, S.W.
1907	SAUNDERS, CLEMENT	c/o Smyth-Richards and Fox, Barnstaple, N. Devon.
1905	SCALES, ARTHUR ALFRED	11, Upper Tichborne Street, Leicester.
1906	SCARLETT, JOHN WALTER	110, Adelaide Road, N.W.
1903	SCEATS, DOUGLAS BRIANT	28, Shalimar Gardens, Acton, W.
1906	SENIOR, JOHN RAYMOND	Sunnyside, Swanage, Dorset.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1905	SEWELL, FRANK HERSEY	26, Croom's Hill, Greenwich, S.E.
1905	SEYMOUR, GURTH HACO	The Retreat, Wimborne, Dorset.
1905	SHARP, WILLIAM ALFRED	9, Clarendon Road, Wallington, Surrey.
1907	SHERWIN, CYRIL JOSEPH	Land Agent's Office, Great Eastern Railway, Liverpool Street Station, E.C.
1907	SIMMONS, FRANK WORTLEY... ..	Eastrop, Basingtoke.
1904	SHEARBURN, WILLIAM IVERY	"Roseneath," Dorking, Surrey.
1907	SMITH, CHARLES REGINALD... ..	The Vineyard, Donnington, Ledbury.
1907	SMITH, SIDNEY	Sunnyside, Muswell Hill, N.
1907	SMYTH-RICHARDS, FREDERICK GEORGE... ..	Filleigh Lodge, South Molton, Devon.
1906	SOUTHON, HAROLD	245, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.
1904	STANIER, THOMAS M.	Duchy of Cornwall ³ Office, Liskeard, Cornwall.
1905	STEDDY, HARRY CHARLES	The Beach, Shoreham, Sussex.
1906	STEVENS, BENJAMIN	Sunningdale, Willingdon Road, Eastbourne.
1907	STEPHENS, VIVIAN	128, Greencroft Gardens, S. Hampstead, N.W.
1906	STEVENS, LEWIS JOHN	Elmcote, Mount Pleasant Road, Newton Abbot, Devon.
1904	STOHWASSER, SIDNEY HAROLD ...	103, Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
1906	STOKES, JOHN EARP	Tyn Rallt, Mill Street, Cannock, Staffordshire.
1907	STRATTON, PHILIP	Princes Risboro', Bucks.
1907	SUTCLIFFE, ALBERT JAMES	50, Shrewsbury Road, Oxtou, Cheshire.
1906	TALBOT-PONSONBY, ARTHUR HUGH BRABAZON	Langrish House, Petersfield, Hampshire.
1907	TALBOT, REGINALD SAVILLE... ..	"Branksome," Woodthorpe Road, Putney, S.W.
1906	TAYLOR, ARTHUR BRASSEY... ..	Craigmore, Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire.
906	TAYLOR, ERNEST	"Meriden," Spencer Park, St. Albans, Herts.
907	TAYLOR, HAROLD TOM	Rosehill, Mumbles, S. Wales.
904	TAYLOR, JOHN HENLEY	Ingleside, Golden Manor, Hanwell, W.
907	THOMAS, JAMES HUGH TREMAYNE	Tregays, Lostwithiel, Cornwall.
907	THOMPSON, JOHN ARTHUR LESLIE	Stonefall Grange, Knaresborough, Yorks.
903	THORNE, HARMAN	The Square, Barnstaple, Devon.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1906	TIBBITS, WALTER	Newbold House, Clipston, Market Harborough.
1907	TOMKINSON, CHARLES ROE	33, Dartmouth Street, Burslem, Staffs.
1907	TOMPSETT, JAMES HUGH	"The Cottage," Willingdon, Sussex.
1906	TRAVERS, CHARLES ARTHUR	7, Sandymount Drive, New Brighton, Cheshire.
1907	TREDGETT, FULLER... ..	Anlaby House, West Clandon, Guildford.
1905	TROLLOPE, FRANCIS HENRY MOORE	Glenwood, Virginia Water, Surrey.
1906	TROLLOPE, ROBERT JOHN	c/o R. G. Trollope, West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, W.
1906	TUCKER, RICHARD HERMAN	86, High Street, Totnes, Devon.
1904	TURNER, HAROLD ERNEST	The Gables, Stamford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.
1906	TYLER, ARTHUR STANLEY	Westwood House, Palmerston Road, Walthamstow, Essex.
1904	ULLYETT, LESLIE G. S.... ..	36, Poppleton Road, Leytonstone, N.E.
1907	VAUGHAN, ARTHUR HERBERT	Dell House, Wooburn, Bucks.
1904	VIGARS, JOHN WILLIAM	Danygarth, Crickhowell, Brecknockshire.
1906	VIGERS, GEOFFREY LESLIE	10, Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
1906	VILLAR, PHILIP LOVIBOND	Taunfield, Taunton, Somersetshire.
1906	VOY, SIDNEY MAURICE	28, Stamford Brook Road, Hammersmith, W.
1905	WADMORE, EDWIN ARTHUR	Wembdon, Bridgwater, Somersetshire.
1907	WADSLEY, MICHAEL JAMES	27, Dover Street, Hull.
1907	WALKER, CYRIL HERBERT	Surveyor's Department, Great Northern Railway, King's Cross, N.
1907	WALLACE, CHARLES ADAM	42, Empress Avenue, Ilford, Essex.
1906	WARBRICK, GEORGE NEWTON	Midland Bank Chambers, Kendal, Westmoreland.
1903	WARD, JOHN ELDON	10, Wyresdale Road, Bolton, Lancashire.
1906	WATSON, FRANK EDWARD	118, Rusthall Avenue, Bedford Park, W.
1907	WATSON, THOMAS	Hednesford Road, Cannock, Staffs.
1906	WEAVER, LIONEL HUNTER	30, Lytton Grove, Putney Hill, S.W.
1906	WEETMAN, WILLIAM CHARLES CUMMING	Tenby House, Llanelly, Carmarthen.
1905	WELLINGS, CHARLES HENRY C. ...	Glyn Taff, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.
1906	WELSH, MARTIN FREDERICK	18, Roxburgh Place, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1905	WESTCOTT, THOMAS DENNIS ...	3, Priory Avenue, High Wycombe, Bucks.
1904	WESTWORTH, ALFRED ROBERT ...	9, Venner Road, Sydenham, S.E.
1907	WHITTLES, CYRIL LEONARD ...	Melrose, Four Oaks, near Birmingham.
1907	WIDDUP, JOHN ...	Courtland Terrace, Stair Drive, Stranraer, N.B.
1906	WILLIAMS, WORTHINGTON ERIC ...	27, Richmond Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs.
1904	WILLMOTT, ARTHUR STANLEY ...	Lexden, Sutherland Road, Ealing, W.
1906	WILSON, MALCOLM MILLAR ...	Park Farm Office, Woburn, S. O., Beds.
1906	WILSON, SYDNEY FIELDEN ...	Ashleigh, Smedley Lane, Manchester.
1906	WISE, FREDERICK JOHN ...	33, Butter Market, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
1904	WISE, WILLIAM CHARLES ...	Euston Villa, High Street, Heathfield, Sussex.
1906	WONNACOTT, JAMES PALMER ...	South Field Villa, Pinhoe, Exeter.
1906	WOOD, ALBERT FREDERICK ...	12, Leyland Road, Lee, S.E.
1906	WOODCOCK, CHRISTOPHER ROY ...	Sunnymeade, Aldeburgh-on-Sea, Suffolk.
1906	WOODHAM, REGINALD BURNETT ...	Beach House, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex.
1905	WOOLLEY, MAURICE THEODORE ...	The Red House, Loughborough, Leicestershire.
1906	WOOLLEY, RICHARD MELSOME ...	Charnwood, Williton Road, Salisbury, Wilts.
1904	WRIGHT, WILLIAM NEWCOME ...	The Briars, Chelmsford Road, Woodford, Essex.
1906	YOUNG, GORDON CASSON ...	86, Canfield Gardens, W. Hampstead, N.W.

Total Number of Students, 340.

SUMMARY.

Honorary Members ...	27
Fellows ...	1,825
Professional Associates ...	1,609
Associates ...	73
Colonial Fellows ...	36
Students ...	340
Total ...	3,910

NOTE.—To ensure the regular transmission of the Papers and Notices, it is particularly requested that any changes of address be communicated at once to the Secretary.

Members Transferred since the publication of the January List from the Class of Professional Associates to that of Fellows.

FIELD, CHARLES ROLAND	54, Borough High Street, S.E.
GREEN, ARTHUR EDWARD	58, North Street, Horsham.
HOLMES, MONTAGU PRICE	33, Paternoster Row, E.C.
LINES, ROLAND WALTER	110, Jasper Avenue West, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
PEASE, CHARLES EDWARD	16, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.
RANDELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM	15, Brooklands Terrace, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
REED, RICHARD GEORGE GORDON	39, Croham Road, South Croydon, Surrey.
SAVILL, HENRY NORMAN	24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
SMITH, QUENTIN CULLEN	78, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
STEPHENS, JOHN KYLE	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
STONEHAM, EDWARD RUSSELL ...	Orchard House, Erith, Kent.
WATERMAN, BERTIE EDWARD ...	25, Tower Road, Dartford, Kent.
WHATLEY, ERNEST JAMES	3, Rutland Chambers, High Street, Newmarket, Suffolk.
WIGLEY, HERBERT HENRY	Winslow, Buckinghamshire.

Members who have Died or Retired since the publication of the January List.

FELLOWS:

BACON, FRANK MACE	Attleborough, Norfolk.
BALLS, JAMES MAYHEW	Castle Hedingham, Essex.
BATTING, WALTER	7, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
BEKEN, GEORGE	73, Moorgate Street, E.C.
BENSON, ROBERT ALAN	Duchy of Cornwall Office, Liskeard, Cornwall.
BIRD, JOHN... ..	Brampton, Huntingdon.
BODY, JOHN BOND	12, Princess Square, Plymouth.
BUCK, ALBERT	Worcester.
CHESTON, CHESTER	Dashwood House, New Broad Street, E.C.
CLUTTON, ROBERT GEORGE	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
CROWTHER, KESTON NELSON	
DRAPER, EDWIN MAXWELL	3, Bucklersbury, E.C.

FOULKES, SEPTIMUS GIFFORD ...	Tring, Herts.
FOWLER, SYDNEY... ..	9, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
FRENCH, SAVAGE	2, South Mall, Cork.
GOVER, JOHN RICHARD	44, Great Dover Street, Borough, S.E.
GRIMLEY, EDWIN FEARN	40, Temple Street, Birmingham.
HARRISON, RICHARD CREESE ...	103, Cannon Street, E.C.
HEARD, HERBERT	Shepton Mallet.
HODSON, GEORGE	Loughborough.
HORSFALL, RICHARD	22A, Commercial Street, Halifax.
HORSFIELD, J. NIXON	The Summit, Avenue Elmers, Surbiton Hill, Surrey.
KING, THOMAS	Pembroke House, Portsmouth.
LEGARD, DIGBY CHARLES	Highington Hall, Lincoln.
MANNERS, HENRY ALFRED	23, St. Peter's Hill, Grantham.
MOYES, JOHN HELENUS	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambr dge.
ROBERTSON, WALTER WOOD ...	3, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
ROPER, JOHN SIMPSON	32, Market Square, Lancaster.
SHILCOCK, JAMES	Hitchin, Herts.
TATLOW, TISSINGTON WILLIAM GARNETT	14, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
WARNOCK, THOMAS ARCHIBALD	Portaferry, Co. Down.
WATERMAN, ALBERT JAMES ...	20, Week Street, Maidstone.
WEATHERALL, HENRY... ..	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
WILKINSON, GEORGE HERBERT...	7, Poultry, E.C.
YOUNG, EDWARD HERBERT ...	Municipal Offices, Liverpool.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ALLEN, FRED TREGARTHEN ...	21, Bonfield Road, Lewisham, S.E.
BALDING, ALBERT	57, Coleman Street, E.C.
COOK, CECIL NEWTON	
FEATHERSTONHAUGH, EDWIN WILLIAM	19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
FOULKES, NOEL MACINTRYE ...	General Delivery Post Office, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
HENNELL, FRANK GORDON... ..	Oakwood, Mayow Road, Forest Hill, S.E.
LUSH, WILLIAM VAWDREY ...	15A, Jewry Street, Winchester.
PHYSICK, WALTER FREDERICK...	65, Edgware Road, W.
REED, CHARLES CECIL	Beeford Grange, Beeford, Driffield, Yorkshire.
SPARROW, GEORGE WILLIAM SPARROW	Albrighton Hall, near Shrewsbury.
TASMAN, HERBERT EDWARD ...	Engineer's Department, Town Hall, Islington, N.
THOMAS, WILLIAM JAMES EDGAR	21, Tresillian Terrace, Cardiff.
THOMPSON, HAROLD STUART ...	10, Lunham Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.

ASSOCIATE :

GEPP, CHARLES BRAMSTON	Chelmsford.
OSBORNE	

COLONIAL FELLOW:

STOTT, PERCY WILLIAM	...	...		Verulam, Natal.
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List of Members who have gained Prizes at the Institution
Examinations.

AMOS, FRANK	Crawter Prize, 1893.
ARNOTT, JOHN	Special Prize, 1885.
ASHTON, ARTHUR WARD	Beadel Prize, 1902.
BANKS, FK. STUART A.	Penfold Gold Medal, 1898.
BEASLEY, JOHN A. LLEWELLYN	Driver Prize, 1891.
BENSON, ROBERT ALAN	Bracketed Special Prize, 1884.
BICKFORD, JOSEPH GRANT	Special Prize, 1897.
BOYTON, BERTRAM ALFRED	Special Prize, 1902.
BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP	{ Institution Prize, 1891. Crawter Prize, 1899.
BRADSHAW, ARTHUR GEORGE	Special Prize, 1899.
BRIERLEY, HUGH COLLEY	Institution Prize, 1900.
BROWN, ARTHUR MACDONALD	Driver Prize, 1889.
CHAMBERS, THEODORE GERVAISE... ..	{ Proxime Accessit Prize, 1894. Penfold Gold Medal, 1895.
COBHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM	{ Special Prize, 1890. Crawter Prize, 1890.
DANIEL, HENRY WILKINSON... ..	Institution Prize, 1896.
DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY	Special Prize, 1901.
DANNATT, PERCY BOOTHROYD	Driver Prize, 1905.
DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE	Crawter Prize, 1895.
DENDY, WILLIAM COOPER	Special Prize, 1889.
DIXON, FRANCIS EDWARD	Special Prize, 1888.
DONE, JOHN JAMES	Driver Prize, 1887.

DONNE, CYRIL HENRY	...	...	...	Daniel Watney Prize, 1907.
EASON, EDWARD WILLIAM	...	...	...	Institution Prize, 1893.
EASTER, WILLIAM	...	...	...	{ Driver Prize, 1896. Penfold Silver Medal, 1896.
EASTON, WALTER JOHN	...	...	...	Driver Prize, 1893.
EVE, CHARLES GERALD	...	...	...	Crawter Prize, 1898 (Bracketed).
FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD	...	...	...	Special Prize, 1891.
FREEMAN, GEORGE	...	...	...	{ Driver Prize, 1899. Penfold Silver Medal, 1899.
GATE, HENRY A. A.	...	...	...	Institution Prize, 1899.
GERMAN, GEORGE	...	...	...	Driver Prize, 1892.
GIBBON, WILLIAM JACOMB	...	...	...	Driver Prize, 1885.
GREEN, FREDERICK ALGERNON	...	...	...	Penfold Gold Medal, 1897.
HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY	...	...	...	Institution Prize, 1884.
HANCOCK, HENRY SYDNEY, JUNR.	...	...	...	Special Prize, 1900.
HARRISON, GEORGE J. R.	...	...	...	Special Prize, 1894.
HAZLEDINE, JOHN T. C....	...	...	...	{ Driver Prize, 1902. Penfold Silver Medal, 1902.
HEAD, JOHN GEORGE	...	...	...	Crawter Prize, 1891.
HOARE, ARTHUR JOHN	...	...	...	{ Driver Prize, 1903. Penfold Silver Medal, 1903.
HOLMES, MONTAGU PRICE	...	...	...	Institution Prize, 1901.
HOOD, THOMAS	...	...	...	Daniel Watney Prize, 1901.
HOSEGOOD, ANDREW WEBBER	...	...	...	Bracketed Crawter Prize, 1903.
HURCOMB, HAROLD FRANCIS	...	...	...	Special Prize, 1905.
JARMAIN, WILLIAM...	...	...	...	Institution Prize, 1894.
JENKINSON, JOHN	...	...	...	President's Prize, 1893.
JESSUP, DAVID POOLEY	...	...	...	Crawter Prize, 1907.
JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL	...	...	...	Institution Prize, 1887.
KER, ARTHUR PRESTON	...	...	...	Beadel Prize, 1903.
KERR, JOHN MURRAY	...	...	...	Institution Prize, 1897.
KNOWLES, GEORGE POTTER	...	...	...	Galsworthy Prize, 1904.
LLOYD, DONALD	...	...	...	Institution Prize, 1898.
LOBAN, GUSTAVUS TAYLOR	...	...	...	{ Penfold Silver Medal, 1904. Driver Prize, 1904. Penfold Gold Medal, 1905.
LORD, FREDERICK WILLIAM	...	...	...	Special Prize, 1906.
MARTIN, ALFRED JOHN	...	...	...	Special Prize, 1893.
MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLING	...	...	...	Institution Prize, 1888.
MATHEWS, HUGH SPENCER	...	...	...	Beadel Prize, 1905.
MAW, PERCIVAL TRENTHAM...	...	...	...	{ Bracketed Crawter Prize, 1903. Penfold Gold Medal, 1903.
MEACHER, EDMUND	...	...	...	Institution Prize, 1902.
MERRY ARTHUR WALKER	...	...	...	Institution Prize, 1890.
MUIR, JAMES	...	...	...	Institution Prize, 1889.

MURRELL, SYDNEY JAMES	...	...	Penfold Gold Medal, 1906.
NEWNHAM, FRANK GEORGE	...	...	Crawter Prize, 1904.
NORMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK	...	...	{ Special Prize, 1904. Galsworthy Prize, 1905.
PARKER, FREDERIC WILLIAM	...	...	Daniel Watney Second Prize, 1907.
PARTRIDGE, EDWARD JOHN	...	...	{ Driver Prize, 1890. Penfold Gold Medal, 1894. Crawter Prize, 1894.
PATON, DAVID LLEWELLYN	...	...	{ Driver Prize, 1901. Penfold Silver Medal, 1901.
PERKINS, WALTER FRANK	...	...	Special Prize, 1886.
PETRIE, ALAN ROY	...	...	{ Institution Prize, 1905. Penfold Silver Medal, 1905.
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM DEARLOVE	...	...	Special Prize, 1887.
PHYSICK, WALTER FREDERICK	...	...	Institution Prize, 1886.
PINEGER, JAMES REGINALD	...	...	Crawter Prize, 1900.
PRITCHARD, HENRY	...	...	Daniel Watney Prize, 1904.
RAFFETY, HERBERT WILLIAM	...	...	Special Prize, 1892.
REED, RICHARD GEORGE GORDON	...	...	Special Prize, 1898.
RICHARDSON, OLIVER ARCHER	...	...	Crawter Prize, 1892.
ROBERTSON, CHARLES BOYD	...	...	Scottish Committee Prize, 1905.
ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS STANHOPE	...	...	Institution Prize, 1883.
ROODS, ALFRED	...	...	Driver Prize, 1886.
ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR	...	...	Special Prize, 1896.
SATCHELL, CHARLES	...	...	Special Prize, 1883.
SAVILL, HENRY NORMAN	...	...	Crawter Prize, 1906.
SAWYER, JOHN ASHTON	...	...	Daniel Watney Second Prize, 1904.
SELBY JOHN BASELEY	...	...	Bracketed Special Prize, 1884.
SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM	...	...	Driver Prize, 1888.
SMITH, HAROLD ROBERT	...	...	Beadel Prize, 1904.
SMITH, SYDNEY ARTHUR	...	...	{ Driver Prize, 1897. Penfold Silver Medal, 1897. Penfold Gold Medal, 1899.
SPENSLEY, JAMES CALVERT	...	...	Crawter Prize, 1905.
SQUIRE, GERALD ROBERT	...	...	Institution Prize, 1892.
SYMONS, GILBERT GEORGE	...	...	Beadel Prize, 1906.
TARRANT, WALTER	...	...	Institution Prize, 1881.
THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE	...	...	Bracketed Crawter Prize, 1898.
THOMAS, CHARLES JOHN	...	...	{ Driver Prize, 1898. Penfold Silver Medal, 1898. Penfold Gold Medal, 1900.
TIFFEN, JOHN HENRY	...	...	Institution Prize, 1885.
TILLYARD, SIDNEY JOSEPH	...	...	{ Institution Prize, 1903. Penfold Gold Medal, 1907. Galsworthy Prize, 1907.

TREADWELL, HENRY JOHN	...	...	...	Driver Prize, 1883.
TRENT, WILLIAM EDWARD	...	...	...	Penfold Gold Medal, 1901.
VENNING, HARRY JOHN	...	...	...	Driver Prize, 1906.
WALKER, WILLIAM SELVES	...	...	...	{ Special Prize, 1895. Crawter Prize, 1897.
WARMINGTON, HERBERT	...	...	ANDREW	
CROMARTIE	...	...	...	Crawter Prize, 1901.
WATSON, HERBERT JOHN	...	...	...	Institution Prize, 1895.
WEBB, JONAS MARSHALL	...	...	...	President's Prize, 1884.
				{ Driver Prize, 1900.
WHELDON, MARTIN LOWISH	...	...	...	Penfold Silver Medal, 1900.
				Penfold Gold Medal, 1902.
				Crawter Prize, 1902.
				{ Driver Prize, 1894.
WHITTAKER, JOHN DRONSFIELD	...	...	...	Penfold Silver Medal, 1894.
				Penfold Gold Medal, 1896.
				Crawter Prize, 1896.
WIDDICOMBE, CHARLES EDWIN	...	...	...	Penfold Gold Medal, 1904.
WILLIAMS, HAROLD...	...	...	...	Special Prize, 1903.
WOOD, LESLIE STUART	...	...	...	Daniel Watney Prize, 1900.
WYKES, HERBERT IVIE...	...	...	...	Galsworthy Prize, 1906.
YOUNG, WILLIAM ROSS...	...	...	...	Scottish Committee Prize, 1906.

List of Provincial Committees.

JULY 1st, 1907.

BEDFORD, ESSEX, HERTFORD, AND MIDDLESEX Committee.

Chairman.

JOHN WEALL, 38, High Street, Watford, Herts.

BERKS, BUCKS, AND OXON Committee.

Chairman.

WILLIAM ANKER SIMMONS, Henley-on-Thames.

CAMBRIDGE, HUNTINGDON, NORFOLK, AND SUFFOLK Committee.

Chairman.

ROBERT THOMAS SIMPSON, Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmunds.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND Committee.

Chairman.

STANLEY DICKINSON STANLEY-DODGSON, Estate Office, Somerset House,
Whitehaven, Cumberland.

DERBY AND STAFFORD Committee.

Chairman.

WILLIAM WYNNE JEUDWINE, Chesterfield.

DEVON AND CORNWALL Committee.

Chairman.

FRANK WARD, Burnville, Tavistock.

HAMPSHIRE, DORSET, AND SOUTH WILTS Committee.

Chairman.

WILLIAM BROWNE CANNING, Salisbury.

IRISH BRANCH Committee.

Chairman.

GEORGE RAWDON MAURICE HEWSON, Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.

Vice-Chairman.

EDMUND SANDERS DARLEY, 5, College Green, Dublin.

Secretary.

B. J. NEWCOMBE, 110, Grafton Street, Dublin.

KENT Committee.

Chairman.

HERBERT MANSFIELD COBB, Higham, Kent.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE Committee.

Chairman.

WILLIAM EDWARD MILLS, 57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.

Vice-Chairman.

THOMAS SILK WILSON, Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane, Manchester.

Honorary Secretary.

JOHN HERBERT HALL, 6, South Street, Albert Square, Manchester, and
2, Dunham Road, Altrincham, Cheshire.

LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, AND RUTLAND Committee.

Chairman.

ARTHUR THOMAS DRAPER, Friar Lane, Leicester.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM Committee.

Chairman.

ROBERT BRYDON, The Dene, Seaham Harbour, Durham.

Honorary Secretary.

JOSSLYN ALLEYNE ROBINSON, Burton Beck, Spennymoor, Co. Durham.

NOTTINGHAM AND LINCOLN Committee.

Chairman.

CHARLES WILLIAM TINDALL, Wainfleet, S. O., Lincolnshire.

SALOP, HEREFORD, AND MID-WALES Committee.

Chairman.

HENRY JAMES WYLEY, Bridgnorth, Salop.

SCOTTISH Committee.

Chairman.

THOMAS BINNIE, 207, Hope Street, Glasgow.

Honorary Secretary.

WILLIAM FRASER, 209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

SOMERSET, GLOUCESTER, AND NORTH WILTS Committee.

Chairman.

PETER ADDIE, City Valuers' Department, The Council House, Bristol.

SUSSEX Committee.

Chairman.

WALTER FIELDE INGRAM, 2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes, and Radlett, Herts.

WALES (NORTH) Committee.

Chairman.

WILLIAM ARTHUR DEW, Wellfield House, Bangor.

WALES (SOUTH) AND MONMOUTHSHIRE Committee.

Chairman.

ROBERT FORREST, Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagan's, near Cardiff.

WARWICK AND WORCESTER Committee.

Chairman.

JOHN WILLMOT, 6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

Honorary Secretary.

FREDERICK WYLDBORE DIGBY PINNEY, 6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

YORKSHIRE Committee.

Chairman.

WHEATER SMITH, 15, Cheapside, Bradford.

Honorary Secretary.

CHARLES HENRY GOTT, 8 Charles Street, Bradford.

Local Distribution of Members under Counties.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

(Bedford, Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex Committee.)

FELLOWS.

CUMBERLAND, EDWARD ANTHONY	Luton, and Leighton Buzzard.
EVE, HERBERT TRUSTRAM...	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
FENNING, HERBERT SAMUEL	Fairfield, Ashburnham Road, Bedford.
FIELDS - CLARKE, GEORGE THOMAS	Estate Office, Southill Park, Biggleswade,
FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BEL-GROVE	21, Market Hill, Luton.
MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER	17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard.
TUTT, EDWIN THOMAS	Market Place, Amptill.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.

BRADSHAW, ARTHUR STANLEY	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Bedford.
CATON, EDMUND PERCY ...	Lines Villa, Shefford.
DRUCE, EDRIC	County Agricultural Institute, Ridgmont, Aspley Guise S.O.
FENNING, JOHN HENRY... ..	Fairfield, Ashburnham Road, Bedford.
FOLL, WALLACE ARTHUR ...	Messrs. Stonebridge & Foll, Woburn Sands.
HALL, CHARLES PELL	Park Farm Office, Woburn.
LAWLEY, GEORGE FRANK ...	64, Bromham Road, Bedford.
PALMER, CHARLES DRAYTON	c/o Douglas Stratford & Co., Park Square, Luton.
PERKS, HUGH EARL	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
WESTON, JOSEPH AURELIUS ...	83, High Street, Bedford.

BERKSHIRE.

(Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Committee.)

FELLOWS.

ADKIN, CHARLES DUNCAN ...	Wantage and Abingdon.
BAILEY, LOUIS HEWITT ...	Athenæum Buildings, Friar Street, Reading.
BELCHER, EDWARD JOHN ...	Wantage.
BINGHAM, ALFRED JOHN ...	Nalder Hill House, Newbury.
BUCKLAND, FRANK BOWRY	Windsor.
BUCKLAND, HENRY DUNEAU	Windsor.
BUCKLAND, SIDNEY CRAWFORD	Windsor.
BUTLER, ALBERT ERNEST ...	20, Broad Street, Wokingham.
COOPER, ARTHUR LESLIE ...	17, Friar Street, Reading.
COOPER, STANLEY	17, Friar Street, Reading.

DREWEATT, THOMAS	Newbury.
EGGINTON, DENYS... ..	150, Friar Street, Reading.
EGGINTON, JOHN	150, Friar Street, Reading.
GALE, JOSEPH JOHN	Market Place, Wallingford.
HASLAM, DRYLAND	Friar Street Chambers, Reading.
HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN. ...	Friar Street Chambers, Reading.
HOLL, MACKINTOSH MELENG	Kenwith, College Avenue, Maidenhead.
KEIRLE, ROBERT	Clarefield, Sunningdale, Ascot.
MILLAR, WILLIAM GALT ...	Friar Street, Reading.
NEATE, ARTHUR WEBB ...	Albion House, Newbury, and Hungerford.
PETO, JAMES WINDER... ..	6, Market Place, Reading.
RICH, ROBERT	Didcot.
RUTHERFORD, JAMES AUGUSTINE	Estate Office, Highelcre Park, Newbury.
SHERRIN, JOHN LESTER ..	The Poplars, Thatcham.
STANFORD, GEORGE	17, Blagrove Street, Reading.
TODD, RICHARD	Englefield, near Reading.
WEBBER, HENRY STANTON ...	47, Queen Street, Maidenhead.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.

ATKINSON, WILLIAM EDMUND GODFREY	University College, Reading.
BROWN, LESLY JOHN	c/o Cecil Brown, 2, Belvedere, Newtown Road, Newbury.
BURDER, REGINALD EDWARD CAMPBELL	Compton, Newbury.
CAMBRIDGE, WILLIAM JAMES	Heckford Lodge, Eaton Hastings, Faringdon.
DALGLIESH, CHRISTOPHER ...	Broadway Buildings, Reading.
DAVY, CLIFTON ROBERT ...	Trevena, Furze Platt, near Maidenhead.
DEANE, GEORGE FREDERICK	Wellington Club, Reading.
EDGINGTON, WALTER	Nalder Hill, Newbury.
GALE, HAROLD JAMES	Market Place, Wallingford.
GALE, LEONARD FRANKLIN ...	Market Place, Wallingford.
LAMBERT, GEORGE ARROW...	Mortimer Common, Reading.
MORRIS, ARTHUR	The Firs, Whitley, Reading.
NEATE, ARTHUR WH.	Speenhamland, Newbury.
SIMPSON, LESLIE SHEPHERD	27 and 28, Market Place, Reading.
SMALLBONE, HENRY JAMES...	Streatley-on-Thames.
TODD, LESLIE EDWARD... ..	Estate Office, Englefield, Reading.
VARDY, CHARLES ALFRED SILVER	Cliveden Chambers, Maidenhead.
WALLER, HARRY BAINES ...	6, Blagrove Street, Reading.
WHITE, WALTER ERNEST COATES	Curridge, near Newbury.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

(Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Committee.)

FELLOWS :

DUCHESNE, MARTIN COLLIER	Wellington Lodge, Slough.
HARRISON, JAMES THOMAS	Town Hall Offices, Buckingham.
LAWRENCE, ARTHUR	Great Marlow.
SAMUEL, WILLIAM JOHN ...	Newport Pagnell.
SANDERS, FRANCIS LEONARD	Chesham.
VERNON, ARTHUR... ..	Borshams, High Wycombe.
VERNON, ARTHUR STANLEY	Borshams, High Wycombe.
WIGLEY, HERBERT HENRY ...	Winslow.
WIGLEY, SIDNEY PRUDDEN...	Winslow.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

AFFLECK, JOHN COLIN	Kintyre, Priory Avenue, High Wycombe.
CAMPBELL	Park View Villas, Chesham.
BUTCHER, THOMAS EWEN ...	4, Priory Avenue, High Wycombe.
FITCH, SIDNEY	The Mount, Great Missenden.
GODWIN - AUSTEN, ROBERT ANNESLEY	Mentmore Estate Office, Ledbury, Leighton Buzzard.
HARRISON, CYRIL H. GILMORE	High Street, Marlow.
LAIRD, JOHN	High Wycombe.
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM DEAR-LOVE	30, High Street, High Wycombe.
RAFFETY, PERCY CHARLES	Filgrove, Newport Pagnell.
ROBINSON, JAMES CHARLES EVITT	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Buckingham.
SMITH, JAMES	Hatt House, Newport Pagnell.
SYMONS, GILBERT GEORGE...	

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

(Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BIDWELL, CHARLES	Ely.
BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS... ..	10, Barton Road, Cambridge.
BIDWELL, PHILIP SHELFORD	St. Mary's Street, Ely.
CHALK, HENRY PHILIP... ..	Linton.
GRAIN, ARTHUR TRESS ...	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL ...	27, Market Place, Cambridge.
MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLING	Littleport, Isle of Ely.
ROSE, THOMAS	32, West Street, Wisbech.
SCRUBY, WILLIAM THOMAS...	Post Office Terrace, Cambridge.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

CHAPLIN, CHARLES MONTAGUE	Dalreagh, Chaucer Road, Cambridge.
DAVIS, WILLIAM HENRY HAROLD	2, York Row, Wisbech.
GARROD, HERBERT JAMES ...	Cheveley, Newmarket.
GRAY, PERCY WILLIAM ...	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
HARGREAVES, LEOPOLD REGINALD	Bedford Office, Thorney.
HODGES, CECIL STUART ...	Fulbourn, Cambridge.
JAMES, HERBERT HAROLD ...	The Moat, Newmarket Road, Cambridge.
JONAS, SAMUEL MARSHALL ...	27, Market Hill, Cambridge.
RUTTER, ARTHUR LIONEL ...	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
THORNE, RICHARD SQUIRE ...	Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
WEBB, FREDERIC NOEL ...	Babraham, Cambridge.
WRIGHT, WALTER BRERETON	c/o Bidwell & Sons, Benet Street, Cambridge.

CHESHIRE.

(Lancashire and Cheshire Committee.)

FELLOWS:

BRADY, CHARLES ALLDIS ...	13, Warren Street, Stockport.
BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED	17, Warren Street, Stockport.
BRADY, WILLIAM HOLLINSHED	17, Warren Street, Stockport.
CARSWELL, WILLIAM	Capesthorpe, Chelford.
CARTWRIGHT, ALFRED STOTT	Council Office, Wilmslow.
ELPHICK, GEORGE PELHAM	Foregate Street, Chester.
HALL, JOHN HERBERT	2, Dunham Road, Altrincham.
HARGRAVES, STEPHEN ...	Brabyns Estate Office, Manor House, Marple.
JONES, ISAAC M.	The Town Hall, Chester.
LINAKER, CHARLES EDWARD	Frodsham.
MCCRACKEN, WILLIAM ...	Englesea House, Crewe.
MILLS, WILLIAM EDWARD ...	57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
PAIN, COARD SQUAREY... ..	Bebington.
PARKER, THE HON. CECIL THOMAS	Eccleston.
SMITH, JOHN AMBROSE ...	Estate Office, Tatton Park, Knutsford.
SMITH, JOHN THOMPSON ...	Tattondale, Knutsford.
SWETENHAM, HENRY	49, North Gate Street, Chester.
YOUNG, THOMAS JOHN ...	The Agricultural College, Holmes Chapel.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

BATTERBURY, NORMAN BONI- FACE	8, Princess Terrace, Oxtou, Birkenhead.
BROWN, WILLIAM ERNEST ...	39, Pepper Street, Chester.
CORFIELD, ARTHUR KING ...	Bradley Gate, Northenden.
EARLE, JOHN WILFRID... ..	Mere, Knutsford.
ERMEN, CUTHBERT EMIL ALBERT	49, Northgate Street, Chester.
LEES, RANDLE BURLSLAM ...	99, Antrobus Street, Congleton.
LOVE, JAMES BARR	The College, Holmes Chapel.
MILNES, CHARLTON	57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
PYE, GEORGE HENRY	Rocklyn, Barkers Lane, Ashton-on-Mersey.
ROBERTS, JOHN	Churton Villa, Tarvin Road, Chester.
SHELDON, HAROLD... ..	Kinderton Street, Middlewick.
TAIT, FRANK VINCENT... ..	Rathtara, Stocks Lane, Boughton, Chester.
TALLON, JOSEPH FRANCIS ...	1, Bold Square, Chester.
WALKDEN, WILLIAM	Davenport House, Alderley Edge.
WHYTEHEAD, JOHN LAYARD	3, Chichester Street, Chester.
WRIGHT, ISAAC THOMAS ...	67, Raffles Road, Birkenhead.

- CORNWALL.

(Devon and Cornwall Committee.)

FELLOWS:

JENKIN, ARTHUR PEARSE ...	Trewirgie, Redruth, Cornwall.
KITTOW, JOHN	West Holm, Launceston.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

BEDDALL, HERBERT BOWMAN	Pentillie Estate Office, St. Mellion, S. O.
BLYTH, HAROLD KING	6, Home Park Villas, Saltash.
COWELL, HERBERT LEE	Central Chambers, Newquay.
HANCOCK, HENRY SYDNEY JUN.	Sydney Place, St. Austell.
HOSKING, HAROLD ARTHUR...	Hill Crest, Landrake, St. Germans.
JULIAN, WILLIAM FRANCIS ...	4, Victoria Parade, Newquay.
LYNE, HARRY	St. Clement, near Truro.
MACKENZIE, HECTOR JOHN	
MAXWELL	Granville Estate Office, Bude.
TRESIDDER, HENRY EDMUND	7, Marlborough Road, Falmouth.

CUMBERLAND.

(Cumberland and Westmorland Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BIRKETT, TOM	Foxton House, Penrith.
HAYTON, JOSEPH WILLIAM...	9, Bank Street, Carlisle.
HESKETT, WILLIAM JAMES...	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith, and Viaduct Chambers, Carlisle.
LITTLE, WILLIAM	Hutton Hall, Penrith.
LOCKHART, PETER	Estate Office, Corby Castle, Carlisle.
POTTS, JAMES... ..	Estate Office, Workington.
RICHARDSON, GEORGE	5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.
ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR ...	23, Spencer Street, Carlisle.
SLY, WILLIAM	Estate Office, Somerset House, Whitehaven.
STANLEY-DODGSON, STANLEY DICKINSON	Estate Office, Somerset House, Whitehaven.
WATSON, HERBERT JOHN ...	St. Helen's, Cockermouth.
WATT, ALEXANDER	Muncaster Estate Office, Ravenglass.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BROWN, THOMAS, JUN....	Prospect House, Holmrook.
DALZELL, WILLIAM DICKINSON	"Stoneleigh," Stanwix, Carlisle.
DODGSON, EDWARD HUGHES	Derwent House, Cockermouth.
GLASSON, THOMAS MC... ..	Barco, Penrith.
HARLOW, WILLIAM WYATT RIDGWAY	City Surveyor's Office, Carlisle.
HESKETT, WILLIAM DONALD	The Hollies, Penrith.
LAWRENCE, CHAS. PHILLIPS	Stainton, Penrith.
LEE, FRANCIS BLACKLOCK ...	The White House, Brampton.
MILLER-CROOK, HERBERT ...	c/o Messrs. Jos. Birkett & Son, Penrith.
ROWLANDSON, GEORGE ARM- STRONG... ..	Unthank, Hutton-in-the-Forest, Penrith.
WATT, ALEXANDER LINDSAY	Muncaster Estate Office, Ravenglass.
WILFORD, CECIL MARSHALL	Ainstable, Armathwaite.
YOUNG, THOMAS	The Agricultural College, Aspatria.

DERBYSHIRE.

(Derby and Stafford Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK	5, New Square, Chesterfield.
BOOTHBY, HENRY VERNON ...	Harehill, Sudbury, Derby.
BRAILSFORD, HENRY	Park Nook, near Derby.
FULLER, THOMAS ALFRED ...	The College, All Saints', Derby.
HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD ...	Estate Office, Allestree, near Derby.
HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN ...	The College, All Saints', Derby.
HUBBERSTY, HENRY ALFRED	Buxton.

JEUDWINE, WILLIAM WYNNE	Chesterfield.
LONGSDON, ERNEST MORE- WOOD	Town Hall, Bakewell.
MARGERESON, CHARLES FREDERIC	New Square, Chesterfield.
MARTIN, GILSON	Chatsworth, Chesterfield.
MAY, THOMAS HENRY... ..	Haslin House, Harpur Hill, Buxton.
SHAW, JOHN	The College, All Saints', Derby.
TAILYOUR ALEXANDER	Estate Office, Snelston, Ashbourne.
THORPE, CHRISTOPHER ..	56, St. Helen's Street, Chesterfield.
TOMLINSON, THOMAS	2, St. James's Street, Derby.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ATTLEE, EDWARD GUY... ..	Green Lane, Burbage, Buxton.
BRIERLEY, HUGH COLLEY ..	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.
CLAY, WILLIAM HENRY CHRISTY	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.
FITZ-HERBERT, HENRY EDWARD	Tissington Hall, Ashbourn.
MCCALLUM, PETER SERVICE	Midland Railway, Derby.
THOMPSON, FREDERICK HUBER	13, Vernon Street, Derby.
WELLS, ARTHUR HARVEY ..	2, Belmont Street, Swadlincote.
WEST, HAROLD	3, Claremont Terrace, Osmaston, Derby.

DEVONSHIRE.

(Devon and Cornwall Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BARKER, GEOFFREY LIONEL	Teigngrace House, Teigngrace, Newton Abbot.
BODY, ARTHUR	12, Princess Square, Plymouth.
BOURNE, ROBERT ELLIOTT...	Elwell, Totnes.
BOWDEN, HARRY	Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers, George Street, Plymouth.
BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
BOXSHALL, HENRY EDWIN ..	Royal Engineer Office, Devonport.
BRYANT, GEORGE HERBERT	Royal Engineer Office, Higher Barracks. Exeter.
BULLEY, HORACE WILLIAM...	7, Bedford Circus, Exeter.

COOPER, JOHN GROVES ...	Bideford.
CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE ...	12, George Street, Plymouth.
DREW, HENRY	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
DREW, HENRY ALBAN	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
DREW, JOHN GOULD	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
DYMOND, FRANCIS WILLIAMS	21, Southernhay West, Exeter.
ELLIOTT, CHARLES	16, Ermington Terrace, Plymouth.
ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD ...	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
EVE, CHARLES GERALD ...	Kitley Estate Office, Yealmpton, near Plymouth.
FENTON, ADAM DOUGLAS ...	Maristow Estate Office, Roborough.
FOX, FREDERICK RUSSELL ...	Grove Hill, Barnstaple.
FROST, FREDERIC CORNISH	Teignmouth.
LOCK, WILLIAM HENRY ...	Instow.
LUCAS, JOHN ARCHIBALD ...	Guildhall Chambers, High Street, Exeter.
MEABY, THOMAS JAMES, JUN.	Cockington, near Torquay.
MICHELMORE, ALFRED ...	Berry Pomeroy Estate Office, Totnes.
PEARSE, THOMAS WILLIAM ...	The Green, Modbury.
PEARSE, WILLIAM	Stoliford, Modbury.
POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD EVERNDEN	Bridge Chambers, Bideford.
RENDELL, ARTHUR STEPHEN	Market Terrace, Newton Abbot.
RUNDLE, EDWARD COLLINS...	Bedford Office, Tavistock.
SCOTT - SMITH, ARTHUR COURTNEY	187 and 188, High Street, Exeter.
SMYTH-RICHARDS, GEORGE COBLEY	Estate Office, Castle Hill, near South Molton.
STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN	Bridge Chambers, Bideford.
STOOKE, JAMES	Courtenay Street, Newton Abbot.
STUDDY, THOMAS EDWARD ...	Mazonel, Stoke Gabriel, Totnes.
TAYLOR, THOMAS WILLIAM HARRIS... ..	Estates Office, Killerton, Exeter.
THORNE, ARNOLD	Cross Street, Barnstaple.
WARD, DANIEL	8, Courtenay Street, Plymouth, and Hewton, Bere Alston.
WARD, FRANK	Burnville, Tavistock.
WARE, CHARLES EDWIN ...	Gandy Street Chambers, Exeter.
WHITAKER, ERNEST VICTOR	8, Queen Street, Exeter.
WHITTON, PERCY	24, Gandy Street, Exeter.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

AMIES, HERBERT CHRISTOPHER	170, Pinhoe Road, Exeter.
BARRONS, BERTRAM ALONZO	Devon Estate Office, Powderham, Exeter.
BLISS, THEODORE STEPHEN ...	Bedford Office, Tavistock.
BRAY, JOHN SANDERS	South Field Villa, Pinhoe, Exeter.
CHAMPERNOWNE, AMYAS WALTER	Sidbury Manor Estate Office, Sidbury, Sidmouth.
COOK, THOMAS	District Estate Office, Great Western Rail- way, Plymouth.
EDWARDS, SPENCER	11, Cross Street, Barnstaple.
EGREMONT, JOHN	20, Bridgetown, Totnes.
ELLIOTT, JOHN WILLIAM FARRANT	Shadycombe, Salcombe.
ELLIS, ARTHUR ORANGE ...	72, George Street, Plymouth.
FOGG, THOMAS HOLT	Heath Bank, Babbacombe, Torquay.
GOFF, WILLIAM SETTEN ...	c/o Messrs. Whitton and Laing, 24, Gandy Street, Exeter.
GREENFIELD, FREDERICK JAMES	St. Cyprian's, Thurlow Hill, Torquay.
HASLEHUST, ERIC THOMASSET	Manor Office, Yealmpton.
HOLDITCH, CHARLES STANLEY	48, George Street, Plymouth.
LUMLEY, FREDERICK ROBERT	Mamhead Park, Exeter.
ORCHARD, SIDNEY SAMUEL	Walson, Bow.
PARSONS, MAURICE HARRY DONNE	Rosemont, Heavitree Road, Exeter.
PERCIVAL, ALEXANDER WILLIAM	8, Trematon Terrace, Mutley, Plymouth.
PERKINS, SAMUEL BARCLAY	33, Emma Place, East Stonehouse, Plymouth.
PINCKNEY, HENRY CHRISTOPHER	Manor Office, Yealmpton.
SHEARER, JAMES HUGHAN ...	Museum Chambers, 22, Queen Street, Exeter.
SOUTHCORBE, JOHN CHARLES	Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple.
TIMBRELL, ALAN	Egremont, Tavistock.
VENNING, ALFRED JOHN MEYBOHM	26, Ker Street, Devonport.
WARD, EDWARD JOHN	Burnville, Brentor, Tavistock.
WINDER, GEORGE MAURICE	Fairmile, Ottery St. Mary.

DORSETSHIRE.

(Hampshire, Dorset, and South Wilts Committee.)

FELLOWS:

CANDY, WALTER EMMANUEL	Encombe, Wareham.
CLIFTON, JAMES EDWARD ...	Swanage.
CRICKMAY, GEORGE RACK-STROW	St. Thomas' Street, Weymouth.
CRICKMAY, JOHN EDWARD ...	Weymouth.
DAY, GEORGE CARLETON ...	Estate Office, Woodbridge, Shaftesbury.
DUKE, EDWARD	Dorchester.
DUKE, HENRY... ..	Dorchester.
ELFORD, JOHN	King Street, Poole.
PAIN, GEORGE LLOYD	Keysworth Farm, Wareham.
RICHARDS, GEORGE EDWARD	Stour Lodge, Wimborne.
SANCTUARY, CAMPBELL FOR- TESCUE STAPLETON	Mangerton, Melplash.
SENIOR, HARRY SAMUEL ...	Sturminster-Newton.
TORY, JOHN EDWARD	Dorchester.
WELLS, WILLIAM HOWLEY ...	Estate Office, Evershot.
YOUNG, HARRY AUSTIN LINDSAY	The Johnstone Estate Office, Weymouth.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

DALE, EDWARD SYDNEY WILSON	Beaminster.
GRAHAM, HENRY CECIL ...	Rivers Estate Office, Hinton St. Mary.
RAWLENC, JAMES... ..	The Estate Office, Wimborne.

DURHAM.

(Northumberland and Durham Committee.)

FELLOWS:

BRYDON, ROBERT	The Dene, Seaham Harbour.
CLARK, NATHANIEL	Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, S.O.
CLARK, NATHANIEL, JUN. ...	Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, S.O.
COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES	15, Thornhill Terrace, Sunderland.
CURRY, HENRY JOHN	58, High Street, Stockton-on-Tees.
EADE, ARTHUR W. F.	Branson House, Darlington.
GREGSON, WILLIAM	106, Victoria Road, Darlington.
HEDLEY, JOHN HUNT	7, Ashbrook Terrace, Sunderland.

HINDMARSH, RALPH FREDERICK... ..	Tyne Improvement Commission, Engineer's Office, Piers Works, South Shields.
MILLER, JOHN EZRA	17, Fawcett Street, Sunderland.
OLIVER, CHARLES EDWARD	Selby Lodge, Consett.
PEIRSON, HENRY THOMAS ...	Brancepeth.
RODHAM, JOHN	16, Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees.
ROWLANDSON, CHRISTOPHER	The College, Durham.
ROWLANDSON, SAMUEL MES- SITER, CAPTAIN	19, North Bailey, Durham.
WALL, GEORGE YOUNG ...	Exchequer Buildings, Durham.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BURKITT, HAROLD	Grange Hill, Bishop Auckland.
GORE, GEORGE PYM	81, Bondgate, Darlington.
HARLAND, HENRY CHAPMAN	West Villas, Stockton-on-Tees.
PEGGE, JOHN THOMAS	City Surveyor's Office, Durham.
ROBINSON, JOSSLYN ALLEYNE	Burton Beck, Spennymoor.
WATSON, NOEL BRADY	Westover, Low Fell.

ESSEX.

(Bedford, Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex Committee.)

FELLOWS:

ADDISCOTT, HENRY HUGH ...	27, Hermitage Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
CHANCELLOR, FRED.	Chelmsford.
CHETWOOD, STEPHEN	Waltham Abbey.
COVERDALE, FREDERICK JOHN	Ingatestone Hall.
FENN, JOHN	The Hall, Ardleigh, and 146, High Street, Colchester.
HILLIARD, GEORGE EDWARD	Chelmsford.
KEMP-SMITH, JAMES FRED.	Orsett.
LEE, PHILIP SHIRLING	Oaklands, Woodford.
MARTIN, ALFRED JOHN ...	Elmhurst, Springfield Hill, Chelmsford.
MORRIS, GEORGE FIELD ...	Madeira, Cambridge Park, Wanstead.
MOXON, HERBERT WILLIAM	Royal Engineer Office, Abbey Field, Col- chester.
NEWMAN, THOMAS HARRY...	61, High Street, Braintree.
NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE	Saffron Walden.
PARKER, CHARLES ALFRED	Woodham, Mortimer Place, Maldon.
STANFORD, CHARLES MAURICE	23, High Street, Colchester.
START, JOSEPH WILLIAM ...	Cups Chambers, High Street, Colchester.

STRUTT, THE HON. EDWARD GERALD	Whitelands, Hatfield Peverel, Chelmsford.
SURRIDGE, JOSEPH SMITH ..	Coggeshall.
SWORDER, HUGH	High Street, Epping.
TAPP, ARTHUR	Southend-on-Sea.
THEOBALD, HENRY	19, Cranbrook Gardens, Cranbrook Road, Ilford.
VAIZEY, JOHN GEORGE ...	Bocking, Braintree.
WATSON, ERNEST	The Clarence Street Estate Office, South- end-on-Sea, and Aberdour, Hockley.
WYLES, JOHN WALTER ...	Glenmore, Tavistock Road, Snaresbrook.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ANDREWS, ARTHUR GEORGE	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Colchester.
BLYTH, GEORGE ALFRED ..	Leighs Lodge, Felstead.
BROOKE, JOHN CUBITT	66, Park Avenue, Barking.
COBBE, HENRY ALEXANDER	The Chase, Shrub End, Colchester.
COWLEY, HERBERT REGINALD	112, Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea.
COX, ARTHUR STANLEY ...	c/o Rev. W. Griffith, Hillcrest, South Weald, Brentwood.
DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY	Head Gate, Colchester.
DAWSON, REGINALD	110, Park Avenue, Barking.
GRIMWADE, HENRY	Colchester.
HILLIARD, HUGH NEVILLE ...	Chelmsford.
HOUGHTON, EDMUND GUY ...	Pine Lodge, Whitehall Road, Woodford Green.
HOUGHTON, JOHN GOLDSMITH	Pine Lodge, Whitehall Road, Woodford Green.
HOUGHTON, WILLIAM CHARLES	Pine Lodge, Whitehall Road, Woodford Green.
KEMSLEY, WILLIAM HUGH ...	Woodford Green.
LIVING, CHARLES, JUN. ...	33, Cambridge Road, Barking.
MCDougALL, DOUGLAS ROBERT	18, Grove Road, Southend-on-Sea.
NOCKOLDS, MARTIN CHARLES HUBERT	Saffron Walden.
PEARCE, WILLIAM HENRY ...	Borough Surveyor's Office, Southend-on-Sea.
PHILLIPS, GEORGE CAWKWELL	Chelmsford.
PHILLIPS, FRANCIS JOHN ...	Albury, Queen's Road, Springfield, Chelms- ford.
PORTER, DOUGLAS DAVID ...	Mayfield, Hutton.
POTTER, SHIRLEY HERBERT	Burnham Motor and Boat Company, Burn- ham-on-Crouch.
POVEY, STEPHEN GODDARD...	c/o Messrs. Talbot and White, 37, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
PRITCHARD, EDWARD	New Farm, Epping.

RIPPENGAL, ARTHUR HENRY	The Brentwood Estate Offices, The Parade, Brentwood.
ROBINSON, MARTIN CATLIN...	Wenden, Saffron Walden.
SANSOM, WILLIE STANLEY VENN	71, East Hill, Colchester.
SLADE, JAMES HARCOURT ...	Upminster, Romford.
SMITH, DOUGLAS HENRY ...	7, Marine Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.
SORRELL, HAROLD VALENTINE	Clarence Chambers, Clarence Street, Southend-on-Sea.
STRUTT, JOHN JAMES	Whitelands, Witham.
TALLBOY, FREDERICK JAMES	4, Kensington Gardens, Cranbrook Park, Ilford.
TEMPLE, ALFRED, JUN.... ..	The Clarence Street Estate Office, Southend-on-Sea.
TIGHE, ARTHUR	Town Hall Buildings, Clacton-on-Sea.
TITFORD, HORACE JAMES ...	c/o. Messrs. Talbot and White, 24, High Street, Southend-on-Sea.
TITTERTON, SYDNEY GEORGE PENN	Tram Terminus, Southchurch, Southend-on-Sea.
WILKES, JOHN FISKE	Wenden Lofts, Saffron Walden.
YOUNG, CHARLES EDWARD ...	102, Cranbrook Road, Ilford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

(Somerset, Gloucester, and North Wilts Committee.)

FELLOWS:

ADDIE, PETER	City Valuers' Department, The Council House, Bristol.
BODY, ARTHUR	48, Corn Street, Bristol.
BRUTON, HENRY WILLIAM ...	Albion Chambers, Gloucester.
COTTERELL, ALBERT PLAYER ISAAC	Scottish Buildings, 28, Baldwin St., Bristol.
GILRUTH, WILLIAM	H. M. Office of Works, Bristol.
GOODBODY, FREDERICK ALLEN STURGE	33, Corn Street, Bristol.
HARLE, JOHN JOSEPH	Tortworth Estate Office, Falfield.
KNOWLES, HENRY	Egerton House, The Spa, Gloucester.
MUNRO, PHILIP	2, St. Stephen's Chambers, New Baldwin Street, Bristol.
NAPIER, HENRY BURROUGHS	Ashton Court Estate Office, Long Ashton, Clifton, Bristol.
PETTER, ALBERT EDWARD ...	City Valuers' Office, Council House, Bristol.
SCAMMELL, THOMAS	1, St. Stephen Street, Bristol.

STURGE, ROBERT FOWLER ...	33, Corn Street, Bristol.
VILLAR, JAMES	2, Essex Place, Cheltenham.
WISE, CHARLES DACRES ...	Overbury, Tewkesbury.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BRUTON, BASIL VASSAR ...	Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester.
BURGE, JAMES THOMAS ...	19, Burlington Road, Clifton, Bristol.
COUNCELL, THOMAS JAMES ...	15, Maurice Road, St. Andrew's Park, Bristol.
GETTINGS, SYDNEY SALTER...	Resident Engineer's Office, Waterworks, Moreton-in-the-Marsh.
HOLBROW, HERBERT OLIVER	9, Clare Street, Bristol.
KIESER, WILLIAM HENRY GUSTAV... ..	City Engineer's Office, Bristol.
LEAH, WILLIAM	3, Moseley Villas, Barnwood, Gloucester.
MARCHANT, ROBERT CHARLES	Merton Villa, 18, Elliston Road, Redland.
MITCHELL, HAROLD HASTINGS	2, North Parade, Cheltenham.
MOORE, THOMAS HAROLD ...	Southend House, Tewkesbury.
OATEN, ALFRED EDWARD ...	9, Clare Street, Bristol.
PETER, FRANCIS	Ham Villa, Berkeley.
SAISE, ALFRED JOHN	Eagle Insurance Buildings, Baldwin Street, Bristol.
SCAMMELL, THOMAS EDWARD	56, Lower Redland Road, Redland, Bristol.
STANTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHULTHEISS ...	28, Baldwin Street, Bristol.
STURGE, THEODORE	33, Corn Street, Bristol.
SWANWICK, BRUCE	The Thatched House, Coates, Cirencester.
TURNER, DRYSDALE	Clydesdale, Podsmead Road, Tuffley Avenue, Gloucester.
WILLIAMS, ERNEST	Eagle House, Brislington, Bristol.
WHITE, RICHARD STANLEY ...	c/o George Nichols, Howes and Company, 49, Broad Street, Bristol.
WRIGHT, CHARLES LEE	City Valuer's Department, Council House, Bristol.

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT.

(Hampshire, Dorset, and South Wilts Committee.)

FELLOWS :

ARNOLD, FRANCIS	Chilland, Winchester, & Hambledon.
AUSTIN, RICHARD	Bishop's Waltham.
BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN LAURENCE	Upper Bordean, Petersfield.
BLAKE, FREDERICK	46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
BLIZARD, JOHN HENRY ...	Lansdowne House, Castle Lane, Southampton.
BURNETT, ALFRED ANDREW	2, High Street, Southampton.
CABLE, CHARLES VINCENT ...	The Turret, Hartley Wintney.
COCKS, SAMUEL ROGER ...	5, St. Thomas's Street, Ryde.

COLYER, FREDERICK	Cromwell Lodge, West Street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
CURTIS, CHARLES EDWARD...	Woodlands, Brookenhurst.
EAMES, EDWARD	Compton, Winchester.
ELLEN, FREDERICK CHARLES	The Auction Mart, Andover.
FOX, ERNEST	15, Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth.
FOX, WILLIAM	15, Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth.
GOLDSMITH, DOUGLAS FLEET	Lavant Street, Petersfield.
GUDGEON, GEORGE EDWARD	Estate Agency Offices, Winchester.
HALL, ERNEST	56, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
HARRIS, JAMES	Winchester.
HAWKER, HARRY EDWIN ...	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth.
HERBERT, ALLAN	The Market Place, Andover.
HEWITT, FREDERIC THOMAS BAINES	Royal Engineer Office, Bordon Camp.
HILL, WILLIAM BURROUGH	81, Above Bar, Southampton.
ISTED, SAMUEL EVELAND ...	Royal Engineer Office, North Aldershot.
JENKINS, RICHARD JAMES ...	Town Hall, Portsmouth.
KAYE, JOHN EDWARD... ..	Tynedale, Porchester Road, Bournemouth.
KENT, GEORGE EDWARD ...	Normanhurst, Cavendish Road, Southsea.
LANE, ERNEST LACAN. ...	81, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
LEMON, JAMES	Lansdowne House, Castle Lane, Southampton.
LYWOOD, EDWIN	Barton House, Andover.
MARVIN, ALBERT EDWARD	The Grove, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.
NEWTON, THOMAS EDWIN ...	Bank Chambers, Winchester.
NORTH, GEORGE FREDERIC ...	Strathfield Saye.
PAIN, JAMES... ..	48, West Street, Fareham.
PERKINS, WALTER FRANK ...	The Auction Mart, Southampton.
RAYNBIRD, HUGH EDWARD	Basingstoke.
REBBECK, EDWARD WISE ...	Stafford Lodge, Bournemouth.
REBBECK, THOMAS WARREN	Gervis Place, Bournemouth.
RIDDETT, WILLIAM HAMMOND	Townhall Chambers, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
ROBEY, ROBERT	Oaklands, East Tytherley, Romsey.
ROBINSON, EDMUND ARTHUR	Lee-on-the-Solent, Gosport.
ROKER, MITCHEL JOHN ...	Snowdenham, West Cliff Road, Bournemouth.
SANDERS, INGALTON	23, Portland Street, Southampton.
SAUNDERS, THEODORE RIDLEY	Belgrave Chambers, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.
SAWYER, JOHN ASHTON ...	59, High Street, Winchester.
SIMMONS, CHARLES FRANKLIN	Basingstoke.
SIMMONS, WILLIAM ANKER...	Basingstoke.
SMITH, FREDERICK JOHN ...	21, Portland Street, Southampton.
SMITH, GEORGE ALFRED ...	78, Parchment Street, Winchester.
STALLARD, ALFRED EDWIN...	West Street, Havant.
STOPHER, THOMAS	Winchester.

TAYLOR, EDGAR CHARLES ...	Royal Engineer Office, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
VERNON - INKPEN, GEORGE CHARLES	40, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
WALMISLEY, JOSEPH WILLIAM	7, King's Terrace, Southsea.
WALTER, THOMAS JAMES ...	Gervys Place, Bournemouth.
WARNER, HENRY	Faringdon, Alton.
WAY, HENRY JAMES	109, Lower St. James's Street, Newport, Isle of Wight.
WESTBURY, GEORGE HENRY	The Knoll, Andover.
WETHERALL, HARRY LANCASTER	Brachlyn, Winchfield.
WYATT, ARCHIBALD	Portchester.
YOUNG, CHARLES	Alton.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ABBOTT, ALEXANDER HENRY	2, Boscombe Chambers, Boscombe, Bournemouth.
ARNOLD, ALAN	Westgate Chambers, Winchester.
AYLWARD, GEORGE THOMAS	The Knoll, Bassett, Southampton.
BALCOMB, CECIL AUGUSTUS...	278, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
BALDWIN-WISEMAN, WILLIAM RALPH	165, Shirley Road, Southampton.
BARBER, HARRY JOHN... ..	Longville, Victoria Park, Andover.
BEVIS, CHARLES THOMAS ...	Elm Grove Chambers, Southsea.
BLAKE, ALFRED NORMAN ...	Maisonnette, Gosport.
BLAKE, REGINALD LAPHORNE	25, Victoria Road North, Southsea.
BLORE, CHARLES GORDON ...	Idsworth Estate Office, Horndean.
BRADSHAW, HAROLD CLAUD	Tylney Hall Estate Office, Rotherwick, Winchfield.
BRISTOW, ROBERT C.	Works Department, H. M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.
BRUCE, ALEXANDER DAVID...	Elvetham Estate Office, Winchfield.
CATLEUGH, WILLIAM DENZIL	Clyffe, Richmond Wood Road, Bournemouth.
CHAMBERLAIN, HARRY SAMUEL	91, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea.
CROSS, PEMBROKE HENRY COKAYNE	16, London Road, Kingston Cross, Portsmouth.
CULME-SEYMOUR, ARTHUR GRANVILLE	Glenville, Bitterne.
DANCASTER, ARTHUR	Goodwin, Richmond Park, Bournemouth.
DOUGLAS, BERNARD MOXON	Marine Parade, Lee-on-the-Solent.
ELLEN, FREDERICK CHARLES GROOME	Eastfield House, Andover.
ENGLAND, CHARLES	235, Wimborne Road, Moordown, Bournemouth.
EVERED, GILLIEBRAND ELWIN	Cumnor Buildings, 117, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

FARTHING, CHARLES HAROLD	Westfield, Alton.
FIELD, LEONARD MARTIN ...	Greenfield House, Gosport.
FISHER, THOMAS ROTELY ...	36, Cambridge Road, Aldershot.
GUDGEON, HENRY LEISTER	6, Pier Street, Lee-on-the-Solent.
HANKINSON, FRANCIS HENRY	Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth.
HARRIS, KENNETH DAVIS ...	Estate Office, Chandlersford.
HARVEY, FREDERICK CHARLES	1, Frithknowle Villas, Brockhurst Road, Gosport.
HAZARD, CECIL JAMES ...	Winchester House, Bournemouth.
HOOPER, ALFRED FREDERICK	1, Laura Villas, London Road, Andover.
INSLEY, GEORGE PITRON ...	Old Studley, Wimborne Road, Bournemouth.
LEESE, VERNON FRANCIS ...	Estate Office, Hursley Park, Winchester.
MASTERS, WILLIAM HENRY	Glencairn, Arthur Road, Southampton.
MELLOR, JOHN FRANCIS	Ringwood.
SHAW	Borough Engineer's Office, Southampton. ¹
MILLAR, PETER	Bracken, Wake Hill, Winchester.
MITCHELL, HERBERT ARTHUR	Barrack Construction Office, N. Tidworth, Andover.
MUMBY, ELVIN FOWLER ...	Avondale, St. George's Square, Portsea.
MURTOUGH, JOSEPH	Carlton House, Southsea.
OSMOND-SMITH, FRANCIS	The Salterns, Lymington.
HENRY GEORGE... ..	Town Hall Chambers, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
OUVRY, PETER ARNOLD ...	53, King's Road, Bournemouth.
RIDDETT, MAURICE CHARLES	21, Portland Street, Southampton.
RUMSBY, WALTER SAMUEL...	Estate Office, Brockenhurst.
SMITH, HERBERT FREDERICK	120, High Street, Gosport.
GEORGE	5, The Laurels, Junction Road, Andover.
SUTTON, CECIL N. STAFFORD	The Auction Mart, Chandlersford.
THOMAS, ERNEST JAMES ...	17, Cumberland Place, Southampton.
TOMLIN, WILLIAM, JUN. ...	9A, Cranbury Place, Southampton.
WALKER, JAMES WILLIAM	The Poplars, North End, Portsmouth.
BOYD	St. Elmo, Festing Grove, Southsea.
WALLER, BERTRAM HANNEN	
WHEELER, WELBY	
WHITE, ARTHUR VIVIAN ...	
WILLIAMS, DANIEL SMITH...	

HEREFORDSHIRE.

(Salop, Hereford, and Mid-Wales Committee.)

FELLOWS:

HAYWOOD, WILLIAM	
MATTHEWS	9, West Street, Hereford.
HUNT, GEORGE WHITAKER ...	Estate Office, Holme Lacy.

MILLYARD, JOHN WILLIAM ...	Estate Office, Saltmarshe Castle, Bromyard.
PARKER, JOHN	Mansion House, Hereford.
STOOKE, JOHN EDWIN HELLYAR	2, Palace Yard, Hereford.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

GURNEY, RONALD GEORGE ...	Ledbury R.D.C., Ledbury.
HEWITT, WILLIAM	Hampton Grange, Hereford.
LEE, JOHN PINCKE	Holme Lacy, near Hereford.
SLATTER, ARTHUR WHITTARD	Afcott, Hafod Road, Hereford.
SMITH, DOUGLAS	Stanage Park Estate, Brampton Brian.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

(Bedford, Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex Committee.)

FELLOWS :

AUSTIN, RUSSELL GARDENER	The Wash, Hertford.
BROWN, ARTHUR MACDONALD	Tring.
BROWN, FRANK JOHN	Tring.
BURNETT, GEORGE JOHN MULCASTER... ..	Elstree Cottage, Elstree.
BURR, HARRY	Estate Office, Letchworth, near Hitchin.
CHILD, FRED	1, Station Road, New Barnet.
COUCHMAN, HENRY BOTELER	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmansworth.
CRAWTER, JOHN	Cheshunt.
DEBENHAM, FRANK GISSING	Cheshunt Park.
GOODING, WILLIAM ALFRED	Arndilly, York Road, St. Albans.
HASLUCK, LANCELOT GERALD	Green Hill Park, New Barnet.
HUNT, THOMAS	Baldock Street, Ware.
INGRAM WALTER FIELDE ...	Radlett.
LEES, FRANK ARTHUR	16, Fore Street, Hertford.
LOW, ROBERT JOHN	St. Albans.
RUMBALL, AUBREY	St. Albans.
SLY, JOSEPH TOWNSON... ..	Estate Agency Offices, Rickmansworth.
TALLENT, EDWIN JAMES ...	Brent Pelham, Buntingford.
THURNALL, JOHN EDWARD...	Royston.
WEALL, JOHN	38, High Street, Watford.
WEALL, JOHN GRAHAM... ..	38, High Street, Watford.
WOODMAN, THOMAS FOSTER	32, St. Peter Street, St. Albans.
YORK, HENRY..	East Barnet Valley Urban District Council Station Road, New Barnet.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BAYES, JOHN GEORGE	Radlett, S.O.
BROWN, WILLIAM EDWARD...	Langla, Rosslyn Road, Watford.
COCKS, JOHN FREDERICK ...	16, Fore Street, Hertford.
DONNE, CYRIL HENRY	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmansworth.
FINCH, CLEMENT ROBERT ...	Towerfield, Clarendon Road, Watford.
GIBSON, ALAN KEITH	Balls Park Estate Office, Jeningsbury, Hertford.
GOULD, HARMER	Brickendonbury, Hertford.
GROVE, RICHARD THOMAS ...	Braddon Lodge, Stanhope Road, St. Albans.
HART, JOHN	35, Mildred Avenue, Watford.
HAWKE, ROLAND WELSTEAD	Ravensfield, Northumberland Road, New Barnet.
HAYLLAR, SIDNEY HAYLLAR	Stevenage.
HINE, STANLEY GORDON ...	Newnham, Harpenden.
HOLLINS, SAM	Munden, Watford.
HOUBLON, FRANCIS ARCHER	Hallingbury Place, Bishop's Stortford
JOHNSON, FREDERICK JOHN	70, Tamworth Road, Hertford.
KENT, PHILIP, JUN.	First Garden City, Ltd., Letchworth.
KING, WILLIAM ISAAC	The Elms, Rickmansworth.
LAWRENCE, JOHN	c/o Messrs. Crawter, Cheshunt.
LEWIS, JOHN	28, Worley Road, St. Albans.
LINDSELL, PHILIP JANSON ...	Bearton, Hitchin.
MAGGS, LEONARD	Oakley, Glenferrie Road, St. Albans.
MORRISON, GERARD DONALD	Estate Office, Childwick Bury, St. Albans.
MORRISON, IVOR CHARLES...	Alma, St. Albans.
NEWBERY, WALTER SAMUEL	52, Alma Road, St. Albans.
NEWMAN, WILLIAM WALKER	Council Offices, High Street, Watford.
PAGE, HERBERT	c/o Messrs. Harland and Son, Barnet.
PARKINSON, HERBERT	12, Newcombe Road, Harpenden.
PEARCE, STEPHEN HARVEY ...	Fowey, New Barnet.
PETRIE, ALAN ROY	Gable End, Hall Place, St. Albans.
PORTER, EVELYN DE BOCK ...	Latimer Grange, Monken Hadley, New Barnet.
RAYMOND, JAMES OWEN ...	Eversley, Western Road, Tring.
ROWLEY, WILLIAM TAYLOR	Royston.
SALWEY, ARTHUR	The Cedars, Broxbourne.
SEDGWICK, RUPERT WILLIAM	38, High Street, Watford.
SMITH, CUTHBERT	The Crossways, Totteridge.
SMITH, HARRY VINCENT ...	4, Oxley Villas, Bulwer Road, New Barnet.
TAYLOR, JOHN FRANCIS WHITE	c/o Messrs. Humbert, Son and Flint, Watford.
UNDERWOOD, EDWARD	First Garden City, Ltd., Estate Office, Letchworth.
YOUNG, WILLIAM	4, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

(Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Committee.)

FELLOWS:

BECK, ARTHUR CLEMENT ...	Wyton Manor, Huntingdon.
LOOKER, JOHN	96, High Street, Huntingdon,
PEPPERCORN, JOHN HUTCHINSON	Manor House, Eaton Socon, St. Neots.
PREEDY, FREDERIC	Caldecote, St. Neots.
THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE	Huntingdon.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE:

PEPPERCORN, JOHN ARTHUR	Eaton Socon, St. Neots.
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KENT.

(Kent Committee.)

FELLOWS:

AMOS, FRANK	3, The Parade, Canterbury.
APPS, BENJAMIN CHARLES ...	22, Lowfield Street, Dartford.
ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS	The Kent Fire Office, 29, Westgate, Canterbury.
BARKSHIRE, CHARLES ROBERT	Royal Engineer Offices, Inner Lines, Chatham.
BARTON, HARRY HOWELL ...	57, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
BILLINGHAM, JOHN ALFRED LAWRENCE	Royal Engineer Office, Archcliffe Fort, Dover.
BRACKETT, ARTHUR WILLIAM	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
BRACKETT, WILLIAM	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
BURNS, GAVIN JAMES	Building Works Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.
BURROWS, ALFRED JOHN ...	41, Bank Street, Ashford.
CHAMPION, PHILIP	The Downs, Darenth, Dartford.
CHATELL, FRANCIS LORiot	Lower Camden, Chislehurst.
COBB, HERBERT MANSFIELD	Higham.
COBHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM	4, Woodville Terrace, Gravesend.
COOKE, HENRY	25, Watts Avenue, Rochester.
COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND	81, High Street, Sittingbourne.
COX, WALTER THEODORE ...	Grasmere, Tovil, Maidstone.
CRONK, CHARLES TYLEE ...	Sevenoaks.
CRONK, EDWYN EVANS ...	Sevenoaks.

CRONK, FRANK	Sevenoaks.
CRONK, WILLIAM HENRY ...	Sevenoaks.
DANN, HENRY	Dartford.
DANN, HENRY, JUN.	Shears Green, near Gravesend.
DAY, WILLIAM, JUN.	23, High Street, Maidstone.
DUNSTALL, HERBERT HENRY	Bank Chambers, Railway Street, Chatham.
ELGAR, J. EDWARD	Crockshard, Wingham.
ELTON, HERBERT AVERILL ...	Building Works Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.
EWING, GUY BEAUMONT ...	Cole Allen, Edenbridge.
FARNHAM, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS	The Council Offices, Foots Cray, U.D.C., Sidcup.
FINN, FREDERICK, JUN. ...	Queen Street, Deal.
FREEMAN, SYDNEY	The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells.
GOADBY, FRANCIS HUBERT..	Works Dept., H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.
GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD ...	Pier Hotel Chambers, Herne Bay.
GROVER, PHILIP GORDON ...	Eastbrook Lodge, Lyminge, S. O.
HARVEY, JOHN JAMES SAYER	80, Castle Street, Canterbury.
HAYWARD, FREDERICK GEORGE	Market Square, Dover.
HAYWARD, HENRY	Dover.
HINDS, HENRY	57, Queen Street, Ramsgate.
HOBBS, JOHN	Estate Office, Ashford.
HOMAN, FRANKLIN GEORGE...	184, Eastgate, Rochester.
HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN...	184, Eastgate, Rochester.
HONEYBALL, FRED. THOMAS	Deal.
HOOPER, CECIL HENRY... ..	South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye.
JACKSON, WILLIAM TRESS ...	117, High Street, Sittingbourne.
JENNINGS, WILLIAM JOSEPH...	4, St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.
KIDWELL, JOHN	St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester.
KINGSFORD, PERCY HAMILTON	24, High Street, Canterbury.
LANGRIDGE, GEORGE	The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells.
LANGRIDGE, WALTER FREDERICK	The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells.
LATTER, HUGH ROBINSON ...	The Town Hall, Bromley.
LEPPER, JOHN HARRAGE ...	10, Market Square, Bromley.
LOVEGROVE, HENRY	18, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham.
LUCAS, WILLIAM EDWARD ...	Bexley.
MALLET, WILLIAM ROBERT	32, Tweedy Road, Bromley.
MANN, JABEZ	Sevenoaks.
MOODY, HERBERT JOHN ...	Knaresborough, Surrenden Rd., Folkestone.
NEAME, FREDERICK	Macknade, Faversham.
OSENTON, GEORGE... ..	Stone Corner Farm, near Tenterden.
PAGE, STANLEY HATCH... ..	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate.
PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN ...	65, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.

PAYNE, FREDERICK	10, Market Square, Bromley.
PERRIAM, ALFRED JOSEPH ...	Verona House, Station Avenue, Herne Bay.
PHILLIPS, FREDERICK HAMILTON	Beechcroft, Temple Ewell, near Dover.
PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER	150, Eastgate, Rochester, and Martin's Bank Chambers, Dartford.
REEVE, KINGSNORTH	High Street, Lydd.
ROPER, WILLIAM	Kentish Buildings, Tunbridge Wells.
RUDKIN, ARTHUR JOHN ...	Maranatha, Tatsfield, Westerham.
SCRIVEN, CHARLES HERBERT	Agency Office, Thong, Gravesend.
SMITH, GEORGE	Boughton Monchelsea.
SNELLING, HENRY... ..	Sidecup.
SOPER, HAROLD	Edenbridge.
STONEHAM, EDWARD RUSSELL	Orchard House, Erith.
TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON	57, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
TOMPSETT, WILLIAM ROBERT	Meadhurst, Tonbridge, and Stone Castle Farm, Paddock Wood.
TOOTELL, JOSEPH	13, King Street, Maidstone.
VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM...	72, High Street, Ramsgate.
WACHER, THOMAS... ..	Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
WALMISLEY, ARTHUR THOMAS	Harbour Board Offices, Dover.
WARING, HERBERT FULLER...	46, Earl Street, Maidstone.
WATERMAN, BERTIE EDWARD	25, Tower Road, Dartford.
WATERMAN, JAMES	Tenterden and Ashford.
WOOD, WILLIAM	White House, Cobham, Gravesend.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

BROOKER, FREDERICK GEORGE	Elm Bank, Sevenoaks.
BROWN, ALEXANDER	Home Farm, Hothfield, Ashford.
BROWN, JAMES CARTER ...	South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye.
BRUZAUD, SIDNEY JOHN ...	Thoresby, Shortlands.
BURROWS, FRANK HERBERT	41, Bank Street, Ashford.
CHADWICK, SPENCER	Broadstairs.
CHAMBERS, ALEXANDER ...	2, Southend Road, Beckenham.
CHAMPION, GEORGE ERNEST	Redwall Farm, Linton.
COBB, HENRY FREDERICK ...	Higham.
COBB, ROBERT	Higham, near Rochester.
COWPER, RICHARD WILLIAM	81, High Street, Sittingbourne.
DAVEY, JOHN	129, Church Lane, Old Charlton.
DUCK, GEORGE FRANCIS ...	7, Cherry Orchard Road, Bromley Common.

DURBRIDGE, ERNEST	Lyndhurst, South Hill Park, Bromley.
DUTTSON, RALPH CECIL	30, Monson Road, Tunbridge Wells.
EDWARDS, JOHN PERCIVAL	Glenvale, Cromwell Road, Beckenham.
ELGAR, CHARLES JOHN... ..	Crockshard, Wingham, near Dover.
ELGAR, WALTER ROBINSON...	Hillside, Sittingbourne.
ELMES, FREDERICK LANSELL	Southwood, Canterbury.
EMERY, DOUGLAS WADE	10, Kelsey Park Road, Beckenham.
GRAY, WILLIAM EDWARD	4, St. Margaret Street, Canterbury.
GREEN, THOMAS JOHN	13, King Street, Maidstone.
HAINES, ALFRED HUBERT	The Agricultural College, Wye.
JESTON	
HICKMOTT, HENRY CHARLES	Longfield Court.
HOGWOOD, DOUGLAS	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate.
CLARENCE	
HONEY, ROBERT LLEWELLYN	Assistant Borough Surveyor, Chatham.
HUBBLE, LLOYD UNSWORTH	The Elms, Hunton, Maidstone.
JACKSON, RICHARD STEPHENS	High Street, Sittingbourne.
JARRETT, THOMAS WILLIAM	124, East Street, Sittingbourne.
JONES, JOHN ARTHUR	Works Department, H. M. Dockyard, Sheerness.
JULL, ROBERT CHARLES	1, Cumberland Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
KINDELL, FRANCIS PERCY	Surveyor's Department, Urban District Council, Beckenham.
KINGSFORD, GEOFFRY	Cowden, Edenbridge.
NEVILLE	
LANCASTER, SAMUEL	5, Radnor Cliffe, Sandgate.
LE MAY, TRACEY DEAVIN	Denmark House, Tonbridge.
LUNNISS, SYDNEY FREDERICK	Monson Lodge, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.
MINTER, GEORGE ASH	Goodnestone Court, Faversham.
MOCKETT, WILLIAM SHER- WOOD	The Orchard, St. Peters, Thanet.
NAYLOR, JOHN STUART... ..	
NEAME, FREDERICK IVO	Edenthorpe, Beckenham.
NUTTER, HUBERT CHARLES...	The Offices, Macknade, Faversham.
OVENDEN, CHARLES	Rickwoods, Markbeece, Edenbridge.
PAOKE, WILLIAM VERE... ..	Norlington, King's Hall Road, Beckenham.
PAYNE, JOHN OSWALD	West Wickham, Kent.
PHILPOT, CLIFFORD NEEDHAM	Newfarm, Bromley.
PITT, PHILIP SEPTIMUS... ..	Crockham Hill, Edenbridge.
RANDALL, WILLIAM EDWARD	Seafeld, Chislehurst Common.
RENWELL, JUN.	171, High Street, Chatham.
RUSH, ARTHUR LESLIE... ..	Willowsmere, Vale Avenue, Tunbridge Wells.
SEERING, GEORGE THOMAS	52, Colney Road, Dartford.
SKEWIS, EDWIN	Brendon, The Drive, Tonbridge.
SMALL, LEONARD JOHN... ..	Urban District Council Offices, Broadstairs.

SMITH, ERNEST EDWARD ...	37, Shepherd's Lane, Dartford.
SMITH, HUBERT GEORGE ...	Boughton-Monchelsea, Maidstone.
SMITH, HUGH	Auction, Land and Estate Office, St. Peter's Road, Broadstairs.
STRUDWICK, FRANK EDWARD	32, Park Road, Bromley.
STRUDWICK, PHILIP	32, Park Road, Bromley.
STURGESS, JOHN MOORE ...	Penshurst Park, Near Tonbridge.
TIFFIN, THOMAS EDWARD ...	Council Offices, Dartford.
TURNER, BENJAMIN GEORGE	Church House, Walmer.
WACHER, THOMAS BLAKE ...	2, Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
WALTON, LEON MAITLAND ...	Ingleside, Manor Way, Bexley.
WEEKS, PERCY BERTRAM ...	Vale Towers, Tunbridge Wells.
WESTBROOK, BERNARD ANSON	3, Dudley Road, Tunbridge Wells.
WESTBROOK, CHARLES EDWARD	Bank Buildings, Tunbridge Wells.
WHITE, JOHN WILLIAM EDDEN	4, Calverley Terrace, Tunbridge Wells.
WICKENDEN, ARTHUR FRED ...	Radwell, 75, Florence Road, Maidstone.
WICKENDEN, ERNEST	50, Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells.
WILKS, ERNEST STRINGER ...	Douglas Avenue, Hythe.
WILLIAMS, ALFRED DOUGLAS	Christ Church Vicarage, Ramsgate.
WRAIGHT, GEORGE FREDERICK HAROLD ...	94, Upper Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells.
WRIGHT, ERNEST HARRY ...	6, Russell Place, Woolwich.

LANCASHIRE.

(Lancashire and Cheshire Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BAGOT, LEWIS BROWN	Storey Square, Barrow-in-Furness.
BANCROFT, FREDK. HERBERT	88, Mosley Street, Manchester.
BATEY, HENRY SIMPSON ...	51, King Street, Manchester.
BECKWITH, HENRY LANGTON	3, Cook Street, Liverpool.
BERRY, CHARLES WINDSOR	1, Bold Place, Bold Street, Liverpool.
BERTWISTLE, JAMES	1, Tackett's Street, Blackburn.
BIRCH, WALTER DE HOGHTON	Hoghton Estate Office, Walton Hall, Preston.
BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED	42, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
BRADY, WILLIAM HOLLINSHED	42, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
BRIDGFORD, ERNEST JAMES	65 King Street, Manchester.
BRIGGS, ARTHUR	9, Albert Square, Manchester.
BROCKLEBANK, JOHN	58A, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.
CAMPBELL, HENRY HUNTER	444, Produce Exchange, Hanging Ditch, Manchester.

CARTWRIGHT, JOSHUA	Peel Chambers, Bury.
CLARE, EDWARD LOVELL ...	11, Dale Street, Liverpool.
COOPE, SAMUEL	24, Mawdsley Street, Bolton.
CORBETT, JOHN ROOKE ...	9, Albert Square, Manchester.
CROSS, WILLIAM HASLAM ...	77, King Street, Manchester.
DORNING, ARTHUR HARRY ...	41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY	57, King Street, Manchester.
EARLE, THOMAS ALGERNON...	90, King Street, Manchester.
EARNSHAW, JACOB	16, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester.
ELLIS, FRANCIS	Earl of Derby's Estate Office, Bury.
FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD ...	Estate Office, Haigh Hall, Wigan.
FAIR, JAMES STRETTON ...	Estate Offices, Lytham, and 4, Winckley Street, Preston.
FAIR, THOMAS	Clifton Hall, near Preston.
FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM ...	Leigh, and 60, King Street, Manchester.
FLETCHER, THOMAS	Estate Office, Dunkenhagh, Clayton-le-Moors, near Accrington, and 46, Fisher Gate, Preston.
FOWLER, ALFRED MOUNTAIN	1, St. Peter's Square, Manchester.
GRADWELL, ARTHUR RICHARD	29, Victoria Street, Blackburn.
GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST...	11, Chapel Street, Preston.
HALL, JOHN HERBERT	6, South Street, Albert Square, Manchester.
HARTLEY, HENRY... ..	Bristowe Chambers, 8, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
HOLDEN, JOHN... ..	5, St. James' Square, Manchester.
HOPKINSON, ALFRED	15, Agur Street, Bury.
HURRELL, JOHN WEYMOUTH	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
JACKSON, CHARLES	23, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
JACKSON, ROBERT... ..	Estate Office, Wrightington, near Wigan.
JOHNSTON, WALTER HENRY...	County Offices, Auditor's Department, Preston.
KIRBY, EDMUND	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
KIRBY, EDMUND FRANCIS JOSEPH	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
LANCASTER, CHAS. HOLLAND	Union Offices, Brougham Terrace, West Derby Road, Liverpool.
LARMUTH, GEORGE HORATIO	Wilton Chambers, 10, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL ...	Estate Department, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Manchester.
MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
MEADE, THOMAS DE COURCY	The Town Hall, Manchester.
MELLER, WILLIAM GALLOWAY	22, Cooper Street, Manchester.
NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR	57, King Street, Manchester.
NUTTALL, HERBERT	20, Market Street, Bury.
NUTTER, JOHN	Thorny Croft, Lancaster Road, Morecambe.

PAIN, COARD SQUAREY	51, North John Street, Liverpool.
PARK, PHILIP... ..	Altadore, Preston.
PARMETER, FRANK	Middle Lees, Clitheroe.
REA, JOHN MARCUS BEAUMONT	8, Winckley Street, Preston, and Lytham.
RIMMER, JOHN STANISLAUS	21, Dale Street, Liverpool.
ROBERTS, SAMUEL	Royal Engineer Office, 14, Elliot Street, Liverpool.
ROBINSON, GEORGE EDWARD	9, Tackett's Street, Blackburn.
SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE ...	Estate Office, Warrington.
SHELMERDINE, HENRY	Estate Offices, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Hunt's Bank, Manchester.
SMITH, JOHN AMBROSE	34, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
TAYLOR, THOMAS WALTERS...	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
THOMAS, GLEGGE	Cheshire Lines Committee, Central Station, Liverpool.
THOMPSON, FRANCIS W. ...	18, Wood Street, Bolton.
TURTON, FLETCHER THOMAS	Municipal Offices, Surveyor's Department, Liverpool.
WAINWRIGHT, THOMAS TAYLOR	13, Union Court, Castle Street, Liverpool.
WALLIS, JOHN DAVID	57, King Street, Manchester.
WATTS, SAMUEL LINGARD ...	40, South King St., Cross St., Manchester.
WHITE, JOHN	Warrington.
WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD	Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane, Manchester.
WILSON, THOMAS SILK... ..	Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane, Manchester.
WILSON, WILLIAM EDWARD	Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane, Manchester.
WILSON, WILLIAM HENRY ...	29, Fountain Street, Manchester.
WOLFENDEN, THOMAS	Estate Office, Scarisbrick Hall, near Ormskirk.
WRENNALL, WILLIAM	9, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
YOUNG, OSWALD WILLIAM ...	Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, Liverpool.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

APPLEBY, FRANK SEFTON ...	6, Lord Street, Liverpool.
BANKS, JOHN, JUN.... ..	Graythwaite Hall Estate Office, Newby Bridge, Ulverston.
BASTABLE, JOHN DANIEL ...	40, Ash Street, Southport.
BLUNT, FRANCIS EDWARD ...	4, Aubrey Street, Liverpool.
BOWDEN, ERNEST NEWTON ...	14, Ridgefield, Manchester.
BRADLEY, CECIL GUSTAV ...	Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Leigh.
BRADSHAW, ARTHUR GEORGE	Eastfields, Lancaster.

BRIDGFORD, LEO APPLETON ...	65, King Street, Manchester.
BURTON, GEORGE FREDERICK	139, Manchester Road, Bury.
CARR, ARTHUR BENTLEY ...	14, Cook Street, Liverpool.
CLOUGH, HERBERT HEALEY ...	55, Boundary Street, Rochdale.
COKER, RALPH HECTOR ...	12, Cheltenham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.
COLLYER, DANIEL WILLIAM ...	49, Miller Arcade, Preston.
CORNWELL, WILLIAM JAMES	209, Duke Street, Barrow-in-Furness.
COTTAM, HARRY	Engineer's Office, Fylde Water Board, Barn- acre, near Garstang.
CRABTREE, PERCY	40, Bradshawgate, Leigh.
DAVIDSON, RICHARD BRUCE...	10, Hardshaw Street, St. Helens.
DIXON, FRANCIS EDWARD ...	49, Lune Street, Preston.
FOSTER, WILLIAM ARTHUR ...	Town Hall, Accrington.
FOSTER, WILLIAM HOWARD ...	The Council Offices, Milnrow, near Rochdale.
GAWITH, HARRISON	Estate Department, L. & Y. Railway, Man- chester.
GRIERSON, JOHN CAMPBELL...	27, Newsham Drive, Liverpool.
HARRISON, ERNEST	Westbrook, Bolton-le-Sands, near Carnforth.
HEPWORTH, ERNEST ALFRED	Northcliffe, Alderley Edge, Manchester.
HEWITT, FRANK	51, Southbank Road, Southport.
HODGKINSON, JAMES HENRY	23, Delamere Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.
HUDSON, JOHN CYRIL	Ashville, Audenshaw, Manchester.
JACKSON, ALFRED ERNEST ...	City Surveyor's Office, Manchester.
JACKSON, ROBERT EWAN ...	Hall Gowan, Carnforth.
JOHNSON, HARRY LABRON ...	Investment Buildings, 67, Lord Street, Liver- pool.
KEIGHLEY, SAMUEL	27, Nicholas Street, Burnley.
KELLY, SYDNEY APPLETON ...	Sloane Lea, Orrell Lane, Aintree, Liverpool.
LAMBLE, WILLIAM HERBERT	c/o Stephen Kemp, 6, Princess Street, Man- chester.
LANCASTER, SIDNEY JAMES ...	Brougham Terrace, West Derby Road, Liver- pool.
MASON, ARNOLD STEWART ...	Engineer's Department, Corporation Water- works, Liverpool.
MILLER, FRED.	41, Claremont Road, Alexandra Park, Man- chester.
MORRISON, DANIEL	41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
MURPHY, HERBERT JAMES...	c/o Peter Davies, 8, Cook Street, Liverpool.
NICHOLSON, EDWARD	Green Bank, Kearsley, Farnworth.
NUTTALL, GEORGE PURCELL	Mount Sion, Manchester Road, Bury.
OLDHAM, JAMES	21, Ladybarn Road, Fallowfield.
PEARSON, THOMAS GIBSON ...	Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness.
PERRINS, GEORGE LATHAM ...	13, Cambridge Road, Lytham.

RUDDLE, FREDERICK CHARLES	Union Valuer's Office, 4, King Street, Blackburn.
SAVAGE, TOM ALBERT	55, Mills Hill Road, Middleton Junction, Manchester.
SCHOFIELD, PETER	Rosebank, Kirkham, near Preston.
SELBY, JOHN BASELEY	Atherton Hall, Leigh, near Manchester.
SHOTTON, JOHN SIDWELL	c/o John White, MacIver, & Co., Estate Offices, Warrington.
TAYLOR, EDWIN THURLOW	Ashlyn, Ansdell, Lytham.
TURNER, HENRY	17, Lark Avenue, Penwortham, near Preston.
TURNER, HERBERT	68, Cromwell Grove, Levenshulme, Manchester.
VINCE, CLEMENT HARWOOD	May Villa, near Ribbleson Station, Preston.
VOYCE, JOHN	Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Estate Department, Manchester.
WALKER, HOWARD JAMES	Bank Chambers, Wigan.
WILLIAMS, JOSEPH BERTRAM	54, Church Street, St. Helens.
WILTON, JAMES PERCY	143, Hartington Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
WITHAM, JAMES BERNARD	86, Cross Street, Albert Square, Manchester.
YOUNG, HERBERT OSWALD	Municipal Offices, Liverpool.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

(Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutland Committee).

FELLOWS:

BOLAM, CHARLES GODFREY	Westbrook House, Little Bowden, Market Harborough.
BURROUGHES, CHARLES FITZPATRICK	Stoughton Farm, Leicester.
CLARE, EDWARD LOVELL	33, Friar Lane, Leicester.
CLOUGH-TAYLOR, HORACE GEORGE	39, Friar Lane, Leicester.
COALES, HERBERT GEORGE	Local Board Offices, Market Harborough.
DRAPER, ARTHUR THOMAS	Friar Lane, Leicester.
EVERARD, JOHN BREEDON	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
FISHER, CHARLES BROWNING	Market Harborough.
GERMAN, GEORGE	Huntingdon House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
GERMAN, HARRY	Market Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Loughborough.
GERMAN, JOHN	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK	c/o Messrs. Miller & Haigh, 5, Halford Street, Leicester.
HAMPTON, WILLIE THOMAS	Swan Street, Loughborough.

HARRISON, FREDERICK ...	3, Welford Road, Leicester.
HINCKS, HENRY THORP ...	Wigston Hall, Leicester.
HOLLOWAY, HARRY HOWNAM	Market Harborough.
HUMPHREYS, HENRY	Woodhouse, Loughborough.
HUMPHREYS, JOHN HENRY ...	Woodhouse, Loughborough.
MARTIN, ROBERT FREWIN ...	Mountsorrel, Loughborough.
ROLLESTON, SIR JOHN FOWKE LANCELOT	Grey Friars, Leicester.
ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS STANHOPE... ..	Grey Friars, Leicester.
THORPE, JOHN	Market Bosworth.
WADE, GEORGE TEMPEST ...	Halford Street, Leicester.
WOOLLEY, W. EDWARD ...	The Red House, Loughborough.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BEASLEY, JOHN ARTHUR LEWELLYN	37, Friar Lane, Leicester.
BURT, JOHN THOMAS	12, Lower Tichborne Street, Leicester.
CRUMP, EDWARD HAROLD ...	Urban District Council Offices, Hinckley.
DAVIS, NEVILLE B... ..	Waterworks Office, Leicester.
EVERARD, BERNARD	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
FISHER, EDWARD HUMBERT	Church Farm, Desborough, Market Har- borough.
HARRISON, ALAN RICHARD ...	Aylestone, Leicester.
HOLBECH, ÆMILIAN HENRY	c/o Woolley & Holbeche, Rectory Place, Loughborough.
JOYCE, HARRY WARD	Wood Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
KEAY, WILLIAM	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
LAIRD, NINIAN P.	Thurnby, near Leicester.
LUKE JOHN, JUN.	53, Sparkenhoe Street, Leicester.
MITCHELL, SIDNEY... ..	28, St. Alban's Road, Leicester.
ORCHARD, ALFRED DEAN ...	16, Nottingham Street, Melton Mowbray.
ORTON, WILLIAM GOODACRE	9, Gopsall Street, Leicester.
PLANT, WILLIAM	Borough Engineer's Office, Leicester.
PLUMB, FRANCIS CLARKSON	352, Humberstone Road, Leicester.
ROYCE, BERNARD	West Leigh Road, Leicester.
SNOW, HENRY CYPRIAN ...	Friar Lane, Leicester.
THOMPSON, JOHN CLULOW ...	Knighton House, Leicester.
WELLS, ARTHUR HARVEY ...	Hill Side, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

(Nottingham and Lincoln Committee.)

FELLOWS:

ABBOTT, WILLIAM	Holbeach.
CORBY, JOSEPH BOOTHROYD	15, All Saints' Place, Stamford.
CROFTS, EWAN NEVILLE ...	Caythorpe, Grantham.
HAWLEY, SIR HENRY MICHAEL, BART.	Tumby Lawn, Boston.
HIGGINS, FREDERIC	Alford.
MASON, CHARLES	Westgate, Louth.
ORWIN, CHARLES STEWART ...	Estate Office, Panton, Wragby.
RICHARDSON, CHARLES ...	15, Barn Hill, Stamford.
RICHARDSON, JAMES	15, Barn Hill, Stamford.
TINDALL, CHARLES WILLIAM	Wainfleet, S.O.
TURTON, EDWARD JAMES ...	Horkstow, Barton-on-Humber.
WALKER, GEORGE BOOTH ...	Wainfleet.
WOOLLEY, REGINALD	Silver Street, Lincoln.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

BEASLEY, THOMAS CALVERT PLATT	Harston, Grantham.
BELL, HARRY CECIL	Shirley Croft, Grantham.
BUTTRICK, WALTER HAMMOND	28, Wells Street, Scunthorpe.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM INGLIS ...	Estate Office, 18, St. Mary's Street, Stamford.
LEANING, WILLIAM	12, Kebir Terrace, Gainsborough.
PATON, HUGH	Rose Cottage, Syston Park, Grantham.
ROYDS, HENRY GEORGE TROWER	Burghley Estate Office, Stamford.
WOOD, HAROLD	4, South St. Mary's Gate, Grimsby.
WRIGHT, PHILIP CHETWOOD	Brattleby Hall, near Lincoln.

MIDDLESEX.

(Bedford, Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex Committee.)

FELLOWS:

ASSITER, HARRY G.	The Weald House, Harrow Weald.
BENNETT, THOMAS OATLEY ...	Homersfield, St. Stephen's Gardens, Twickenham.
BRUCE, ROBERT KNIGHT ...	Rivermead, Sunbury-on-Thames.

EVES, FRANCIS GEORGE BERTRAM	54, High Street, Uxbridge.
EVES, WILLIAM LIONEL ...	54, High Street, Uxbridge.
FISHER, THOMAS GEORGE ...	Harrowdene, Harrowdene Road, Wembley.
GOADBY, HOWARD... ..	1 & 2, Station Yard, Twickenham.
HORNE, EDMUND	High Street, Hounslow.
NORMAN, JAMES MAURICE...	Uxbridge.
PEARCE, FRED. W.	Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Twickenham.
SANDAY, GEORGE HENRY ...	Highfield, Uxbridge.
SAUNDERS, EDWARD	Leigh Grange, Teddington.
STURT, CHARLES EDWIN ...	16, St. Stephen's Gardens, East Twickenham.
WOODBIDGE, STEPHEN, JUN.	210, High Street, Brentford.
WOODS, ARTHUR GEORGE ...	Hampton House, Grove Road, Hounslow.
WOODS, THOMAS	4 & 5, Church Parade, Hounslow.
WREATHALL, ROBERT T. ...	Manor House, Greenhill, Harrow.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

ARMYTAGE, FRANCIS REGINALD	Ravensbourne, Harrow.
BENTLEY, HAROLD EDWIN ...	Cleveland, King Edward's Grove, Teddington.
BROWN, CHARLES GEORGE ...	Park Place, Harefield.
BULLER, FRANCIS CHARLES	84, Amyand Park Road, Twickenham.
CLARK, DUNCAN WALTER ...	7, Syon Row, Twickenham.
CORBLE, ARCHIBALD HARRISON	Langdale, Chase Side, Enfield.
CULVER, HERBERT GEORGE...	Percy House, Twickenham Park.
ELLIS, CHARLES EVELYN ...	Brookside, Bush Hill Park, Enfield.
FIFE, JAMES DONALD	Hillcrest, Little Heath, Potters Bar.
FRANKLIN, HERBERT JOHN ...	5, Risingholme Villas, High Road, Wealdstone.
GARNHAM, EDWIN ALFRED VICKERY	1, Braemar Terrace, Wealdstone.
GIBSON, FRANK SPEEDING ...	80, St. Andrew's, Uxbridge.
HEATH, JOHN LIONEL	61, Cecil Avenue, Enfield.
JACKSON, LEONARD LABREY	c/o Messrs. Hosking and Booth, Auction and Estate Offices, Twickenham.
LOVELESS, ARTHUR WILLIAM HENRY	St. Margaret's, Twickenham.
MCDONALD, JAMES RATCLIFF	Charlton House, Charlton, near Shepperton.
MARRIAN, HAROLD GREENWOOD	Bank Chambers, Twickenham.
PARKER, WILFRED HORSLEY	The Garth, Stanmore.
PARROTT, HUGH FRANCIS VIVIAN... ..	The Thorn, Hayes.

PEARSON, FREDERIC CAVENDISH	County Chambers, Hounslow.
PERKINS, GEORGE STEPHEN,...	Council Offices, Teddington.
RICHARDSON, ERNEST EDWARD	The Elms, Whitechurch Lane, Edgware.
SMITH, WILLIAM BOULTON ...	Council Offices, Hampton.
TRASDALE, GEORGE WILLIAM	48, Haggard Road, Twickenham.
TOWNLY, RONALD STARKEY	The Shrubbery, Nower Hill, Pinner.
VICKERMAN, MONTAGUE HAROLD	Radnor Lodge, Wembley.
WILLIAMS, CHARLES	Ringmer, Chaplin Road, Wembley.
WOOLNOUGH, TOM	Fleet House, Hopper's Road, Winchmore.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

(Wales (South) and Monmouthshire Committee.)

FELLOWS :

GRAHAM, ARTHUR GORE ...	Brookfield, Abergavenny.
GRAHAM, WILLIAM	Bank Chambers, Newport.
HITCHCOX, WILLIAM	Bank Chambers, Newport.
LLEWELLIN, DAVID MORGAN	Glanwern Office, Pontypool
POWELL, FREDERICK ATKINSON	Agincourt Square, Monmouth.
REES, WILLIAM GEORGE ...	Holly House, Newport.
TANNER, WILLIAM... ..	The Leys, Bryngwn Road, Newport.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

GRIGGS, HENRY JENNER ...	Metropolitan Bank Chambers, Newport.
HOWSE, JAMES HAYWARD ...	Crown Offices, Monmouth.
INNES, GILBERT PLANTAGENET MITCHELL	Tredegar Estate Office, Newport.
STEWART, NIGEL DESMOND...	The Home Farm, The Hendre, Monmouth.

NORFOLK.

(Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BACON, HORACE	Attleborough.
BECK, EDWARD WILLIAM ...	16, Bank Street, Norwich.
EASTER, WILLIAM	Wiggenhall St. German, King's Lynn.
FALCON, MICHAEL	Horstead House.

FREUER, WILLIAM	West Rudham, King's Lynn.
GAYFORD, HENRY JOHN ...	Raynham Estate Office, East Raynham.
HAWKINS, CHARLES	Downham Market.
HAWKINS, LANCELOT GOULDER	Downham Market.
HORNOR, CHARLES JARED ...	32, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
HORNOR, FRANCIS	Queen Street, Norwich.
IRELAND, EDWIN BENJAMIN	Guestwick, East Dereham.
MILLS, SAMUEL MEALING ...	Orford Hill, Norwich.
MORGAN, BENJAMIN	
BRAUFORD	6, Bank Street, Norwich.
SALTER, WILLIAM HERBERT	The Hall, Attleborough.
SCOTT, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC	24, Castle Meadow, Norwich.
WILKIN, HORACE MARTIN ...	King's Lynn.
WRIGHT, WILLIAM EDWARD	King's Lynn.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ARNOLD, HARRY HAGON ...	Victoria Chambers, Bank Plain, Norwich.
BARNHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM	Griston, Watton.
BODGER, PERCY MORRIS ...	28, Bishopsgate Street, Norwich.
CATOR, CHRISTOPHER ARTHUR	
MOHUN	Woodbastwick Hall, Norwich.
CHARTERIS, RONALD LOUIS ...	Hingham Hall, Attleborough.
FREUER, WILLIAM SAMUEL ...	Great Massingham, King's Lynn.
GOODCHILD, RALPH HARRY ...	29, Castle Meadow, Norwich.
GOWING, CHARLES TOWLER ...	White Hall, Sprowston, Norwich.
HARRISON, PERCY WALTON ...	County Surveyor's Office, Norwich.
HAWES, FREDERICK KIRK ...	Longlands, Halkham.
HAWKINS, EDWARD ROBINSON	Downham Market.
MENZIES, ROBERT	Merton Estate Office, Thetford.
OLDFIELD, CLAUDE COURTENAY	24, King Street, King's Lynn.
POWELL, WALLACE GERALD	City Engineer's Office, Norwich.
SMITH, FRANK HALL	Surveyor's Office, Sheringham.
SPELMAN, WILLIAM WILTON	
RIX	17, Bank Plain, Norwich.
TILLYARD, SIDNEY JOSEPH ...	4, Thorpe Mansions, Thorpe Road, Norwich.
WATERS, FRANK	15, Bank Plain, Norwich.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

(Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutland Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BLETSOE, HENRY HOPKINSON	Thrapston.
CAMPBELL, HUGH BRUCE ...	Little Everdon, Daventry.
CAVE, THOMAS NEWMAN ...	Horton.

DICKSON, THOMAS ARTHUR ...	Estate Office, Overstone Park, Northampton.
EDMONDS, JOHN	Drayton Estate Office, Islip, Thrapston.
GOTTO, FREDERICK EDWARD	Northampton.
LAURANCE, JOHN	Shortacre, Peterborough.
MERRY, THOMAS	2, Guildhall Road, Northampton.
SCRIVEN, RICHARD GEORGE...	Castle Ashby, Northampton.
THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE	Boughton House, near Kettering.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

BROWN, JOHN	Abingdon Street, Northampton.
JOLLY, PEARSON ALEXANDER	Apethorpe Estate Office, Wansford.
WHITTON, HAROLD WILLIAM	Caswell, Towcester.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

(Northumberland and Durham Committee.)

FELLOWS:

ARMSTRONG THOMAS JOHN	14, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
AYNSLEY, ROBERT JOHN ...	Fencer Hill, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
CARR, CUTHBERT ELLISON ...	1, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
CLARK, JOHN MCCLARE ...	Haltwhistle, and Hexham.
JAMES, CHRISTIAN HUGH ...	Rudchester, Wylam-on-Tyne.
SAMPLE, CHARLES HERBERT	Matfen, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SAMPLE, WILLIAM COLLINGS	Tritlington Hall, Morpeth.
TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM...	St. Nicholas Chambers, Amen Corner, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
TAYLOR, JOHN WALTON ...	St. John Street, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
WALKER, SIR FRANCIS	
ELLIOTT, BART,	Swansfield House, Alnwick.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

ALLEN, JOHN PARNELL... ..	23, Victoria Buildings, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
ASKWITH, ARTHUR	34, Ripon Gardens, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
AYNSLEY, DOUGLAS FARRER	24, Wolveleigh Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BOWES, OSBORNE JOHNSTONE	c/o Messrs J. P. Allen & Partners, Victoria Buildings, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
CROWLEY, WALTER ST. LEGER	Mosley Chambers, 30, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
HINDMARSH, MICHAEL ANSELM	Engineer's Department, Tyne Improvement Commission, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

KER, ARTHUR PRESTON ...	Cattle Market, Hexham.
MCKERROW, JAMES WEIR ...	33, Bridge Street, Morpeth.
SMITH, STANLEY ADDISON ...	Emerson Chambers, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
STEPHENSON, ROBERT BARNARD	Victoria Buildings, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
TOWN, HENRY ANNANDALE	31, Rectory Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
TURNBULL, ROBERT ERNEST	Estate Office, Gallowhill, Morpeth.
UTTERTON, FRANK LE COUTEUR	33, Lovaine Crescent, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
WATSON, CLAUDE HENRY ...	Sunnyside, Woolsington, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
WHITE, WILLIAM, JUN. ...	33, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
WOOD, HERBERT CALVERT ...	Chesters Estate Office, Humshaugh-on-Tyne, S.O.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

(Nottingham and Lincoln Committee.)

FELLOWS:

BAILEY, WILLIAM SMITH ...	4, Kirkgate, Newark-upon-Trent.
BARNES, JOHN WILLIAM JAMES	Albion Chambers, King Street, Nottingham.
BELL, JOSEPH ASKEW	Rufford Estate Office, Ollerton.
BOOKER, FRANK WILLIAM ...	Albion Chambers, King Street, Nottingham.
BRACKETT, WM. NEWBEGIN	Market Place, Retford.
CALVERT, ARTHUR RICHARD	18, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
CRAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY	7, St. John Street, Mansfield.
EVANS, ROBERT	Eldon Chambers, Wheeler Gate, Nottingham.
HAYNES, HENRY	Estate Office, Clifton, Nottingham.
HINE, GEORGE THOMAS ...	Victoria Street, Nottingham.
HUSKINSON, THOMAS WM. ...	Epperstone Manor, Nottingham.
LISTER-KAYE, CHARLES WILKINSON	Osberton, Worksop.
MORRIS, CHARLES	The Lodge, Radcliffe-on-Trent, and 27, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham.
PARKIN, WILLIAM	Babworth, Retford.
TAYLOR, SAMUEL	Nuttall, Nottingham.
TURNER, THOMAS WARNER...	Langwith Lodge, Mansfield.
VALLANCE, ROBERT F.	Mansfield.
WALKER, HERBERT	Albion Chambers, King Street, Nottingham.

WALKER, JOSEPH... ..	South Road, The Park, Nottingham.
WALKER, JOSHUA	Market Place, Retford.
WIGRAM, JOHN	South Collingham, Newark.
WOOLLEY, REGINALD	South Collingham, Newark.
WOOLLEY, THOMAS CECIL SMITH	South Collingham, Newark.
WORDSWORTH, ROBERT WALTER	Whitemoor, Ollerton.
WRIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM...	21, Parkinson Street, Nottingham.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BROOKS, WILLIAM NATHANIEL	White Lodge, Thoresby Park, Ollerton, Newark.
BUTTERWORTH, JOSIAH	Mansfield.
CHILD, EDMUND HERBERT ...	12, Middle Pavement, Nottingham.
CLEMENTS, CYRIL JOHN... ..	11, Park Avenue, Mansfield.
HUSKINSON, ERNEST AMPHELT	Epperstone, near Nottingham.
PAIN, WILLIAM HENRY	Carnarvon Estate Office, Bingham.
PAYNE, WILLIAM PERCY ...	Holmesdale, The Park, Nottingham.
SACKETT, SIDNEY RUPERT ...	10, Stratford Square, Shakespeare Street, Nottingham.
TAYLOR, RUSSELL LEIGH ...	Newcastle Estate Office, Worksop.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY ...	Nuttall, Nottingham.
WIGRAM, HENRY JOSEPH ...	The Lodge, South Collingham, Newark.
WILSON, JAMES CALVERT ...	Newcastle Estate Office, Castle Lodge, Nottingham.

OXFORDSHIRE.

(Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Committee.)

FELLOWS :

CASTLE, ARTHUR	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
DAVIS, CHARLES EDWARD ...	Wroxton Estate Office, near Banbury.
FIELD, FRANCIS HAYWARD	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
HABGOOD, HENRY CHARLES	Witney.
HOLIDAY, FREDERICK DEAN	Bicester.
HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE ...	Bicester.
JONES, FRANCIS WILLIAM ...	2, Frewin Court, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
LIGHTFOOT, HENRY LE BLANC	Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
LITTLE, WILLIAM DAVIS ...	Middleton Stoney, Bicester.

MAXWELL, JOSEPH ARCHIBALD	21, Marlborough Road, Banbury.
SIMMONS, CHARLES	Henley-on-Thames.
SIMMONS, CHARLES FRANKLIN	Henley-on-Thames.
SIMMONS, WILLIAM ANKER...	Henley-on-Thames.
WATSON, DAVID ALEXANDER	Estate Office, Shirburn.
WATSON, JAMES BRUCE ...	Estate Office, Shirburn.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

AUBREY, WILLIAM BEAU- CHAMP	19, East Street, Thame.
BRETTELL, CHARLES BANDON	33, Southfield Road, Oxford.
DAVENPORT, GILBERT CAPELL	Headington Hill, Oxford.
DEWE, WALLACE	c/o Messrs. Simmons & Sons, Henley-on-Thames.
DODD, HAROLD JAMES	The Mount, Goring-on-Thames.
HURCOMB, HAROLD FRANCIS	32, Warnborough Road, Oxford.
LANHAM, LAURENCE	12, George Street, Oxford.
ROSE, EDWARD JOSEPH ...	58, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
SALT, HAROLD CROSSLEY ...	Barrington Estate Office, Burford, Oxford.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

(Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutland Committee.)

FELLOWS:

ROYCE, DAVID NEEDHAM ...	Oakham.
ROYCE, JOHN	Oakham.

SHROPSHIRE.

(Salop, Hereford, and Mid-Wales Committee.)

FELLOWS:

ASHDOWN, AUGUSTUS HARDING	Uppington, Wellington.
BATHER, JOHN T.	9, The Square, Shrewsbury.
CARNELL, SYDNEY GEORGE...	Estate Office, Condover, Shrewsbury.
CHICHESTER, RICHARD HERBERT	Cheswardine, Market Drayton.
DAVIS, ALFRED THOMAS ..	Shire Hall, Shrewsbury.
DODGSON, WILFRED LONGLEY	5, Mill Street, Ludlow.
EVANS, WILLIAM ERNEST ...	School Gardens, Shrewsbury.

FENN, ANDREW THOMAS CRANAGE	The Lodge, Bromfield.
FENN, THOMAS	Downton Castle, Ludlow.
HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY ...	College Hill, Shrewsbury.
HICKMAN, THOMAS	College Court, Shrewsbury.
MORRIS, EDWARD HENRY ...	Chirbury.
MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY ...	Monksfield, Chirbury.
NEWILL, ROBERT HENRY ...	Lydbury North.
OWEN, HENRY	Dana Chambers, Shrewsbury.
PALAMOUNTAIN, JOSEPH WILLIAM	Cloverley Estate Office, Whitchurch.
THURSFIELD, THOMAS HOWELLS	The Grange, Much Wenlock.
TOWER, BROWNLOW RICHARD CHRISTOPHER	Bridgewater Estate Office, Ellesmere.
WOLLEY, THOMAS JOHN ...	Clungunford Estate Office, Aston-on-Clun.
WYLEY, HENRY JAMES ...	Bridgnorth.
WYLEY, WILLIAM JOHN ...	2, School Chambers, Shrewsbury.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ASTLEY, REGINALD BASIL ...	Acton Reynold, Shrewsbury.
COLE, JAMES THOMSON ...	The Brakes, Downton, Ludlow.
HAZLEDINE, JOHN TURNER CLOUGH... ..	Gateway Chambers, Shrewsbury.
HICKMAN, ARTHUR MURHALL	Pride Hill Chambers, Shrewsbury.
MILLS, DANIEL	c/o W. Hall, Wateridge and Owen, High Street, Shrewsbury.
RICHARDS, WALTER	12, Swan Hill, Shrewsbury.
SALT, LEONARD EUSTACE ...	Quarry Place, Shrewsbury.
SALT, REGINALD NOWELL ...	Quarry Place, Shrewsbury.
WYLEY, HENRY CHARLES ...	Newmarket Buildings, Bridgnorth.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

(Somerset, Gloucester, and North Wilts Committee.)

FELLOWS :

ANDREW, THOMAS HAWKES	Northfield, Minehead.
BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN	16, Old Bond Street, Bath.
COMBES, CYRUS	Misterton, Crewkerne.
HIPPISLEY, EDWIN MAGGS...	4, Chamberlain Street, Wells.
HIPPISLEY, WILLIAM JOHN ...	12, Chamberlain Street, Wells.
HOSEGOOD, ANDREW WEBBER	Williton.

MADGE, JOHN	Somerset House, Chard.
PARSONS, ROBERT MAURICE PETERS... ..	Misterton, Crewkerne.
PEARDE, JOHN GRIGG	North Curry, near Taunton.
SEDGWICK, ALFRED SYDNEY EDWARD	26, Alexandra Parade, Weston-super-Mare.
SHUFFLEBOTHAM, JOHN HENRY	Staplegrave, Taunton.
SILCOCK, THOMAS BALL, M.P.	47, Milsom Street, Bath.
SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES...	15, Hammet Street, Taunton.
SPACKMAN, CHARLES CHANTREY	6, Terrace Walk, Bath.
TORY, JOHN EDWARD	Yeovil.
TREPLIN, ERNEST C.	Stoke Court, Taunton.
WAINRIGHT, CHARLES RAWLINSON	Shepton Mallet.
WELSH, HUGH... ..	Newton Park Estate, Newton St. Loe.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

ABBOTT, ARTHUR JOE	Rose Bank, Sherborne Road, Yeovil.
CHAMBERS, WADDELOW NIX	3, Flook Terrace, Taunton.
COATES, P. BREVITT	North Curry, Taunton.
DUCKWORTH, WALTER EDMUND	The Mart, Bridgwater.
FARWELL, EVELYN WOOD ...	11, Laura Place, Bath.
FORTUNE, SIDNEY HERBERT	Hankley Villa, Oldfield Park, Bath.
HAYWARD, JOSEPH	Bereton, Claremont Road, Bath.
HEARD, ROBERT CHARLES ...	The Shrubbery, Shepton Mallet.
POLE, ALEXANDER CHARLES REGINALD	6, Terrace Walk, Bath.
ROWLAND, WILLIAM JOHN W.	Puriton Vicarage, Bridgwater.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

(Derby and Stafford Committee.)

FELLOWS:

ARNOLD, WILLIAM	6a, George Street, Tamworth.
BAILEY, PERCIVAL HENRY ASHBY	Fountain Chambers, Market Place, Dudley.
BURTON, AMOS	Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Stoke-upon- Trent.
DUNCALFE, HENRY GEORGE...	81, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
FODEN, EDWARD ANTROBUS...	Teddesley Estate Office, Penkridge.
FORSHAW, EDWARD	Hanley and Springfields, Stramshall, Utttoxeter.

HARDY, RICHARD THOMAS ASH	Land Agency and Estate Offices, Carter Street, Uttoxeter.
HARRISON, CHARLES	179, Horninglow Street, Burton-upon-Trent.
HEATON, GEORGE HERBERT ...	Endon, near Stoke-upon-Trent.
HUSSEY, ROBERT	Eastfields, near Lichfield.
INGE, CHARLES HENRY ...	Broom Leasoe, Whittington, Lichfield.
JENKINSON, JOHN	The Hollies, Hopwas, Tamworth.
JONES, ARTHUR ERNEST ...	3, Brunswick Place, Newcastle-under-Lyne.
JOYCE, JOHN HALL... ..	Blackfordby, near Burton-upon-Trent.
LYNAM, CHARLES	Stoke-on-Trent.
NOCK, BENJAMIN BOWEN ...	48, Queen Street, Wolverhampton.
ROWLAND, JOSEPH SAMUEL ..	19, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent.
TURNOR, EXSUPERIUS WESTON	The Green, Stafford.
WINTERTON, HARRY JOHN CAMPION	St. Mary's Chambers, Lichfield.
WINTERTON, WILLIAM MOXON	30, High Street, Burton-on-Trent.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BIBBEY, THOMAS	Stallington Estate, Cheadle.
BOTT, WILLIAM ALFRED ...	60, Newcastle Street, Burslem.
BREALEY, REGINALD WOOD- HOUSE	Daisy Bank, Leek.
CHARLES, MICHAEL THOMAS	Pelsall Hall, near Walsall.
CRIMES, FREDERIC CHARLES	Kidsgrove Urban District Council, Sur- veyor's Office, Kidsgrove.
DRIVER, JOHN ROBERT FARRANT	10, High Street, Burton-on-Trent.
EDWARDS, THOMAS JAMES...	Borough Engineer's Office, West Bromwich.
EVANS, RUPERT MAURICE ...	Phoenix Chambers, Stafford.
HARRISON, HAMILTON PAYN	33, Alexandra Road, Burton-upon-Trent.
HOLLIS, RALPH EDMUND ...	c/o R. T. A. Hardy, Esq., Carter Street, Uttoxeter.
LOADES, FRANK CHARLES ...	Gresham Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton.
OWEN, HARRY BERTRAM ...	Ashfields House, Newcastle-under-Lyne.
RAWSTRON, CHARLES OLIVER	Lichfield Rural District Council, Birming- ham Road, Lichfield.
SMITH, EDMUND GEORGE ...	3, Owen Street, Tipton.
SMITHELLS, EDWIN	Merlewood, Newport Road, Stafford.
SPARROW, WILLIAM HUGH ...	Beckminster, Wolverhampton.
VALE, HENRY	Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
WIDDICOMBE, CHARLES EDWIN	10, High Street, Burton-on-Trent.

SUFFOLK.

(Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Committee.)

FELLOWS:

ARNOTT, JOHN	Church Street, Woodbridge.
BLENCOWE, GEORGE	Bury St. Edmund's.
BOA, ANDREW... ..	Skate's Hill, Glemsford.
DONNE, HENRY	The Abbey Ruins, Bury St. Edmund's.
EVANS VAUGHAN, HENRY ...	Navarra House, Kirkley Park Road, Lowestoft.
GARRARD, NORTON BURROUGHS	Hoxne, Eye.
MAXWELL, DAVID BENJAMIN	Shrubland Park, Coddendam, Ipswich.
PELLS, ARTHUR	13, London Road, Beccles.
SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY ...	Long Melford.
SIMPSON, ROBERT THOMAS...	Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmund's.
STIRTON, THOMAS	Fernley House, Crescent Road, Ipswich, and Rendlesham Estate Office, Woodbridge.
WHATLEY, ERNEST JAMES ...	3, Rutland Chambers, High St., Newmarket.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

BAYNHAM, EDMUND CHRISTOPHER... ..	The Abbey, Eye.
BOND, FREDERICK GEORGE...	Old Bank House, Ipswich.
CHARTRES, FREDERICK WILLIAM CHARLES	Sotterley Estate Office, Wangford, S.O.
CHENEY, EDWIN JOHN... ..	1, High Beach, Felixstowe.
COOK, EDWARD ARTHUR ...	Dennington Lodge, Framlingham.
FRANCIS, RONALD GARNHAM	59, Station Road, Sudbury.
GEE, FREDERIC GEORGE ...	26, Constable Road, Felixstowe.
ISITT, SAMUEL GILBERT ...	Ashe Green, Campsea Ashe, Wickham Market.
PATTISSON, WILLIAM HENRY MUNNINGS	Estate Office, Helmingham.
SEAGO, RALPH WOLLASTON...	Custom House Buildings, Lowestoft.
SMITH, HAROLD ROBERT ...	16, Arcade Street, Ipswich.
SMITH, SIDNEY WILLIAM ...	Eye.
STALLARD, HAROLD ORLANDO	Estate Office, Great Thurlow.
TAIT, WILLIAM IRONSIDE ...	The Town Hall, Sudbury.
TIDMARSH, CHARLES BAILLIE	Combs, Stowmarket.
TURNER, PERCY	Dale Hall, Henley Road, Ipswich.
WARD, REGINALD CHARLES	3, St. Helens Street, Majors Corner, Ipswich.
WHITAKER, HUGH... ..	Hoxne, Eye.
WOODWARD, HENRY GORDON	White Hall, Old Newton, Stowmarket.

SURREY (Unattached).

FELLOWS:

AYLEN, CECIL HUGH	Huntingdon Lodge, Benhill Road, Sutton.
BAILEY, LEONARD	Orgreave, Limsfield.
BAVERSTOCK, HAROLD BRIDGE	Godalming.
BAXTER, GEORGE	Guildford.
BINGHAM, REUBEN... ..	Radeliffe House, Addiscombe, Croydon.
BLAKE, WILLIAM JOHN... ..	45, High Street, Croydon.
BOND, ERASMUS	Coombe Lodge, Kingston Hill.
BOWDITCH, HENRY... ..	103, George Street, Croydon.
BOYD, JOHN JERMYN	Heath View, Weybridge.
BREWER, FRANK JOHN	Queen Anne House, 11, The Green, Richmond.
BROWN, ARTHUR ALLEN	83, High Street, Croydon.
CARPENTER, EVAN GEORGE ...	45, High Street, Croydon.
CHANCELLOR, ALBERT	1, King Street, Richmond.
CHART, CHRISTOPHER	Union Bank Chambers, Croydon.
CHART, ROBERT MASTERS	The Vestry Hall, Mitcham.
CLUTTON, RALPH WILLIAM ...	Hartswood, Reigate.
CRESSWELL, WILLIAM THOMAS	Epsom.
DASH, ROLAND ASHFORD	Oxshott.
EGGAR, JAMES ALFRED... ..	74, Castle Street, Farnham.
ELLIS, ARNOLD ROBERTSON... ..	108, High Street, Guildford.
ELLIS, ERNEST HAROLD... ..	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford.
FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD... ..	Egham.
FULLER, HARRY	83, High Street, Croydon.
GALE, HARRY	High Street, Egham.
GRELLIER, HARLEY MAIR	Epsom.
JEROME, THOMAS STROUD, I.S.O.	Mandora, Effingham Road, Surbiton.
KEDGLEY, CHARLES	Fairlight, Grosvenor Road, Wallington.
LATHAM, ALBERT TUMMONS	100, High Street, Croydon.
LEE, WILLIAM	143½, High Street, Guildford.
LITTLEWOOD, LIONEL	Ashted, near Epsom.
MARTIN, HOWARD	Elstree, Nutfield.
MASON, HERBERT WALTER	The Hutch, Ferndale Road, Banstead.
MELLERSH, ALFRED WILLIAM	Godalming.

MENZIES, WILLIAM... ..	Golspie, Englefield Green.
MESSINGER, WILLIAM HARRY	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford.
NASH, ALFRED JAMES	Farnham.
NOEL, BYRON BRUCE	Ockham, Ripley.
OSENTON, CHARLES	Leatherhead.
PAGE, GEORGE FREDERICK ...	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
PARTRIDGE, EDWARD JOHN ...	Bank Chambers, 39, George St., Richmond.
PATCH, SHIRLEY HUTCHINS ...	The Chestnuts, Havelock Road, Addiscombe, Croydon.
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM EDWIN ...	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
REED, RICHARD GEORGE GORDON	39, Croham Road, South Croydon.
SHEARBURN, HARRY	Munstead, Godalming.
SMITH, FRANK BRAYBROOKE	The Pleasaunce, Foxley Road, Purley.
STACEY, HARRIE	Station Road, Redhill.
THURGOOD, ALBERT EDWARD	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford.
WALMSLEY, ARTHUR TYNDAL	8, Surbiton Park Terrace, Kingston-on-Thames.
WARD, HENRY PAYNE	Burleigh, Reigate Road, Redhill.
WEBB, WILLIAM	Keeper's Cottage, Furze Hill, Purley.
WENBORN, SIDNEY THOMAS	R. E. Office, R. M. College, Camberley.
WHITE, JAMES ALEXANDER ...	18, High Street, Dorking.
WOODCOCK, ROBERT FRANK...	Haslemere.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ADAMS, GERALD JAMES FREDERICK	19, Park Hill Road, East Croydon.
ALLFREY, HUGH LIONEL ...	Icehouse Wood, Oxted.
BATES, OSCAR GEORGE	Montague House, Montague Road, Croydon.
BELL, ARTHUR HENRY	Wonston, Addlestone.
BERRY, ALGERNON LAWRENCE	Rutherford, Pampisford Road, South Croydon.
BINNS, HENRY WILLIAM ...	19, Onslow Mansions, Richmond Hill,
BINNS, MAURICE ALFRED ...	19, Onslow Mansions, Richmond Hill.
BOOTH, ERNEST WITTON ...	Borough Engineer's Office, Croydon.
BRENT, THOMAS	St. Margaret's, Cronk's Hill, Redhill.
BROMLEY, ALAN	Borough Surveyor's Office, Croydon.
BRUZAUD, GEORGE JOSEPH ...	Cranlea, Weybridge.
BURNETT, LESLIE TREW ...	Selborne House, Croydon.
CHART, STEPHEN	Greenview, Mitcham.
CHILD, GEORGE MALCOLM ...	38, The Avenue, Kew Gardens.
CLARKE, PERCY CHRISTOPHER	Roslin, King's Road, Richmond.

COLLYER, CHARLES ALEXANDER STEWART ...	Estate Office, Ockham, Ripley.
CULVERWELL, WALTER	34, Ellerker Gardens, Richmond.
DEACON, STANLEY MARCUS...	The Croft, Brownlow Road, Croydon.
DENSHAM, JOHN BOON	Foxley, Purley.
FELTHAM, ARTHUR WILLIAM	The Poppies, Canbury Gardens, Kingston-on-Thames.
FROST, ALFRED CARDAIN ...	Hillside, Monument Hill, Weybridge.
GARDNER, JAMES	29, Grosvenor Road, Richmond.
GOTELEE, GUY STANLEY ...	High Croft, Stanhope Road, Croydon.
GRANT, JOSEPH	Avisford, Upper Addiscombe Road, Croydon.
GUMBRELL, LEONARD BARTON	134, London Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
HAGGER, ALBERT JAMES ...	Roseville, Lion Lane, Haslemere.
HARDWICK, ARTHUR JESSOP	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
HAY, PERCY GILBERT	Totland, Clifton Road, Wallington.
HEWITT, RICHARD	100, High Street, Guildford.
HIGHWAY, EVON	Sandpit Lodge, Chobham.
HINKS, HENRY	23, Tavistock Road, Croydon.
ISARD, ERNEST	Highworth, Ridgeway Road, Redhill.
JECKELLS, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS	Kewhurst, Avenue Road, Wallington.
JESSETT, CHARLES EDWARD VERNON	1, Marlborough Road, South Croydon.
JESSUP, DAVID POOLEY ...	Batt's Corner, Farnham.
KENDZIOR, FRANK FELIX ...	The White Cottage, Caterham.
LARGE, JOHN GERALD	c/o A. Mason, Broughton Chambers, Victoria Road, Surbiton.
LAWS, SIDNEY BUSH	Brincliffe, Holland Road, Sutton.
MANN, FREDERICK CHARLES THOMAS	Woking.
MAW, PERCIVAL TRENTHAM	Holmesdale, Nutfield.
MEW, ROBERT HEATH	The Limes, Redhill.
MILLER, EUDO HORACE GAR- DINER	Manor House, Old Malden, Worcester Park.
MOORE, ARTHUR WILLIAM...	Station Road, Whyteleafe.
MUIR, JAMES	Rubers Law, Byfleet.
NYE, EDWARD GOODRHAM...	West Bank, Jenner Road, Guildford.
PAICE, WILLIAM, JUN.	The Limes, Egham.
PEPLER, GEORGE LIONEL ...	3, George Street, Croydon.
PETERS, GEORGE FARMER JAMES	The Railway Station, Byfleet.
POPE, HERBERT BURGHAM ...	94, King's Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
POPHAM, ALFRED EDGAR ...	Whitehouse, Marden Park, Woldingham.
POWER, PERCY TOMES	Southwold, Walton-on-Thames.

REEVE, GARNET NORMAN ...	36, Dingwall Road, Croydon.
RIDER, SYDNEY FRANKLIN...	49, Larkfield Road, Richmond.
ROGERS, LEONARD SAMUEL ...	Aberglaslyn, Birdhurst Rise, Croydon.
ROWLAND, HAROLD EVANS...	2, Station Approach, Purley.
RUSS, ERNEST	The Cottage, Chertsey Road, Windlesham.
RUTLEY, ARTHUR DENNETT ...	Birchwood, Caterham Valley.
RYDE, EDWARD HUMPHREY NOEL	The Hangers, Woking.
SCORER, ALFRED GEORGE ...	Hillcrest, Chilworth, Guildford.
SEALE, PERCY JAMES	Estate Offices, Oxted.
SHEPHERD, EDMUND THOMAS	Guildford Street, Chertsey.
SKEFFINGTON, THOMAS ASH- FORD	8, Salisbury Road, Richmond.
SNODGRASS, REGINALD	4, Oxford Terrace, Guildford.
STACEY, MICHAEL BEDE ...	Chilberton, Doods Road, Reigate.
STAMPER, THOMAS HENRY GILBORN	Bookham.
STEDMAN, CHARLES FRED- ERICK	East Lodge, Cranleigh.
STONE, CYRIL FRANK	Dover's Green, Reigate.
SUNDERLAND, AMOS	159, St. James' Road, Croydon.
TERRY, ARTHUR ELLIOTT ...	Adare, Ditton Road, Surbiton.
TERRY, ERNEST FAIRCHILD...	Clavadel, Brighton Road, Surbiton.
THWAITES, ARTHUR MILBANK	c/o Finn & Gale Egham.
WATERER, CLARENCE	Dover House, Chertsey.
WEEKES, CYRIL SWAFFER ...	Estate Offices, Guildford.
WIGHTMAN, WILLIAM OSBORNE	Thornbank, Godstone Road, Purley.
WILLIAMS, FRANK WARREN	Magnolia, Ennismore Avenue, Guildford.
WILLIAMS, HAROLD	45, High Street, Croydon.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM WELSBY	Farnham.
WILLOUGHBY, FRANK	Estate Office, Merstham.
WORDSWORTH, CHRISTOPHER	Brooklands, South Godstone.
YEWDALL, FRANCIS EDWARD	97, Sheen Road, Richmond.

SUSSEX.

(Sussex Committee.)

FELLOWS:

AUSTEN, FRANK	Marling Place, Wadhurst.
BANNISTER, THOMAS	Limehurst, Hayward's Heath.
BASLEY, HAROL PULLAM	163, North Street, Brighton.
BOWLEY, JOHN CROSS	Exmouth House, Exmouth Place, Hastings.
BURTENSHAW, ALBERT... ..	Hailsham.
BURTENSHAW, ALBERT KING	Hailsham.
CARD, HENRY CURTIS	North Street, Lewes.
CHASEMORE, PHILIP	Ashleigh, Horsham.
CHENNELLS, NEWMAN	36, Havelock Road, Hastings.
COLGATE, THOMAS... ..	The Primroses, Buxted, Uckfield, and 2, Fort Road, Newhaven.
CORY, EDWARD JOHN, CAP- TAIN	High Street, Rye.
DAVEY, HENRY THOMAS	Cumberland Villa, St. Anne's, Lewes.
DENNISON, JOHN W.	28, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne.
DRAY, ALFRED	Town Hall Chambers, Hastings.
DYER, FREDERICK BURFIELD	182A, High Street, Lewes.
GARDNER, GILBERT	Crawley.
GENGE, WILLIAM POPE, JUN.	46, London Road, East Grinstead.
GREEN, ARTHUR EDWARD	58, North Street, Horsham.
HOBGEN, FRANCIS NEALE	East Street, Chichester.
HOBGEN, THOMAS CECIL	Highleigh, Sidlesham, near Chichester.
HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED	15, High Street, East Grinstead.
HOWARD, HARRY	Town Offices, Littlehampton.
HUDSON, EDWARD WILLIAM	Hove.
INGRAM, WALTER FEILDE	2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes.
JENNER, WILLIAM... ..	1, Western Road, Hove, Brighton.
KILLICK, ANTHONY EDWARD	29, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.
KING, FRANK HULME	Horsham.
MARTIN, THOMAS... ..	"Senlac," Baldslow Road, Hastings.
MITCHELL, GEORGE SHARMAN	Broadbridge Place, Horsham.
Ogilvie, ROBERT MATHEWSON	Hayward's Heath.
PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN	Beechwood, Crowborough.
PARSONS, FREDERICK CECIL	163, North Street, Brighton.
PEARSON, T. HOWARD	Marshall's Farm, Maresfield, Uckfield.
POWELL, HUBERT JOHN	Hill Lodge, Lewes.
POWELL, REGINALD HENRY...	St. Swithun's Lane, High Street, Lewes.

REEVE, KINGSNORTH	27, High Street, Rye.
SMITH, SIDNEY	Southwater, Horsham.
TAYLOR, MATTHEW	Northchapel, Petworth.
TURNER, CHARLES... ..	Oakhurst, East Grinstead.
WATERS, WILLIAM RICHARD	Highfield, Dyke Road Drive, Brighton.
WATSON, HERBERT EDWARD	New Grove, Petworth.
WELCH, FREDERICK WILLIAM	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30A, Western Road, Hove.
WILKINSON, THOMAS	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30A, Western Road, Hove.
WOOD, LESLIE STUART	East Grinstead.
WYATT, HERBERT GUY BUCKELL	10, West Pallant, Chichester.
WYATT, OLIVER NEWMAN ...	East Street, Chichester.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

ANDREW, ROBERT CHARLES	Agricultural College, Uckfield.
BANNISTER, MONTAGU DOUGLAS	Limehurst, Hayward's Heath.
BLABER, MONTAGUE	Messrs. Wadman, Son and Blaber, Polegate.
BLACKMAN, JOHN WILLIAM BERNARD	75, Florence Road, Brighton.
BRAND, EDMUND	c/o J. E. Brand, The Grove, Pevensay.
BRAY, JOCELYN	The Cottage, Bignor Park, Fittleworth.
BROAD, GORDON LESLIE ...	Preston House, Lewes.
BURBIDGE, JOHN SAVILLE ...	Castle Place, Lewes.
BURKETT-SMITH, CECIL SYDNEY	20, York Villas, Prestonville Road, Brighton.
BURSTOW, RALPH HENRY ...	21, Station Road, Hailsham.
CARD, HENRY... ..	North Street, Lewes.
CHILD, CHARLES	Slinfold, near Horsham.
COTCHING, GEORGE FREDERICK	Chatsworth Chambers, Chapel Road, Worthing.
COLES, JAMES HATCH	4, Grove Road, Eastbourne.
COX, REGINALD JOHN	20, Preston Street, Brighton.
CROFT, GEORGE HERBERT ...	10, Sussex Square, Brighton.
GIBSON, ALEXANDER WILLIAM	8, The Broadway, Worthing, and 2, Railway Approach, Worthing.
GILL, WILLIAM PHILIP... ..	35, Stanford Road, Brighton.
HAGGER, GEORGE JOHN ...	Railway Approach, Worthing.
HARDIMAN, HARRY	59, Mount Pleasant Road, Hastings.
HAYNES, JOHN WYCLIFFE ...	24, Park Crescent, Brighton.
HEAL, HERBERT GEORGE ...	8, Chapel Road, Worthing.

HODGSON, ARCHIBALD SANFORD	Weston's Place, Warnham.
HOLMAN LUTHER MARTIN	Brooklyn, Ditchling Road, Brighton.
HUTCHINGS, ALAN... ..	Sutton Estate Office, Seaford.
INGRAM, CECIL WALTER ...	2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes.
LUCAS, JOHN CLAY	Castle Precints, Lewes.
MARTIN, JOHN PATTINSON ...	c/o Chapman and Martin, Lewes.
MELLOR, JAMES FREDERICK	110, St. James's Street, Brighton.
MILLER, GEORGE FREDERICK	Town Hall, Hastings.
NETTEN, PERCY JOHN	6, Royal Victoria Buildings, St. Leonards- on-Sea.
NEWINGTON, CALEB RICK- MANK.	County Hall, Lewes.
NORRIS, EDWARD JAMES ...	The Mount, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.
OVERTON, WILLIAM HENRY	22, Ship Street, Brighton.
PARKS, WALTER	17, Holmesdale Gardens, Hastings.
PROCTER, CLAUDE HORACE ...	52, Boundary Road, West Hove.
RICHARDSON, HAROLD THOMAS	3, Wilbury Gardens, Hove.
ROBBINS, WALTER FRANCIS	Crawley.
ST. AUBYN, BELVILLE MOLES- WORTH	Stopham Estate Office, Toat, Pulborough.
SMITH, GEORGE	1, Powis Villas, Brighton.
TUCKER, ARTHUR HAINES ...	Capital and Counties Bank, Steyning, and 26, Chapel Road, Worthing.
UDNY, AUGUSTUS CHARLES...	142, Springfield Road, Brighton.
UPTON, THOMAS HERBERT ...	Grays, Petworth.
VOISEY, PERCY DEERING ...	Westoute, St. Anne's, Lewes.
WALFORD, EDWARD	c/o L. S. Wood, East Grinstead.
WEST, SIDNEY HERBERT ...	Steyning.
WHEELER, PERCY HARRISKINE	Briery, Chichester Road, Midhurst.
WHITTINGHAM, LEWIS STUART	Stopham Estate Office, Pulborough.
WOODHAMS, JAMES PERCY ...	50, Havelock Road, Hastings.
WOOLNOUGH, JOHN WILLIAM	6, Vicarage Drive, Eastbourne.
YOUNG, SIDNEY	Redholme, The Wallands, Lewes.

WARWICKSHIRE.

(Warwick and Worcester Committee.)

FELLOWS:

BETTRIDGE, EDWARD	28, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
BURNETT, JOHN	Gopsall, Atherstone.

CAVE, HENRY H.	Estate Office, Rugby.
COUCHMAN, ROBERT EDWARD	35, Paradise Street, Birmingham.
DAWSON, GEORGE CROSBIE...	19, Priory Row, Coventry.
DEER, EDWARD	Stratford-on-Avon.
EAYRS, JOHN THOMAS ...	Clarence Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
EVANS, WALTER PEARSON ...	Emscote House, Leamington.
FAYERMAN, GEORGE METCALFE	88, The Parade, Leamington.
FOWLER, GERARD EDMUND	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Bir- mingham.
FOWLER, HENRY	Colton House, Clifton Road, Rugby.
FOWLER, HENRY	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
FOWLER, RICHARD	118, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
FOWLER, WILLIAM	69, Temple Row, Birmingham.
GILPIN-BROWN, WM. DUNDAS	Estate Office, Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth.
GRIMLEY, THOMAS	40, Temple Street, Birmingham.
HADLEY, FRANK	134, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
HARRIS, ARNOLD	117, Colmore Road, Birmingham.
HENDRIKS, HENRY	61, Temple Row, Birmingham.
HOLBECHE, ROBERT NEVILLE	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
JENKINS, OSWALD	57, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
KENWRICK, GEORGE	83, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST ...	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
LUDLOW, COLONEL WALTER ROBERT	Dorridge, Knowle, and 19, Temple Street, Birmingham.
MASON, WILLIAM ARTHUR ...	31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
MATHEWS, LEWIS OSLER ...	12, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BUR- ROUGHES	Newdegate Chambers, Nuneaton.
PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLD- BORE DIGBY	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
RAIKES, COLONEL GEORGE WHITTINGTON	Ragley Estate Office, Alcester.
ROBINS, WILLIAM H.	82A, New Street, Birmingham.
RODERICK, JOHN	2, Temple Row West, Birmingham.
SMITH, FRANK	104, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM ...	Beauchamp Hill, Milverton, Leamington.
SOUTHORN, CHARLES HERBERT	38, The Parade, Leamington Spa.
TREMLETT, WALTER WILLIAM.	Ansley Hall Estate Office, Hartshill, Atherstone.
TYPE, MARCUS OSWALD ...	33, Newhall Street, Birmingham.
WILLIAMS, EDW. BICKERTON	City Chambers, 82, New St., Birmingham.
WILLMOT, GEORGE DYOTT ...	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
WILLMOT, JOHN	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

ARMSTRONG, JOHN WILLIAM WILSON	Blacon, Stratford-on-Avon.
ASH, HORACE JAMES	Council Offices, Nuneaton.
BAYLIS, ALFRED WILLIAM ...	41, Clarence Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
BEACH, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM HICKS, MAJOR	Mancetter House, Atherstone.
BRYAN, ARTHUR	Minworth Hall, near Birmingham.
COOK, FREDERICK CHARLES	Council Offices, Nuneaton.
COOPER, CECIL FRANCIS ADRIAN... ..	Hillmorton Paddox, Rugby.
HALL, THOMAS BIDDLE... ..	67, Carlyle Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
HIPSLEY, FREDERIC WM. ...	Fernleigh, Highbridge Road, Wylde Green, near Birmingham.
HOLBECHE, NIGEL LAURENCE	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
HOLBECHE, ROBERT CECIL...	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
LIGHTFOOT, FRANCIS PRIDEAUX	Perry Hall Estate Office, Regina Lodge, Perry Bar, Birmingham.
MATHEWS, HUGH SPENCER...	12, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
PARSONS, ARTHUR STANLEY	Borough Surveyor's Office, Aston Manor, Birmingham.
PEILE, CHARLES FREDERICK	The Rookery, Meriden, Coventry.
PERKINS, JOSEPH	86, Willows Rd., Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
PINSON, GILBERT	Cobden Buildings, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
PRIEST, ALBERT EDWARD ...	Temple Courts, 55, Temple Row, Birmingham.
REDFERN, CHARLES FREDERICK	Whitehall Chambers, 23, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
STEEDS, HERBERT EUSTACE...	c/o R. E. Couchman, 35, Paradise Street, Birmingham.

WESTMORLAND.

(Cumberland and Westmorland Committee.)

FELLOWS:

BANKS, JOHN.	Kendal.
HOGGARTH, ARTHUR	Kendal.
HOGGARTH, EDWIN	Midland Bank Chambers, Kendal.
PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT	Fairbank, Kirkby Lonsdale.
WEBSTER, ALEXANDER	100, Highgate, and 9, Cliff Terrace, Kendal.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

GRANT, JOHN YATES	c/o Messrs. Hoggarth Bros., Kendal.
HOGGARTH, LAWRENCE STEELE	St. Abbs, Kendal.
JACKSON, EDWARD HENRY ...	Windermere Buildings, Windermere.

WILTSHIRE (NORTHERN PART).

(Somerset, Gloucester, and North Wilts Committee.)

FELLOWS:

BAINES, MATTHEW TALBOT ...	Estate Office, Wootton Bassett.
BISHOP, CHARLES	Regent Circus, Swindon.
BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN	Chippenham.
FERRIS, GEORGE	Milton Manor, Pewsey.
FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS ...	Estate Office, Lucknam, Chippenham.
JEANS, MARK... ..	Marlborough.
MARSHALL, LIONEL HASLER	Chippenham.
MUNDY, HERBERT... ..	Manvers Street, Trowbridge.
SMITH, CYRIL HERBERT ...	Chippenham.
SMITH, HENRY HERBERT ...	Bowood, Calne.
WATKINS, ROBERT ARUNDEL	Castle Combe, Chippenham.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

BISHOP, HORACE STANLEY	Northgate, The Sands, Swindon.
CHARLES	
DAVIES, RHYS WILTSHIRE ...	37, Regent Circus, Swindon.
HARRISON, HENRY	Draycot Gardens, Sutton Benger, Chippenham.
BEAUCHAMP	

HOOPER, ALFRED EGBERT ...	8, The Green, Marlborough.
LAVINGTON, THOMAS HENRY RUSS	Poulton House, Marlborough.
PUCKRIDGE, PERCIVAL MARTIN	Milton, Pewsey.
SHORNEY, ARTHUR SHEPHERD	10, High Street, Marlborough.
SNAILUM, WALTER WADMAN	Church Street, and Wingfield Road, Trow- bridge.
WATTS, ARTHUR RONALD ...	Coombe, Enford, Pewsey.
WORRALL, BERTRAM	Estate Office, Burderop, Swindon.

WILTSHIRE (SOUTHERN PART).

(Hampshire, Dorset, and South Wilts Committee.)

FELLOWS:

BATH, FRED	Crown Chambers and Sandown House, Church Fields, Salisbury.
CANNING, WILLIAM BROWNE	Salisbury.
CHAPMAN, GEORGE JAMES ...	Royal Engineer Office, North Tidworth, Salisbury Plain.
COMBES, CYRUS	Tisbury.
GATER, CALEB WILLIAM ...	Salisbury.
OLIPHANT, GEORGE A. J. ...	The Grange, Shrewton.
RAVES, BERTRAM ADAMS ...	Royal Engineer Office, Salisbury.
RAWLENCE, ERNEST ALFRED	Newlands, Salisbury.
RAWLENCE, JAMES EDWARD	The Canal, Salisbury.
RIGDEN, FRANCIS	Salisbury.
SHORT, ERNEST WILLIAM GEORGE	Royal Engineer Office, "C" Lines, Bulford Camp, Salisbury.
SQUAREY, ELIAS PITTS ...	The Moot, Downton, Salisbury.
SQUAREY, NEWELL WILLIAM PITTS	Bemerton, Salisbury.
WATERS, EDWARD	The Canal, Salisbury.
WILBRAHAM, EDWARD SIDNEY	Estate Office, St. Giles, Salisbury.
WOOLLEY, JOHN TURTON ...	Salisbury.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

HALE, FRANCIS EDWARD ...	Malvern, Halse Road, Salisbury.
RAWLENCE, DUNCAN ALFRED	Newlands, London Road, Salisbury.
RAWLENCE, GEORGE NORMAN	Newlands, London Road, Salisbury.
WRIGHTSON, JOHN FREDERICK HUTTON... ..	College of Agriculture, Downton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

(Warwick and Worcester Committee.)

FELLOWS:

ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR	Estate Office, Madresfield, Malvern.
BUCK, HERBERT WILSON	Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE ARTHUR RADDON	Whitegates, Enville, near Stourbridge.
EVERY-CLAYTON, REGINALD ARTHUR ERIC	Blackmore Park Estate Office, near Worcester, and Hanley Swan, Worcester.
FIDDIAN, WILLIAM	Old Bank Offices, Stourbridge.
JOSELAND, CHARLES	Bank Buildings, Kidderminster.
KING, HENRY	Stourbridge.
RIGHTON, EDWARD GRANTHAM	High Street, Evesham.
SMITH, WILLIAM	Upper Farm, Abbot's Salford, Evesham.
STALLARD, WILLIAM	St. John's House, St. John's, Worcester and Worcester Chambers, Worcester.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

BALLARD, WILLIAM EDGAR	Engineer and Surveyor's Office, 23 and 25, Valentine Road, King's Heath.
BARNARD, DENNIS CHRISTOPHER	Parsonage Farm, Hanley Castle, Worcester.
BARRATT, HARRY	Hill View, Corser Street, Stourbridge.
LYDDON, ALFRED JONATHAN	King's Norton and Northfield U.D.C., Surveyor's Department, 23, Valentine Road, King's Heath.
MEACHER, EDMOND	Worcester Chambers, Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
MINORS, ERNEST	City Engineer's Office, Guildhall, Worcester.
OLDNALL, ROGER WILLIAM	Sion House, Stourbridge.
RANSOM, WILLIAM	Midhurst, Bath Road, Worcester, and City Engineer's Office, Guildhall, Worcester.
ROWE, ALFRED VERNON	Worcester Chambers, Worcester.
ROWE, FREDERICK WALTER	The Limes, Rainbow Hill, Worcester.
WALLER, HORACE	Long Compton Manor, Shipston-on-Stour.
WEAVER, HENRY PERCIVAL FRANCIS	Lye, Stourbridge.
YREATMAN-BIGGS, WILLIAM HUYSHÉ	White Cottage, Hartlebury.

YORKSHIRE.

(Yorkshire Committee.)

FELLOWS:

ABBEY, JOE BURMAN	34A, New Street, Huddersfield.
ABBOTT, ROBERT THOMAS G.	Whitley House, Malton.
AMBLER, SYDNEY WOOD ...	Estate Office, Sandbeck Park, Tickhill, near Rotherham.
ARMISTEAD, RICHARD	8, Charles Street, Bradford.
ARMYTAGE, SIR GEORGE, BART.	Kirkclee, Brighouse.
BEARD, EDWIN THOMAS ...	4, The Crescent, Scarborough.
BILSON, JOHN	23, Parliament Street, Hull.
BOWMAN, JOHN JAMES... ..	Helmsley S.O.
BROCKLEBANK, JOHN	Todmorden.
BRODRICK, FREDERICK STEAD	York Chambers, Lowgate, Hull.
BROSTER, ROBERT BUCK ...	Craven Bank Chambers, North St., Keighley.
BUCKLEY, GEORGE	Tower Chambers, Halifax.
BUTLER, CHARLES... ..	14, Queen Street, Huddersfield.
CLARE, EDWARD LOVELL ...	37, Park Square, Leeds.
CLARKE, CHRISTOPHER ...	Charlcot, Bedale.
CLARKE, JOHN WILLIAM ...	Guisborough.
COVERDALE, HENRY	The Duke of Norfolk's Estate Office, Sheffield.
COWGILL, BRIAN BOLLANS HIRD	13A, Piece Hall Yard, Bradford.
COX, EDWARD SAMUEL... ..	3, New Street, York.
DEMETRIADI, THOMAS MARSDEN	28, John William Street, Huddersfield.
DENTON, WILLIAM... ..	Montgomery Chambers, Hartshead, Sheffield.
EVANS, WILLIAM	New Walk, Beverley.
FARRER, JOHN	Oulton, near Leeds.
FORBES, CHARLES MANSFELDT	14, New Street, York.
FOWLER, FREDERICK	St. James' Street, Sheffield.
FOWLER, REGINALD WILLIAM	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
FOX, CHARLES JAMES	7, Rawson Street, Halifax.
FRANCE, ARTHUR ALDERSON	99, Swan Arcade, Bradford.
FRYER, GEORGE	Conservancy Buildings, Whitefriargate, Hull, and Rose Villa, Bishop Wilton, near York.
GELDER, SIR WILLIAM ALFRED	76, Lowgate, Hull.
GOTT, CHARLES	8, Charles Street, Bradford.
GOTT, CHARLES HENRY ...	8, Charles Street, Bradford.
GOTT, FRANK	3, East Parade, Leeds.

GREENWOOD, JOSEPH	Royal Engineer Office, Fishergate, York.
HANSON, JOHN HENRY	11, Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield.
HEBBLETHWAITE, LOUIS	Conservancy Buildings, and Anlaby Road, Hull.
HEPPER, JOHN	East Parade, Leeds.
HOBSON, HARRY	Swinefleet, near Goole.
HOLLIS, WALTER DAWSON	26, Park Row, Leeds.
HORSFALL, RICHARD EDGAR	22A, Commercial Street, Halifax.
JOLLY, JOHN HAWKINS	1, Dalton Terrace, The Mount, York.
KELLY, JOHN GEORGE	West View, Pontefract.
LEATHER, GEORGE HERBERT	North British Buildings, East Parade, Leeds.
LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAUMONT	The Hollies, Leeds.
LOFTHOUSE, ALBERT WILSON	62, Albert Road, Middlesbrough.
MARRIOTT, ARTHUR SUTCLIFFE	West Park Street, Dewsbury.
MARSHALL, PETER	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
MASSIE, FRANK	Tetley House, Kirkgate, Wakefield.
NEILL, JAMES NEILL	38, Park Row, Leeds.
OLDROYD, LINLEY	Holm Lea, Cromwell Road, Scarborough.
PEIRSON, GEORGE BRODRICK	Baldersby, S.O.
PIERCY, HENRY ONSLOW	The Elms, Lowthorpe.
POPPLE, JOHN	19, St. Hilda's Terrace, Whitby.
RENTON, GEORGE	3, Princes Square, Harrogate.
RICHARDSON, JOHN	Well Royd, Rawdon, Leeds.
SAMPSON, WILLIAM	Beauchief Abbey, near Sheffield.
SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY	16, St. James Row, Sheffield.
SILCOCK, EDWARD JOHN	10, Park Row, Leeds.
SMITH, HARRY RUSSELL	Exchange Buildings, Bradford.
SMITH, WHEATER	15, Cheapside, Bradford.
SUTCLIFFE, JAMES HENRY	Sandy Gate, Hebden Bridge.
SUTHERS, JAMES	Union Offices, Hull Street, Todmorden.
THORP, ROBERT HAYTON	Land of Green Ginger, Hull.
TODD, WILLIAM HENRY	County Buildings, Hull.
TOWNEND, WILLIAM	The Croft, Crossgates, near Leeds.
WATSON, HERBERT EDWARD	6, Lendal, York.
WATSON, JOHN	Cogan Chambers, Bowlalley Lane, Hull.
WATSON, JOHN.	Wentbridge Lodge, Pontefract.
WEATHERILL, GEORGE FORD	Farnley, Otley.
WELLSTED, WILLIAM HENRY	Prince's Dock Chambers, Hull.
WHITE, ALFRED EDWARD	Town Hall, Hull.
WINN, THOMAS	92, Albion Street, Leeds.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ARCHER, HAROLD DE BYRLAY	Meadhurst, Victorian Crescent, Doncaster.
ARMSTRONG, ALBERT LESLIE	12, Dragon Avenue, Harrogate.
ATKINSON, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER... ..	Cumberland Villa, Headingley, Leeds.
BELLAMY, HARRY	67, Millfield Road, York.
BOORD, WALTER BERTRAM ...	Bewerley, Pateley Bridge.
BRAMLEY, FRANCIS HERBERT	6, Paradise Square, Sheffield.
BROADBENT, WILLIAM	Red Hall Chambers, Guildford Street, Leeds.
BUCKLEY, ALFRED EUSTACE	George Street Chambers, Halifax.
BUNTING, ALFRED HENRY ...	Jasmine Cottage, Calver, Sheffield.
BURMAN, WILLIAM	Estate Office, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield.
COOKE - YARBOROUGH, ORFEUR FREDERIC	Campsmount, Doncaster.
EASTWOOD, CHARLES WILLIAM	The Elms, Lowthorpe.
FOX, CHARLES EDWARD	7, Rawson Street, Halifax.
FRANK, THOMAS PEIRSON ...	Deputy Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Dewsbury.
HANSON, HAROLD	11, Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield.
HARDING, CHARLES REGINALD	Fairmount, Ilkley.
HAYWOOD, SAMUEL SPENCER	Borough Engineer's Office, Brighouse.
HEBBLETHWAITE, CHARLES HENRY	10, Waterhouse Street, Halifax.
HEPWORTH, HERBERT RAIKES	County Surveyor's Office, Wakefield.
HEWITT, ARTHUR CECIL	Nutfield, Scarbro' Road, Filey.
HOLLIS, RALPH	Springfield, Skirlaugh, Hull.
HOPKINSON, RICHARD BROWN	Beechfield, Cleveland Road, Huddersfield.
HUNT, ORLANDO WILLIAM ...	Gilling West, Richmond.
INGLEBY, ERNEST JAMES	Woodville, Roundhay, Leeds.
JOHNSON, ARTHUR WILLIAM	2, Prince's Square, Harrogate.
KAYE, HERBERT	14, John William Street, Huddersfield.
KELLY, GEORGE WILLIAM CALVER	St. James' Street, Wetherby.
KERR, ARTHUR HERBERT	Blake Street, York.
KING, PERCY JAMES CHURCH	Wynyard, West Park, Far Headingley, Leeds.
LEE, GEORGE CANSFIELD	36, The Mount, York.
LORD, FREDERICK WILLIAM	The Estate Office, Brodsworth, Doncaster.
LOWSLEY, SYDNEY EVAN	Borough Surveyor's Office, Harrogate.
LUNN, ALGERNON PERCY	Wentbridge, Pontefract.
MALLINSON, CHARLES HERBERT	Market Place, Huddersfield.
MARSHALL, GEORGE ERNEST	The Hollies, Handsworth, Sheffield.

MAUGHAN, JOHN	Estate Office, Jervaulx Abbey, Middleham, S.O.
MOISER, CYRIL	Heworth Grange, York.
PAGE, JOSEPH	Grove House, Upper Wortley Road, Leeds.
PETCH, JOHN STONEHOUSE ...	Estate Office, Wensley, Leyburn, S.O.
PIERCY, FREDERIC ONSLOW	The Elms, Lowthorpe.
PRIESTMAN, ALFRED TUKE ...	Exchange Buildings, Bradford.
RHODES, BEN ALBERT	Hallas, Kirkburton, near Huddersfield.
RICHARDSON, GEORGE	Middleton Crescent, Leeds.
RIVERS, CHARLES EDWIN ...	Municipal Offices, Harrogate.
ROBERTS, EDWARD LAMPLOUGH... ..	Brantwood, Kenwood Bank, Sheffield.
RODWELL, LIONEL HELM ...	Wykeham, S.O.
SHARP, HERBERT FRITH ...	1, Briggs Villas, Queensbury, Bradford.
SHAW, ARTHUR	Ramsden Estate Offices, Railway Street, Huddersfield.
SLADDIN, ARNOLD GLADSTONE	36, Lightcliffe Road, Brighouse.
SMITH, ARTHUR TELFORD ...	15, Cheapside, Bradford.
SMITH, JOHN EDWARD ...	15, Cheapside, Bradford.
SMITH, JOHN WILLIAM... ..	277, Holderness Road, Hull.
SMITH, STEPHEN PERCY ...	c/o S. E. Smith, 12, South Parade, Leeds.
STONE, FREDERIC	Chevet Estate Office, near Wakefield.
TATE, HENRY TINDALL	Estate Office, Gargrave, Leeds.
TERRY, FRANCIS WILLIAM ...	Hawthorn Villa, The Mount, York.
THOMPSON, THOMAS ERRINGTON	Estate Office, Jervaulx Abbey, Middleham, S.O.
WADE, HENRY	10, Pitt Street, Barnsley.
WALL, IRVING	Brookfield, Cambridge Road, Huddersfield.
WEATHERHEAD, DAVID WILKINSON... ..	50, Low Street, Keighley.
WEIR, JAMES SCOTT	Royal Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Halifax.
WEST, ARTHUR SMITH... ..	Municipal Offices, Harrogate.
WHELDON, MARTIN LOWISH	c/o F. Handley, 17, St. Mary's, York.
WINDER, FRANCIS ARNOLD...	Corn Exchange Chambers, Sheffield.

WALES (NORTH).

Containing the Counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flintshire, and Merionethshire.

(Wales (North) Committee.)

FELLOWS:

ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE ...	Estate Office, Glynllivon, Carnarvonshire.
BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN ...	Bryncelyn, St. Asaph, Flintshire.
DEW, WILLIAM ARTHUR ...	Wellfield House, Bangor, Carnarvonshire.
GARDINER, ROBERT STRACHAN	Hawarden Estate Office, Hawarden, Flintshire.
GILLART, DAVID	Towyn, Merionethshire.
JONES, WILLIAM EDWARD ...	Anglesey Estate Office, Graig, Llanfair P.G., Anglesey.
LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD ...	The Halkyn Estate Office, Holywell, Flintshire.
MCINTYRE, PETER	Gwydyr Ucha, Llanrwst, Denbighshire.
MACNICOLL, DOUGLAS HENRY	Derwas, Abergele, Denbighshire.
PICKERING, WILLIAM CLOVES	Rhewl House, Mostyn, Flintshire.
PORTER, JOHN MERRY... ..	Estate Office, Colwyn Bay.
WILLIAMS, JOHN	Gwernhefin, Bala, Merionethshire.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

CLARK, HENRY DENTON ...	Llay Hall Colliery, Wrexham.
CRAGG, GEORGE EDWIN ...	Cayley Estate Office, Wynnstay Chambers, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire.
DYKINS, PHILIP LLEWELYN...	Pendre, Holywell, Flintshire.
ROBERTS, JOHN	Perfeddnant, Towyn, Merionethshire.

WALES (MID).

Containing the Counties of Montgomery and Radnor.

(Salop, Hereford, and Mid-Wales Committee.)

FELLOWS:

ADDIE, WILLIAM FORRESTER	Powis Castle Estate Office, Welchpool, Montgomeryshire.
GRANT, JAMES	Glandwr, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.
GUNTER, JAMES	Estate Office, Glasbury, Radnorshire.
OWEN, WILLIAM SCOTT ...	Cefngwifed, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire.
POUNDLEY, JOHN EDWARD ...	Kerry, Newtown.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

MACKINTOSH, WILLIAM SMITH	Baileymawr, Penybont, Radnorshire.
MYTTON, PHILIP ALDRED ...	Garth, Welchpool, Montgomeryshire.
PRICKARD, THOMAS FRANCIS VAUGHAN	Estate Office, Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire.

WALES (SOUTH).

Containing the Counties of Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, and Pembroke.

(Wales (South) and Monmouthshire Committee.)

FELLOWS:

BLAKE, GEORGE	Stradey Estate Office, New Road, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.
BLOSSE, EDWARD F. LYNCH	Charles Street Chambers, Cardiff, and Coytrehen Estate Office, Aberkenfig S.O.
COLES, SAMUEL HOOD COWPER	Penmyarth, Crickhowell, Brecknockshire.
CORBETT, EDWIN WORTLEY MONTAGU	Bute Estate Office, Castle Street, Cardiff.
DAVID, EDMUND USSHER ...	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff.
DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE...	Hafdre, Llanwrtyd Wells.
DAVIES, JOHN MORGAN ...	Froodvale, Llanwrda, Carmarthenshire.
EVANS, ARTHUR OWEN ...	Town Hall, Pontypridd.
FORREST, ROBERT... ..	Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagan's, near Cardiff.
FRANCIS, JOHN, JUN.	Nott Square, Carmarthen.
GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM	Gelley-Wernen Estate, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.
HARPUR, WILLIAM	Town Hall, Cardiff.
HERN, SAMUEL	93, St. Mary Street, Cardiff.
HINCHSLIFF, EDWARD ROBERT	Urban District Council Office, Barry.
HOSKINS, MARCUS	Coleridge House, Swansea.
JENKINS, WILLIAM DAVID ...	County Education Offices, Carmarthen.
LEEDER, ERNEST HOLTHAM	46, Waterloo Street, Swansea.
OWEN, THOMAS HENRY RULE	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
OWEN, THOMAS RULE... ..	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
PRICE, FRANCIS HOLBORROW GLYNN	7, Picton Place, Swansea.
PRITCHARD, HERBERT ALFRED.	The Laurels, Swansea.
PUGH-JONES, DAVID	6, Kimberley Road, Roath Park, Cardiff.
RANDELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM	15, Brooklands Terrace, Swansea.

REES, ITHEL TREHARNE ...	Guildhall Chambers, Cardiff.
REES, WILLIAM JOHN	The Laurels, Swansea.
ROONEY, SAMUEL	Cefn Mably Chambers, 9, Quay St., Cardiff.
SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD ...	Theatre Royal Chambers, Cardiff.
THOMAS, GEORGE	Queen's Chambers, Cardiff.
THOMAS, ILLTYD	17, Quay Street, Cardiff.
WARING, CHARLES EDWARD	Conservative Club, Cardiff.
WILKINS, WILLIAM	Athenæum Square, Llanelly, Carmarthen-shire.
WILLIAMS, GERALD GARNONS	Ashburnham Estate Office, Burry Port, S.O., Carmarthenshire.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

CLARKE, THOMAS GUY... ..	46, Cardiff Road, Llandaff.
DAVID, GEORGE WILLOUGHBY	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff.
DAVID, LEWIS WOOLLEY ...	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff.
EVANS, CHARLES STOKES	
EATON	Avallenau, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
FORREST, WILLIAM	Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagan's, Cardiff.
HOMFRAY, HERBERT	
RICHARDS	32, Charles Street, Cardiff.
HOPKINS, PHILIP LEWIS ...	Vine Villa, Pontardawe, Swansea.
JONES, JOHN RICE... ..	104, Oxford Street, Swansea.
JONES, PHILIP VIVIAN	Hazeldene, Hengoed, via Cardiff.
LYONS, EDWARD COLVILL ...	Estate Office, Briton Ferry, Glamorganshire.
MORRIS - DAVIES, JAMES	
GEORGE	Hafod Estate Office, Devil's Bridge S.O., Cardiganshire.
PRITCHARD, HENRY	St. Fagans, Cardiff.
PUDDICOMBE, WILLIAM	
PHIPPEN	Council Office, Mumbles, near Swansea.
RICKARDS, ROBERT HILLIER	
TRAHERNE ANSON	Charles Street Chambers, Cardiff.
RIDDETT, BASIL PERRY ...	26, Page Street, Swansea.
RUTHEN, ERNEST SIDNEY ...	9, Bangor Street, Roath Park, Cardiff.
THOMAS, ARTHUR JOHN ...	Eastfield, St. Thomas, Swansea.
THOMAS, FREDERICK JAMES	9, Heathfield Street, Swansea.
WALTERS, WILLIAM DAVID ...	184, Kenry Street, Tonypandy.

SCOTTISH COMMITTEE.

FELLOWS:

ADAM, THOMAS	27, Union Street, Glasgow.
ANDERSON, ROBERT	Property Agent, 95, Bath Street, Glasgow.
AITKEN, JOHN MALCOLM ...	Castlemilk Estates Office, Norwood, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.
BARR, JAMES... ..	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
BATHGATE, CHARLES S. ...	26, Bellgrove Street, Glasgow.
BEATTIE, WILLIAM HALDEN...	11, Glencairn Crescent, Edinburgh.
BELL, ANDREW WALKER ...	Corporation Buildings, Dunfermline.
BINNIE, THOMAS	207, Hope Street, Glasgow.
BINNIE, THOMAS, JUN. ...	207, Hope Street, Glasgow.
BLAIR, ALEXANDER	198, West George Street, Glasgow.
BROWN, CHARLES... ..	Kerse Estate Office, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.
BROWN, WILLIAM	63, John Street, Glasgow.
BURNET, FRANK	180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
CANCH, THOMAS RICHARD...	45, East Trinity Road, Edinburgh.
CONNOR, GEORGE HARRY ADAMS... ..	Estates Office, Longniddry, Haddingtonshire.
COPLAND, SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON... ..	146, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT... ..	Braxholme, Hawick, Roxburghshire.
DANSKEN, ALEXANDER BROWN... ..	109, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
DAVIDSON, CHARLES	Terrace Buildings, Paisley, Renfrewshire.
DAVIDSON, JAMES INGLIS ...	Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Midlothian.
DUKE, FREKE GUY RASH- LEIGH	Braehead, Kilmarnock.
FRASER, THOMAS SMELLIE	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
FRASER, WILLIAM	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
FYFE, JOHN WILLIAM	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
GILCHRIST, JOHN	81, Hope Street, Glasgow.
GILLESPIE, JOHN	Blackhall, Paisley, Renfrewshire.

HAMILTON, ROBERT	Lands Valuation Office, Greenock.
HART, JOHN	Cowie Mains, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.
HART, PATRICK CAMPBELL	134, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
HENRY, JAMES	Lands Valuation Office, City Chambers, Glasgow.
HILL, THOMAS NELSON... ..	180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
HOWATT, WILLIAM	146, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
JOHNSTONE, JAMES	Alloway Cottage, Ayr.
KIRKWOOD, CHARLES	67, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
KNOX, ALEXANDER	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
LAING, DAVID TAYLOR ...	20, Bridge Street, Glasgow.
LAMMIE, GEORGE... ..	138, Hope Street, Glasgow.
LOCKHART, PETER... ..	Blackwood House, Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire.
LOGAN, JAMES	Coltness, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.
MACCALLUM, ALEXANDER DUNCAN	132, West Nile Street, Glasgow.
MCCALLUM, JAMES	Town Hall, Motherwell, Lanarkshire.
MACDONALD, RANALD RODERICK	16, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.
MACDOUGALL, ROBERT ...	63, John Street, Glasgow.
MACKENZIE, DONALD FALCONER	Estate Office, Morton Hall, Liberton, Midlothian.
MCLEAN, DONALD	Dunrobin Estate Office, Golspie, Sutherlandshire.
MACPHERSON, WILLIAM ...	Montrose Estate Office, Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
MAKINS, WILLIAM ALEXANDER... ..	79, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
MARWICK, THOMAS PURVES	43, York Place, Edinburgh.
MATHER, JAMES	Craigielaw, Longniddry.
MUNRO, DANIEL	39, Hope Street, Glasgow.
MURDOCK, ROBERT	91, Maxwell Road, Glasgow.
MURRAY, JOHN CAMPBELL...	Pollock Estate Office, 53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
MURRAY, JOSEPH	Camperdown Estates Office; Dryburgh, Lochee, Forfarshire.
MURRAY, WILLIAM WATSON	Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
OLDRIEVE, WILLIAM THOMAS	H.M. Office of Works, Edinburgh.
PURDIE, ANTHONY... ..	241, West George Street, Glasgow.
ROBB, WILLIAM JOHNSTON...	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
SHARP, JOHN GRANT	74, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
STEVENSON, ALLAN	14, Cathcart Street, Ayr.
TANNAHILL, ROBERT DUNLOP	Lands Valuation Office, Kilmarnock.

TURNER, JOSEPH HARLING...	Portland Estate Offices, Kilmarnock.
WALKER, GEORGE JAMES ...	3, Golden Square, Aberdeen.
WALKER, JOHN	74, Bath Street, Glasgow.
WALLACE, THOMAS DOUGLAS	Callendar Park, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.
WALLACE, WILLIAM SYDNEY SMITH	"Annfield," Woodside, Coupar Angus, Perthshire.
WILSON, JAMES	135, Wellington Street, Glasgow.
WINNING, DOUGLAS CAMP- BELL WILLS	Municipal Buildings, Broughty Ferry, Forfarshire.
YUILLE, ROBERT	70, South Portland Street, Glasgow.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

BLAIR, WILLIAM	Woodside Cottage, Greenock, Renfrew- shire.
BLOIS, BASIL FREDERIC ...	Whithorn, Wigtownshire.
BREBNER, ROBERT FREDERICK	Estate Office, Gartmore, Perthshire.
BUTLER, RICHARD PIERCE...	The Foley, Rothesay, Isle of Bute.
FOULIS, ARCHIBALD KEITH...	c/o Lindsay, Jamieson, & Haldane, 24, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
HENDERSON, RICHARD	Portland Estate Office, Kilmarnock.
HUDSON, WILLIAM FREDERICK ARTHUR	26, Berkeley Terrace, Glasgow.
MCLEAN, DONALD, JUN. ...	Sutherland Estate Office, Golspie.
MAKINS, JAMES VINCENT ...	79, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
MEACHER, SYDNEY GEORGE	Marlee, near Blairgowrie, Perthshire.
ROBERTSON, CHARLES BOYD	Faskally Estate Office, Pitlochry.
SCOTT, JAMES COSPATRICK ...	4, The Square, Kelso.
THOMSON, JOHN LORIMER ...	53, George Street, Edinburgh.
YOUNG, WILLIAM ROSS ...	Borough Surveyor, North Berwick.

IRELAND.

(Irish Members forming the Irish Branch Committee.)

FELLOWS:

ABBOTT, JOSEPH	33, Dawson Street, Dublin.
ADAIR, JOHN OLPHERT ...	Ballynoe, Tullow, Co. Clare.
ALEXANDER, HENRY G. S. COLONEL	Derrygally, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
ANDERSON, ALEX. CAREW ...	Ballymountain, Waterford.
ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER MOORE, CAPT.	Culmore House, Kilrea, Co. Londonderry.
ARMSTRONG, ELLIOTT GRAHAM	Rent Office, Ahascragh, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.
BAILLIE, JOHN ROBERT, LIEUT.-COLONEL	Abercorn Estate Office, Strabane, Co. Tyrone.
BALDWIN, CHAMBRÉ CORCOR THOMAS	
BARNES, WILLIAM ARTHUR...	Westland, Kells, Co. Meath.
BARRINGTON, JOHN BEATTY	Barrington Street, Limerick.
BARTON, HENRY DUPRÉ MALKIN	The Bush, Antrim.
BARTON, ROBERT CULLEY ...	Mosstown, Streamstown, Co. Westmeath.
BEAMISH, WILLIAM HENRY...	2, South Mall, Cork.
BIGGER, JOHN JAMES EAST- WOOD	Castletown Castle, Dunkalk, Co. Louth.
BLACKLEY, TRAVERS ROBERT	Drumbar, Cavan.
BOURCHIER, CLAUD J....	Charleville Estate Office, Tullamore, King's Co.
BOWEN, EDWARD FERGUSON	Mantua House, Castlereagh, Roscommon.
BRIDGE, HENRY POWELL ...	Racket Hall, Roscrea, Tipperary.
BROADLEY, EDWARD BARRY, MAJOR... ..	73, South Mall, Cork.
BROWNE, ERNEST H. ...	Brookfield, Tullamore.
BROWNLOW, CLAUDE ...	Estate Office, Coolderry, Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan.
BURKE, HENRY ANTHONY ...	Drumkeen, Ballinamallard, Co. Fermanagh.
BURKE, WILLIAM CREAGHE...	Clonne, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.
BUTLER, WALTER SELBY ...	Green Mount, Castle Bellingham, Co. Louth.
CARROLL, THEODORE FREDERICK... ..	80, South Mall, Cork.

CARSON, WILLIAM B.	11, Leinster Street, Dublin.
CHAMBRÉ, C. B. M.	Northland Row, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
CHATTERTON, ROBT. SMITH	Belmount, Raheney, Co. Dublin.
COOTE, STANLEY VICTOR ...	Burley Manor, Ringwood, Hampshire.
CREAGH, ARTHUR GETHIN ...	Mallow, Co. Cork.
CROSBIE, JAMES DAYROLLES	Gurtenard, Listowel, Co. Kerry.
DARLEY, EDMUND SANDERS	5, College Green, Dublin.
DARLEY, HENRY PONSONBY SHAW	Estate Office, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.
DEANE, GEORGE B.	Curraheen, Greystones, Co. Wicklow.
DELAP, WILLIAM JOSEPH ...	62, Lansdown Road, Dublin.
DENNY, FRANCIS MCGILLY- CUDDY	17, Denny Street, Tralee.
DICKINSON, CHARLES	36, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
DOHERTY, RICHARD WHEELER	Oaklands, Bandon, Co. Cork.
EDGEWORTH, THOMAS NEWCOMEN	Kilshrewly, Edgeworthstown.
ELLIS, ERNEST FRANCIS LESLIE	Estate Office, Bantry, Co. Cork.
EVANS, WILLIAM	Gillardstown House, Killucan.
FARRELL, EDWARD FRANCIS	Moynalty, Kells, Co. Meath.
FITZGERALD, JAMES H. B. PENROSE	The Estate Office, Middleton, Co. Cork.
FITZGERALD, PETER DAVID...	Estate Office, Adare, Co. Limerick.
FITZGERALD, ROBERT JOHN	Ballyard House, Tralee.
FORBES, ARTHUR	Earls Vale, Cavan.
FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY	Woodbrook, Mountrath, Queen's County.
FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY JUN.	Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's County.
FREND, HENRY	Derry House, Brosna, S.O., King's County.
GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT ...	Thornvale, Moneygall, King's County.
GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT, JUN.	Estate Office, Parsonstown.
GIBBON, EDWARD ACTON ...	Elmhurst, Waterford.
GLOSTER, THOMAS EDWARD	Collon, Co. Louth.
GODLEY, ARCHIBALD	Killygar, Killeshandra.
GUINNESS, GERALD SEYMOUR	16, College Green, Dublin.
GUINNESS, HOWARD RUNDALL	16, College Green, Dublin.
HALL, DAVID	18, South Mall, Cork.
HAMILTON, ARTHUR	40, Lower Dominick Street, Dublin.
HAMILTON, EDWARD CHET- WOOD, MAJOR	Woodstock Estate Offices, Inistioge.
HARDMAN, EDWARD CHAMBRÉ	14, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
HARGRAVE, WILLIAM HARRISON.	68, Grosvenor Square, Rathmines, Co. Dublin.

HARVEY, JAS. G. MOREWOOD	Northern Bank Buildings, Londonderry.
HEARD, RICHARD	15, South Mall, Cork.
HEARN, CHARLES RICHARD...	Kinard House, Caledon, Co. Tyrone.
HEMPHILL, CHARLES GEORGE CATHCART	11, Ely Place, Dublin.
HEWSON, GEORGE RAWDON MAURICE	Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.
HODSON, GILBERT NEVILLE...	Ardbrae, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
HODSON, RICHARD EDMOND	Coolfadda House, Bandon, Co. Cork.
HOLMES, WILLIAM EDEN ...	66, Dann Street, Dublin.
HOSFORD, EDWARD HENRY POE	76, George Street, Limerick.
HUMPHREYS, DANIEL PEARD	80, South Mall, Cork.
HUNT, WILLIAM LEWIS ...	83, George Street, Limerick.
HUSSEY, SAMUEL MURRAY...	18, Elvaston Place, S.W., and Edenburn, Gortalea, Co. Kerry.
HUTCHINGS, SAMUEL NEW- BURGH	Ardnagashel, Bantry, Co. Cork.
IRVINE, HY., LIEUT.-COL. ...	Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
JAMESON, ROBT. WILLIAM ...	Campfield House, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
JOHNSON, JOCELYN OTWAY...	Eltham Lodge, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
KEANE, MARCUS	Beech Park, Ennis, Co. Clare.
KELLY, RICHARD HENRY ...	21, The Mall, Waterford.
KINCAID, JAMES STEWART ...	7, Leinster Street, Dublin.
KINCAID, JOSEPH WESTBY ...	7, Leinster Street, Dublin.
KNOX, ALBERT FREDERIC ...	Estate Office, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
KNOX, ALBERT HENRY ...	Ballina, Co. Mayo.
KNOX, EDWARD ERNEST ...	8, Milward Terrace, Bray.
KNOX, ERNEST HENRY ...	Greenwood Park, Crossmolina, R.S.O., Co. Mayo.
LEE-NORMAN, ALEXANDER HENRY	Corbollis, Ardee, Co. Louth.
LE FANU, VICTOR CHARLES...	Estate Office, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
L'ESTRANGE, HENRY G. ...	The Estates Office, Sligo.
LLOYD, AVERELL	Benburb, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
LONGFIELD, HENRY FOSTER...	Grange Erin, Douglas, Cork.
M'CLINTOCK, ARTHUR... ..	Rathoinden, Leighlinbridge, Co. Carlow.
MCCLINTOCK, CHARLES ED- WARD, LIEUT.-COL.	Glendaragh, Crumlin, Co. Antrim.
MCCLURE, ROBERT	Estates Office, Glenhazel, Kenmare, Co. Kerry.
MCCULLAGH, JAMES W. ...	Glasslough, Co. Monaghan.
MCDONALD, ALLAN	Glenarm, Co. Antrim.
MAHON, GEORGE GILBERT...	The Rent Office, Ahascragh, Co. Galway.
MARMION, THOMAS HENRY	Estates Office, Cappoquin.
MAUDE, ANTHONY FRITZ ...	Hillsborough, Co. Down.
MAUDE, CHRISTOPHER HUGH	Lenaghan, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.

MAUNSELL, RICHARD EDWARD	9, Ely Place, Dublin.
MAXWELL, HENRY PERCEVAL	Lansdowne Lodge, Kenmare, Co. Kerry.
MEREDITH, LEWIS BOYLE ...	Graigineenna, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
MURPHY, JAMES FRASER, MAJOR... ..	Estate Office, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.
NASH, SIR VINCENT, D.L. ...	85, George Street, Limerick.
NEWPORT, GEORGE BELLINGHAM	Rockview, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.
NUNN, WILLIAM BOLTON ...	George Street, Wexford, and Castlebridge.
O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD	16, Upper Mallow Street, Limerick.
OWEN, ARTHUR JOHN	Shanvaghey, Ballacolla, Queen's County.
PENROSE, JAMES EDWARD ...	Estate Office, Lismore Castle, Lismore.
PURCELL, WILLS W.	Clydaville, Mallow.
QUIN, RICHARD	9, Crosthwaite Park West, Kingstown.
ROBERTS, EDWARD USSHER	Gaultier, Woodstown, Waterford.
ROBINSON, HENRY ARTHUR	Roundstone, Galway.
ROBINSON, JAMES DODWELL, MAJOR	Seamount, Sligo.
ROBINSON, RICH'D. ST. GEORGE	Seamount, Sligo.
ROBINSON, WILLIAM GODFREY	Roughan Park, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
ROCHFORD, WILLIAM	Cahir Abbey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.
ROE, WILLIAM JAMES	11, Westland Row, Dublin.
ROGERS, HARRY	The Hill, Monaghan.
RUTTLEDGE, FRANCIS	Coolbawn, Enniscorthy.
RUTTLEDGE, THOMAS F. ...	Rossmally, Westport, Co. Mayo.
RUTTLEDGE, THOMAS HENRY BRUEN	42, North Great George Street, Dublin.
SANDERS, CHARLES STEWART	Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork.
SANDERS, ROBERT MASSY DAWSON	Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork.
SCOTT, JOHN RUSSELL	Baymount Castle, Dollymount, Co. Dublin.
SMITH, GEORGE YOUNG	Stradowan, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
STEPHENS, SAMUEL	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
STEPHENS, WILLIAM HENRY	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
STEWART, EDWD. P., CAPT.	21, Westland Row, Dublin.
STEWART, GEORGE FRANCIS	Summerhill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
STEWART, GEORGE PAKENHAM	21, Westland Row, Dublin.
STEWART, HENRY PAKENHAM	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
STEWART, WILLIAM THOMAS	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
STOKES, RICHARD	60, Dawson Street, Dublin.
STOPFORD, THE HON. GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAM ...	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
STUDDERT, R. R.	Hazlewood, Quin, Co. Clare.
SWINEY, WILLIAM D.	Moyagh, Ramelton, Co. Donegal.
SYNGE, EDWARD	Estate Office, 11, Leinster Street, Dublin.

TALBOT-CROSBIE, WM. DAVID	Cloonea, Mount Talbot, Rosecommon.
TATLOW, JOHN GARNETT ...	14, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
TAYLOR, J. GODFREY L. ...	Grangeville, Fethard, Co. Waterford.
TENER, EDWARD SHAW ...	The Square, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
TISDALL, HY. CHICHESTER...	68, Wellington Road, Dublin.
TOWNSEND, ROBERT UNIACKE .	
FITZGERALD... ..	18, South Mall, Cork.
TOWNSHEND, CHARLES LOFTUS	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
TOWNSHEND, JAMES	
RICHARD CLARKE	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
TOWNSHEND, THOMAS	
COURTNEY	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
TOWNSHEND, THOMAS LOFTUS	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
TRENCH, ARTHUR	Burleigh, Burlington Road, Dublin.
TRENCH, GEO. FREDERIC ...	Estate Office, Ardfert, Co. Kerry.
TRENCH, JAMES CURRIE ...	Coolgraney, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
TRENCH, PHILIP FRANCIS	
CHEVENIX	30, Kildare Street, Dublin.
TURNER, FREDERICK	
ADOLPHUS BRABAZON ...	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
TYNDALL, ALBERT HENRY ...	Ballyanne House, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
TYNDALL, HENRY SAM... ..	Ballyanne House, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
TYRRELL, GARRETT CHARLES	Ballinderry, Carbery, Co. Kildare.
VANDELEUR, CECIL ERNEST...	Fortfield Lodge, Terenure, Co. Dublin.
VERNON, ARTHUR POMEROY	1, Wilton Place, Dublin.
VERNON, FANE	Pembroke Estate Office, Wilton Place, Dublin.
VERSCOYLE, WILLIAM	
HENRY FOSTER	Woodley, Dundrum.
WARD, SOMERSET, THE HON.	Carrowdon Castle, Donaghadee, Co. Down.
WATSON, WILLIAM JAMES ...	Benvenue, Rostrevor, Co. Down.
WEBB, CHARLES	Park Place, Tashinny, Mullingar, Co. West- meath.
WELPLY, JAMES	65, George Street, Limerick.
WHITE, ARTHUR	99, George Street, Limerick.
WHITE, RICHARD... ..	Estate Office, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.
WILLIS, GILBERT DE LAVAL	4, Kildare Street, Dublin.
WILLIS, HENRY DE LAVAL...	Ennis, Co. Clare.
WILSON, ARTHUR JN. DE	
COURCY	Estate Office, Hackwood Park, Basingstoke, Hampshire.
WOOD-MARTIN, HENRY	
ROGER BROMHEAD	Cleveragh, Sligo.
WYNNE, ALFRED HENRY ...	Collon, Drogheda, Co. Louth.
YOUNG, GEORGE LAWRENCE	Randalstown, Co. Antrim.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

CROZIER, GEORGE FRANCIS	Sallowmount, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.
DARLEY, ROBERT BRADSHAW	Estate Office, Carrick - on - Shannon, Co. Leitrim.
DE LA CHEROIS, GEORGE LESLIE... ..	The Bush, Antrim.
DUNLOP, CHARLES JOHN ...	2, St. Andrew Street, Dublin.
FOWLER, CHARLES KNOX ...	Rosslare, Sligo.
GAHAN, ROBERT BERESFORD	Clifton House, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
HALL, HENRY ALEXANDER THOMAS	
HUTCHINS, RICHARD	Estate Office, Ardnagashel, Bantry, Co. Cork.
INGRAM, JAMES FRANCIS ...	Boyne Hall, Navan, Co. Meath.
JAMESON, CECIL WILLIAM ...	Campfield House, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
KINCAID, HERBERT EDWARD	7, Leinster Street, Dublin.
MARKHAM, CHARLES ASH- DOWN	60, Grosvenor Road, Rathmines, Dublin.
MOERAN, ARCHIBALD EDWARD	Palmerston House, Portumna, Co. Galway.
MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER... ..	2, Wellington Place, Belfast.
MOORE, HUGH ARMYTAGE ...	Rowallane, Saintfield, Co. Down.
O'REILLY, HENRY G.	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
PENROSE, EDWARD ALEC ...	Estate Office, Rose Lane, Waterford.
STEPHENSON, JAMES KEPPEL	Kells, Co. Meath.
WARING, HOLT	Waringstown, Co. Down.

ENGLISH MEMBERS RESIDENT IN IRELAND.

FELLOWS:

BARTON, SIR JOHN GEORGE, C.B.	General Valuation and Boundary Survey Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
BRUNICARDI, DOMINIC N. ...	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
COMBER, PATRICK FORSTALL	19, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
GILCRIEST, JOHN FAWCETT ...	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
GREY, CHARLES GREY... ..	8, Lansdowne Terrace, Ballsbridge, Dublin.
HAMMOND, ROBERT WILLIAM	Hibernian Hotel, Cork.
JOHNSTONE, AUGUSTUS FRED- ERIC	39, Merville Place, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
LYONS, FRANCIS OLIVER ...	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
MILLS, ARTHUR ERNEST ...	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
NICHOLLS, EDWARD ALFRED	Fairy Lawn, Grosvenor Road, Rathmines, Dublin.
PATERSON, JOHN SALMON ...	Cluen House, Tipperary.
STEPHENS, JOHN KYLE	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
WARWICK, GEORGE ERNEST...	Valuation Office, Dublin.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

CAMPBELL, NICHOLAS PETERSON	Shandon, Serpentine Avenue, Ball's Bridge, Dublin.
CLARKE, LEONARD EUSTACE	Ballynolan, Kildimo, Co. Limerick.
HALL, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM ...	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
HALL, FRANCIS SAMUEL ...	3, Mount Pleasant Square, Dublin.
HALL, JOHN SEBASTIAN	General Valuation Office, Dublin.
HAZLETT, JOHN JOSEPH	7, York Road, Rathmines, Dublin.
HOPKINS, PERCY RAYNES ...	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
LISNEY, HARRY	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
RYAN, JOHN	Catherine Street, Waterford.
SMITH, PERCIVAL	The Estate Office, Doneraile, Co. Cork.
TONSON-RYE, JOHN REGINALD	Rye Court, Crookstown, Co. Cork.
WEBBER, ARTHUR DANIEL MOUTRAY	Mitchelstown Castle, Co. Cork.

Members unattached to Provincial Committees.

ISLE OF MAN.

DOUGLAS.

Fellow:—

Kerruish : William Maltby.

Professional Associates:—

Kay : Walter Robert.

Teare : Joseph Ernest.

LONDON.

Fellows:—

Abbott : William.
 Abrams : Benjamin Percy.
 Adams : Henry.
 Adkin : Benaiah Whitley.
 Alcock : Samuel.
 Allen : Percy.
 Amon : Herbert.
 Andrews : John.
 Angel : Francis Houghton.
 Anscombe : Ernest.
 Appleby : John Henry James.
 Aris : John Whitton.
 Arno : Samuel.
 Assiter : Harry G.
 Ault : Edwin.

 Bacon : Frederick Joseph.
 Badcock : Philip.
 Baddley : Bernard Beresford.
 Ball : William Alfred.
 Banks : Frederick Stuart Angus.
 Barfield : Frederick Henry.
 Barker : Charles.
 Barker : Frederic George.
 Barker : Horace Richard.
 Barns : Stephen Allen.
 Barrett : James.
 Batstone : Rowland Robert.
 Batterbury : Thomas.
 Baxter : George.
 Beadel : Maurice Frederick.
 Beale : Robert John.
 Bedells : Charles Herbert.
 Beken : George Kingsnorth.
 Beken : Walter.
 Bell : Herbert Owen.
 Bellingham : Archibald Turner.
 Betenson : Frederic Roger.
 Bettridge : John Charles Lebon.
 Beven : Septimus.
 Bingham : Alfred John.
 Bingham : Frederick Henry.
 Bird : James Binfield.
 Bird : Walter.
 Blackburn : Henry.
 Blackford : Arthur.

Fellows:—

Blake : Edwin Holmes.
 Blakemore : William Agutter.
 Bliss : Thomas Cushway.
 Blount : Edward.
 Blunt : Montague Cecil.
 Boddington : Percy Edgar.
 Bolam : Charles Godfrey.
 Bolden : John Leonard.
 Bond : Douglas Vale.
 Booker : Algernon Erskine.
 Booth : Gilbert William.
 Boulting : Frederick Edward
 Bowdich : John.
 Boyd : John Jermyn.
 Boyton : Bertram Alfred.
 Bradley : James William.
 Breach : Benjamin T'Anson.
 Breeds : Arthur Owen.
 Brereton : Franc Sadleir.
 Brereton : Thomas Bloomfield Sadleir.
 Briant : Robert.
 Brighton : George Lawrence.
 Brinsley : Herbert George William.
 Brooks : Charles William.
 Brooks : John McMullen
 Brooks : Phillip Fuller.
 Brown : Alexander Burnett.
 Brown : Frederick.
 Brown : George James.
 Brown : George Turville.
 Brown : William Henry.
 Browne : Flint.
 Buckland : Alfred Virgoe.
 Buckland : Henry Duneau.
 Buckland : Sidney Crawford.
 Bull : Walter.
 Burgess : Henry Herbert Philip.
 Burmester : John William Staaley.
 Burnett : David.
 Burr : Edmund John.
 Burroughes : Thomas Henry.
 Burton : Reginald Robert.
 Bushell : Henry.

 Cable : James M.
 Caesar : Charles Edward.
 Carritt : Ernest.

LONDON—continued.

Fellows:—

Castell: Charles Smith.
 Castle: Sydney Charles Courtenay.
 Castle: William Henry Baldwin.
 Chambers: Theodore Gervase.
 Chancellor: Frederick.
 Chapman: Henry James.
 Chappell: Frank Richardson.
 Charles: Richard Stafford.
 Chattell: Arthur Paul.
 Chatterton: George.
 Chesterton: Frank Sidney.
 Chesterton: Sidney James.
 Chesterton: Sidney Rawlins.
 Cheston: Horace.
 Chew: Henry Victor.
 Child: Fred.
 Chinnock: Frederick George,
Member of Council.
 Christy: Archibald Ernest.
 Clancey: John Charles.
 Clark: Samuel.
 Clarke: Ernest Seymour.
 Clarke: George Ernest.
 Clarke: Howard Chatfield,

Member of Council.

Clarke: Percy Henry.
 Clarke: Stanley Chatfield.
 Clarkson: John.
 Clarkson: William.
 Clarkson: William, Jun.
 Clifton: William Edward.
 Clutton: John Henry.
 Clutton: Ralph.
 Cobb: Herbert Mansfield.
 Cole: Francis Joseph.
 Collingham: John Cyril Lees.
 Collins: Marcus E.
 Commin: Frederick James.
 Conder: Alfred.
 Cook: Frederic William.
 Cooper: Arthur John.
 Cooper: Harry Thomas.
 Cooper: John Robert.
 Cope: Henry James.
 Corderoy: Athelstane.
 Corderoy: George.
 Cranfield: William Bathgate.
 Creswell: William Thomas.
 Crickmay: George Rackstrow.
 Crier: John Thomas.
 Cronk: Edwyn Evans.
 Cronk: Frank.
 Cross: Arnold Charles Martin.
 Cross: Arthur George.
 Crouch: James Leonard.
 Cruwys: Robert.
 Culverhouse: Cecil Goldar Fearn.
 Currey: Percivall,

Honorary Secretary.

Curtis: Robert Leabon.
 Cutler: George Alfred.
 Cuxson: George Austin Pryce.

Dadd: Charles John Thomas.
 Dangerfield: Thomas Samuel.
 Darch: John.
 Dash: Roland Ashford.
 Daubney: Charles Archibald.
 Davidge: William Robert.
 Davies: David Thomas.
 Davies: George Humphreys.
 Davis: Charles James.
 Daw: William Herbert.
 Deacon: Thomas Mark.

Fellows:—

Debenham: Frank Bridgewater.
 Debenham: Frank Gissing.
 Debenham: Frederic Kersey.
 Debenham: Horace Bentley.
 Dendy: William Cooper.
 Dinwiddy: Donald.
 Dinwiddy: Thomas.
 Doll: Charles Fitzroy.
 Dollar: Peter.
 Done: John James.
 Downing: Frederick.
 Downing: Henry Philip Burke.
 Dowsett: Charles Finch.
 Driver: Arthur Charles.
 Drower: John Edmund.
 Drury: Edward Dru.
 Dudley: Edgar.
 Duncan: James Morison.
 Dunn: Sir William Henry.
 Durlacher: Alexander Percy.
 Dyball: Harvey.
 Dyer: William John.

Eason: Edward William.
 Egerton: Hubert Decimus.
 Eiloart: Frederick Edward.
 Elgood: Frank Minshull.
 Ellis: Alfred Cave.
 Ellis: Frederick.
 Ellis: Herbert Moates.
 Ellis: Ralph Staples.
 Ellis: Richard Adam.
 Elwell: William Henry.
 Emery: Arthur James.
 Eve: Herbert Trustram.
 Eve: William.
 Eve: William Harold.
 Everington: John.
 Evett: John Francis.

Fagg: Edwin William.
 Fairchild: Edward James.
 Farmer: Hugh Cecil.
 Farnan: Henry Richard.
 Farthing: Walter Thomas.
 Field: Charles Roland.
 Fitt: Harry Charles.
 Fletcher: Banister Flight.
 Fletcher: Herbert Phillips.
 Flint: William Hurst.
 Ford: Lawton Robert.
 Ford: Solomon.
 Foster: Charles Rolls.
 Foster: Frank.
 Foster: James Herbert Furmedge.
 Fowler: Alfred Charles Stanley.
 Fox: Edwin.
 Frampton: Alfred.
 Francis: George Futvoye.
 Francis: Leon Albert.
 Franklin: Arthur Thomas.
 Freeman: Sydney.
 Fry: Joseph Harry.
 Funnell: Horace Frederick.

Gairdner: Edward James.
 Gale: Arthur John.
 Gale: Ernest Sewell.
 Galsworthy: Frederick Thomas.
 Gamble: Sidney Gompertz.
 Gandy: James.
 Garrood: Thomas William M.

LONDON—continued.

Fellows:—

Gate: Alfred Joseph.
Gate: Henry Arthur Armytage.
Gibbon: William Jacomb.
Giddy: Osman Horton.
Gilbert: William Henry Sainsbury.
Glasier: George Henry Brougham.
Gleed: Richard Cummings.
Glover: Henry Alexander.
Goodchild: Josiah.
Goodman: Alfred.
Goodwyn: Leonard William.
Gordon: Alexander.
Goulding: Arthur.
Gover: Arthur Sutton.
Graves: Walter.
Green: Edmund Horace.
Green: Frederick Algernon.
Gregory: Alfred.
Grellier: Harley Mair.
Griffin: Alfred.
Griffin: Harold.
Griggs: Robert.
Grogan: Henry Thomas.
Grose: Vincent John.
Grover: Arthur.
Gruening: Edward Augustus.

Haddock: Roland.
Hale: Raymond Henry.
Hall: Walter.
Hall-Jones: Frederick.
Hallett: William Brown.
Hamilton: John.
Hampton: Geo. Frederick Wm.
Hansell: Reginald Goddard.
Hardcastle: Fredk. Henry Appleton.
Harding: Edward Ernest.
Harper: Edgar Josiah.
Harrington: George Frederick.
Harrison: Frederick Walter.
Harrison: George John Robertson.
Harston: Arthur.
Haskins: William Albion.
Hayward: Thomas William Alfred.
Head: John George.
Healing: Oswald Judd.
Heath: Henry.
Heath: Henry Cubitt.
Heelis: William.
Hendriks: Henry.
Henniker: Frederick Sibert.
Heward: Ernest James.
Hibbert: Joseph Victor.
Hickson: Stephen Westby.
Higgins: George.
Hilton: John.
Hine: George Thomas.
Hobson: Frederick William.
Hodgson: Harry Moore.
Hodson: William.
Holland: Thomas James, Jun.
Holman: George Edward.
Holmes: Montagu.
Holmes: Montagu Price.
Hood: Herbert Charles.
Hood: Walter Richard.
Hope: Arthur Ernest.
Hopkins: Alfred James.
Horne: William Edgar,
Member of Council.
Horsey: Frederick John Terry.
Houghton: Thomas Marcus.
Houghton: William.
Hovenden: Henry Edward.

Fellows:—

Howes: Arthur Burnaby.
Howland: Arthur Frank.
Hudson: Albert William.
Hudson: Arthur Byrne.
Hudson: Edward William.
Hugman: Charles Eady.
Hunt: Frank William.
Hunt: Frederick Cope.
Hunt: Frederick William.
Hunter: Cecil.

I'Anson: Edward Blakeway,
Member of Council.
Inman: Marshall Nisbet.
Inman: William Nutter.

James: Frederick John.
James: Merton John.
Jarman: William.
Jarman: Frank Wilmot.
Jeffree: Sydney.
Jenkinson: William Eric Leigh.
Jenkinson: William Wilberforce.
Jennings: Fitz-Laurence Percival.
Dudley.
Jerome: Thomas Stroud.
Johnson: Bernard Marr.
Johnson: Henry.
Johnson: Henry James.
Johnston: Reginald.
Jonas: Harry Marshall.
Jonas: Henry.
Jones: Charles.
Jones: Charles Frederick.
Jones: Ernest Joel.
Jones: Henry Arthur.
Jones: Thomas.
Joseph: Delissa.

Kearns: Robert Matthew.
Kennedy: James.
Kersey: Alexander Henry.
King: Alfred.
Kirk: John Wright.
Knight: Edgar Walsh.
Knight: George Edward.
Knowles: George Potter.

Lake: Cuthbert Joseph.
Lambert: Godfrey Charles.
Lancaster: John Roy.
Lang: Charles Augustus.
Lawrance: Walter.
Lawrence: William Robert.
Leaning: Aubrey Rupert Sidney.
Leaning: Henry John.
Leaning: William Arthur.
Lee: Ernest Edward Arthur.
Lee: Frederick.
Lee: John Wilfrid.
Lee: Philip Shirling.
Leest: Frederick Charles.
Leslie: Henry George.
Lightfoot: Francis Lowry.
Lloyd: Donald.
Lofts: Henry Fairlam.
Lovegrove: Henry.
Luker: Dyneley.

McCarthy: Henry Robert.
Maddox: Harry Edward.
Maltby: Charles Midlam.
Mann: Charles John

LONDON—continued.

Fellows:—

Mann : James Bagshaw.
 Mann : Robert Bagshaw.
 Marks : Hyman.
 Marriott : George Wharton.
 Martin : George Dennis.
 Martin : Howard,
Vice-President.
 Martin : Samuel.
 Martin : Thomas.
 Masterman : George Hughes.
 Mathews : Joseph Douglass.
 Matthews : Douglas Samuel.
 May : Philip John.
 Meilenfield : James Henry.
 Mellor : Thomas Henry.
 Melrose : Frank.
 Mercer : Charles Edward.
 Messenger : Henry.
 Middleton : Reginald Empson.
 Millar : Charles William.
 Millard : Edward.
 Mixer : Edward.
 Monckton : Henry Percival.
 Monier-Williams : Stanley Faithfull.
 Montagu : Henry Havelock.
 Moody : Thomas.
 Moore : Alfred.
 Moore : Harold Edward.
 Moore : Thomas Ivor.
 Morris : Harold George.
 Morris : Richard Percival.
 Moss : Thomas Walter.
 Muller : John Joseph.
 Mundy : Thomas Edward.
 Murray : William.

Neale : George James.
 Neighbour : William Francis.
 New : Edward Vorley.
 Newman : Arthur Harrison.
 Newman : Charles Henry.
 Newman : Samuel Frank.
 Newmarch : Henry Charles.
 Newson : Harry Carss.
 Newton : Edwin Bennett Brierley.
 Newton : James William.
 Nicholson : Guy Murray.
 Nicholson : William Abernethy.
 North : George.
 Northcroft : Henry.
 Norton : Thomas Herbert.
 Notley : Richard Albert.
 Notley : Robert Pledge.
 Nottage : William Griggs.

Oakley : Christopher Percival.
 Oakley : John Hubert,
Member of Council.
 Ogden : Michael Guy.
 Overall : Edmund.
 Ovitts : George Anthony.

Page : Robert.
 Palmer : Frederick Charles Richard.
 Palmer : William Edward King.
 Parker : Charles Alfred.
 Parker : Stanley.
 Parnacott : Alfred.
 Parr : Samuel.
 Parr : Samuel George.
 Parry : Richard.
 Partridge : Edward John.

Fellows:—

Paull : Alan.
 Payne : Alexander.
 Pearson : Harry John.
 Pease : Charles Edward.
 Peck : William Roland.
 Pemberton : Charles Oliver Paget.
 Pentold : John Wornham,
Vice-President.
 Perriam : Alfred Joseph.
 Pilditch : Philip Edward.
 Pinder : Richmond.
 Pineger : James Reginald.
 Pinks : Edwin Charles.
 Poston : Henry.
 Potter : Herbert George.
 Powell : Frederick Atkinson.
 Preston : Samuel David.
 Price : Richard Arnold.
 Pridmore : Albert Edward.
 Pridmore : Arthur Stirling.
 Protheroe : Alfred Ernest.
 Purchase : Edward Keynes.
 Purvis : Charles James.
 Pyle : Benjamin Thomas Rice.

Raffety : Harold Vezey.
 Raffety : Herbert William.
 Rawlins : Henry Adair.
 Rawlins : William.
 Read : George Huntly.
 Read : Walter Herbert.
 Rees : William Andrew.
 Remnant : Archibald Charles.
 Rex : Francis Herbert.
 Richardson : Arthur Bayliffe.
 Richardson : Oliver Archer.
 Rickman : Thomas Miller,
Past-President.
 Riddle : Frederick Henry Brimble.
 Ridley : Percy Edward.
 Roberts : Charles Quincey.
 Roberts : Henry Croydton.
 Robins : Philip Seymour.
 Robinson : Charles Edward.
 Robinson : Henry, Professor.
 Robinson : Henry Herbert.
 Robinson : Theodore Richard.
 Robson : Edward Robert.
 Roddick : Andrew.
 Rogers : Horace Mordaunt.
 Rolleston : Sir John Fowke Lancelot,
Past-President.
 Roods : Alfred.
 Rooke : Alfred Bradley.
 Ruault : John Gustave Peter.
 Rüntz : Ernest Augustus.
 Rushworth : Edmund Walter.
 Russell : Murray Lawrence.
 Rutley : Charles.
 Rutley : Frank.
 Ryan : William Patrick.
 Ryde : Arthur Lyon,
Member of Council.

Sadler : George William, Jun.
 St. Quintin : Perry.
 St. Quintin : Richard Samuel.
 Saunders : Charles Herbert.
 Saunders : Martin Luther.
 Saunders : Samuel Brown.
 Savill : Alfred.
 Savill : Edwin.
 Savill : Henry Norman.

LONDON--continued.

Fellows:—

Sayer : George William.
 Selby : Richard.
 Sexby : John James.
 Sexton : George Alexander.
 Shackle : Edward Neild.
 Sherwin : Joseph Henry.
 Shone : Isaac.
 Shoppee : Charles Herbert.
 Silvester : George.
 Single : Arthur.
 Skipper : Henry Herbert.
 Skitt : Arthur.
 Skrimshire : Samuel.
 Skues : Charles Ayre Mackenzie
 Slade : James Benjamin.
 Slater : Charles Frederick.
 Smith : Charles Gordon.
 Smith : Edward.
 Smith : Frank Adams.
 Smith : Frederick Robert.
 Smith : John Moore.
 Smith : Quentin Cullen.
 Smith : Percy Pyne Caldecott.
 Smith : Sidney Robert James.
 Smith : Sydney Arthur.
 Snelling : Henry.
 Squarey : Elias Pitts,
Past-President.
 Squarey : Newell William Pitts
 Squire : Richard.
 Standen : Arthur C.
 Stanger : Samuel Arthur.
 Stanham : George Gordon.
 Stenning : Alexander Rose,
Member of Council.
 Stephenson : Charles William.
 Stevens : Charles Vivian.
 Stevens : John James.
 Stevens : John William.
 Stevenson : Edmund Herbert.
 Steward : Herbert Thomas,
Past-President.
 Stoner : Alfred.
 Strouts : Lewis Herbert.
 Strudwick : Hayward James.
 Strutt : The Hon. Edward Gerald,
Member of Council.
 Sutton : Frederick Stanley.
 Swain : Ernest.
 Swain : Frank.

 Tabberer : Benjamin.
 Tanner : Sir Henry.
 Tapp : Arthur.
 Tasker : Henry Hugh.
 Taylor : Arthur William.
 Taylor : John Herbert.
 Taylor : Richard Frederick.
 Tee : Samuel Clifford.
 Tewson : Edward.
 Theobald : Henry.
 Theobald : Henry Wells Dewhurst,
Member of Council.
 Theobald : John Medows.
 Thomas : Charles John Howell.
 Thomas : John Henry.
 Thompson : Arthur Edward.
 Thompson : Robert James.
 Thynne : Guy Harry.
 Tootell : Richard William.
 Trafford : Frederick Charles.
 Treadwell : Henry John.
 Trehearne : Alfred Frederick Aldridge.

Fellows:—

Trent : William Edward.
 Trollope : Charles George N.
 Trollope : Henry Charles.
 Trumper : John Alfred.
 Tubbs : Walter Burnell.
 Tuckett : Percival Fox.
 Turner : Alexander Henry.
 Tyler : James William.

 Upsdale : Andrew Reed.

 Vaizey : John George.
 Vernon : Arthur,
Past-President.
 Vickers : Arthur Cranstoun.
 Vigers : Leslie Robert,
Vice-President.
 Vigers : Martin.
 Vigers : Robert,
Past-President.

 Wadling : Henry John.
 Wagstaffe : Thomas Rogers.
 Walcott : Lyons Roden Sympson.
 Waldram : Percy John.
 Walker : Samuel.
 Walmisley : Arthur Thomas.
 Walsh : Frederick Leopold Morfee.
 Ward : George.
 Warmington : Herbert Andrew
 Oromartie.
 Warner : William Henry.
 Watney : Daniel,
Past-President.
 Watney : Dendy.
 Watney : Walter Daniel.
 Watts : Charles.
 Weaver : William.
 Webber : William Henry.
 Webster : Hugh Calthrop.
 Wells : William Henry.
 West : Charles Henry Edward.
 West : Herbert James.
 Weston : Francis.
 Wheatley : Stephen Gladstone.
 Wheeler : John Henry West.
 White : Benjamin William.
 Whiteley : Charles Percy.
 Whittaker : John Dronsfield.
 Whitten : George Jackson.
 Wilkins : William.
 Williams : Arthur Codrington.
 Williams : Henry Cuthbert.
 Williams : Leonard James.
 Williams : William Herbert.
 Willis : Edward.
 Wilson : Frederick Robert.
 Wonnacott : Ernest Wm. Malpas.
 Wontner-Smith : Percy.
 Wood : Charles Bruce.
 Wood : John Daniel.
 Wood : John Edward.
 Woodrow : Thomas John.
 Woodward : William.
 Wreathall : Robert T.
 Wright : George Thomas Green.
 Wright : Herbert Alfred.
 Wrightson : Arthur Frederick.

 Young : Andrew.
 Young : Douglas.
 Young : Morgan Henry.
 Young : Thomas.

LONDON—continued.

Professional Associates:—

Adams: Herbert.
 Adams: Hubert Arthur.
 Allen: Harold Colin.
 Allen: Leslie Herbert.
 Allen: Oliver Wylie.
 Allpress: Horace Edward.
 Allsop: Benjamin Geo. Kidston.
 Anderson: Thomas John.
 Andrews: Herbert George.
 Andrews: Ronald Seymour.
 Andrews: Stephen Hampton.
 Anstead: Sydney Herbert.
 Ashbridge: Prentice Moore.
 Austin: Frank Holman.
 Bagnall: Edward George.
 Baker: Frank Leslie.
 Ball: James Benjamin.
 Ball: James Robert.
 Bamford: Walter Herbert.
 Banks: Edward John Stanley.
 Barclay: Robert Herman.
 Bare: Arnold Edwin.
 Barker: Herbert Graham.
 Bartholomew: Charles Frederick.
 Barton: Sydney Frederick.
 Bartlett: Robert Dudley.
 Bateman: Frank Graham.
 Bates: Arthur Roger Albert.
 Batstone: Walter Waterfield.
 Bax: William Molyneux.
 Baxendale: Frederick Giesin.
 Bayden: Edward.
 Baylis: Albert Edward.
 Bayne: Edward Gordon.
 Beaven: Howard Clifford.
 Bedford: Charles Edgar.
 Bedford: Reginald Lewis Joshua.
 Bedwell: Ernest Charles.
 Benjamin: Ashley Florian.
 Benjamin: Harold John.
 Bentley: Arthur Waterhouse.
 Berry: Henry Frank.
 Bettger: Harold Alfred.
 Bevington: Ernest.
 Bevington: Philip Jackson.
 Bickford: Joseph Grant.
 Bird: Augustus Gordon.
 Bisley: Claude Vivian.
 Blackburn: Basil.
 Blackshaw: Charles.
 Blake: Alfred Eveleigh.
 Blessley: Victor Henry.
 Bliss: Francis George.
 Blomfield: Charles Geoffrey.
 Boden: Harold Casswell.
 Boden: Maurice.
 Bonwick: Herbert James.
 Boshier: Victor Evans.
 Boulton: Charles Valentine.
 Bousfield: Edwin Vaughan Davenport.
 Bowen: Edward Beddoe.
 Boyton: Frank Alric.
 Bradford: Daniel.
 Brevetor: Thomas.
 Bridger: Arthur Edward.
 Briggs: John.
 Brimacombe: Charles Seymour.
 Bristow: Benjamin Frankland.
 Broad: Sydney Lowther.
 Bromley: Robert Cecil.
 Brook: Harry.
 Broome: Douglas Frank.
 Brown: Arthur Frederick.
 Brown: William Edward.
 Brown: Wm. Lobin Trant.

Professional Associates:—

Browne: Hugh Gillespie.
 Browning: Egbert George.
 Buckland: William Thomas.
 Bulbeck: George.
 Bull: Thomas Henry.
 Bullock: Burnett.
 Burch: Herbert.
 Burge: Arthur John.
 Burn: Joseph.
 Burr: Frederick Malcolm.
 Burr: Thomas Arnold.
 Buss: Fleetwood George William.
 Cargill: Campbell Featherston.
 Carpenter: Lawrence.
 Carr: Herbert Francis.
 Carter: Alfred Presley.
 Carter: John Edward.
 Cass: Alexander James.
 Cassin: Charles Langa.
 Caton: Thomas Linfield.
 Chalcraft: Henry Terrell.
 Chandler: John.
 Chapman: Vaughan Godfrey St. John.
 Chapple: John Graddon.
 Chew: Richard.
 Chipp: George.
 Church: Geoffrey Redmore.
 Clark: Cuthbert Harvey.
 Clark: Herbert.
 Clark: Lonis Van.
 Clark: Raymond Montague.
 Clarke: Alfred Howard.
 Clarke: Charles Wentworth.
 Clayden: Walter.
 Coates: Laurence Calvert.
 Cobb: Henry Alfred William.
 Cocke: Edmund Sidney Dean.
 Coker: Harry Reginald Ellis.
 Cole: Herbert Covington.
 Collier: Arthur Charles.
 Commander: Charles Cnrtis.
 Cooke: Frederick Roper.
 Cooke: Lionel.
 Cooper: George Augustus.
 Cope: William George.
 Corfield: Thomas.
 Cox: Douglas Harold.
 Cox: Victor Jennings.
 Cramphorn: Charles Hubert.
 Cregeen: Hugh Stowell, Jun.
 Cresswell: John Theodore Ross.
 Crook: Hollis Augustus.
 Croslier: William Samuel.
 Crosier: Charles.
 Cross: Clement.
 Crump: Harold.
 Cubitt: Horace William.
 Cudlipp: William.
 Cullen: Felix Victor.
 Cumberbatch: Carlton Parry.
 Cundy: Henry I.
 Cushen: Charles Osmon.
 Cutler: Frank Sydney.
 Cutler: Henry Isaac.
 Dadson: Reginald Thornton.
 Daffarn: Thomas Alfred.
 Dafforn: George Bertie.
 Dallimore: Norman Edward.
 Dampney: Cyril John.
 Daniel: Henry Wilkinson.
 Dannatt: Percy Boothroyd.
 Davenport: Herbert.
 Davies: John Nicholls.

LONDON—continued.

Professional Associates:—

Davies : Leonard Owen.
Davis : Arthur Henry.
Davis : Cecil Wallace.
Dawkins : Albert James.
Dawson : Henry Aufrere.
Dean : Edward Harold.
Deane : Humphry.
Dellschaft : Adolf Henry.
Dinwiddy : Conrad Hugh.
Dixon : Francis Evelyn.
Drake : Frank Arthur.
Drew : Walter Hubert.
Drower : Edmund Gilbert.
Dunn : William.
Dunsmore : Gilbert.
Dunt : John Harlow.
Dyke : Harold George.

Eastman : Archibald Garey.
Easton : Walter John.
Eiloart : Ferdinand Robert.
Elder : Ernest.
Ellyatt : George Frederick.
Ermrich : Henry.
Evans : Bertie Graham.
Evans : Edwin Dudley.
Evans : Ernest Sydney.
Everett : Arthur Sherman.
Ewin : James Claude.
Eyles : Charles Henry.

Fairweather : Norman Blumer.
Farrer : Frederick Robert.
Ferrey : Gerald Colston.
Ferris : George William.
Few : Harry Garrard.
Finch : George Frederick.
Fisher : Robert.
Fitch : Philip.
Fitness : John Francis.
Flatt : John Alexander.
Fletcher : George Rivers.
Fleuret : Alfred Harman.
Flight : Alfred.
Ford : Richard Dickens Lancelot.
Ford : C. Graham.
Foster : Edward Chas.
Foster : Gaius.
Foster : Henry Helm.
Foster : Walter.
Fowler : Cyril James.
Fox : Sidney Joseph.
France : Arthur Stanley.
Francis : Bernard.
Freeman : George.
Freeman : Reginald Frank Lyne.
French : Arthur Martin.
French : Cecil George.
Furber : Henry Aubrey.

Gallop : Walter Judkins.
Galsworthy : Vincent Somers.
Garrard : Arthur Norman.
Garrett : Arthur Berry.
Genders : Percy Robert.
Giffin : Charles Williams.
Gilbert : John Sainsbury.
Gilbert : Samuel Howell.
Gilbert-Lodge : Edward Morton.
Gills : Stephen Langton Clowes.
Gillies : John Jeffrey.
Gimson : Allen.
Glasier : Edward Brougham.

Professional Associates:—

Glasier : Mortimer Sackville.
Gleed : Herbert Alexander.
Gleed : Percival Francis.
Glenn : George Frederick.
Gloag : Tom Keeping.
Goadby : Joseph Stubbins.
Goddard : Frank Horatio.
Goodchild : Walter Charles.
Goodwin : Henry Ernest.
Gore : William Joll.
Gowland : Stephen Leversha.
Gray : Horace Norman.
Gray : James Arthur.
Green : James Henry Townsend.
Gripper : John Bell.
Greenop : Edward.
Greenwood : Ernest.
Grellier : Gordon Harley.
Groves : Arnold Tudor.
Gruning : Edward Louis.

Hall : Montague Preston.
Hall : Vernon Manning.
Hallam : Frank Vincent.
Hamilton : John Paynter.
Harding : Frederick Allcroft.
Hards : John Frederick Stanley.
Harrington : Charles Poland.
Harrington : Frederick Josiah.
Harris : Douglas.
Harris : Edward Charles.
Harrison : William.
Hartley : Tom Percy.
Hassett : Reginald Charles.
Hayton : James Dawson Wray.
Hayward : Arthur Baldwin.
Hayward : Arthur Latewood.
Head : William Alfred.
Hebden : Francis Radcliffe.
Hebden : George Radcliffe.
Heckford : Harley.
Hedger : Arthur Constantine.
Helicar : George Thomas.
Hendra : Albert John.
Hennell : Charles Murray.
Henry : Edward Hugh.
Henson : Frederick Jasper.
Hewitt : Frank.
Hickman : Frank Davis.
Hicks : Stanley.
Hicks : William Rooke.
Hider : Sydney William.
Hinton : Herbert Arthur.
Hoare : Arthur J.
Hobson : Frederick Vachell.
Hodges : William Westcott.
Holmes : John Edward.
Home : Philip Woollatt.
Hookey : Reginald Edward.
Horder : Gerald Morley.
Horsfield : John Nixon.
How : Herbert.
Howard : Edmund.
Howell : Ernest John.
Howland : George.
Hubbard : William Henry Guest.
Huggins : Ernest George.
Hustler : Tom Lancelot.
Hutton : Frederic Norman.

Ibbotson : William Byrom.
Inskipp : Arthur.
Iverson : Archibald Henry Poole.

LONDON—continued.

Professional Associates:—

Jackson : Stanley Richardson.
 James : George Ernest.
 Janes : Walter Joseph.
 Jarvis : Ernest Cory.
 Jeffery : Francis Wilson.
 Jenkins : William Lionel.
 Jenkinson : Samuel Stewart.
 Jennings : William Alfred.
 Jonas : Harold Driver.
 Jonas : Robert Collier.
 Jonas : Samuel Marshall.
 Jones : Arthur Bayly.
 Jones : John Fox.
 Jones : Percy Everley.
 Jordan : George Henry.
 Jull : William Vincent.

Key : Raleigh William McLaren.
 Keele : John Daniel.
 Kelleway : Herbert Davies.
 Kelly : Arthur Ralph.
 Kemsley : Norman Bolton.
 Kemsley : William Hugh.
 Kennett : Charles Arthur.
 Kibblewhite : Henry James Treleaven.
 King : Frederick Augustus.
 King : John Leonard.
 Kinton : Harold Ernest.
 Kissingbury : Arthur Vernon.
 Klosz : Hubert John.
 Knibb : Frederick Charles.
 Knight : Frederick William.
 Knowles : Joseph Bertram.
 Knox : Leonard Needham.

Ladd : Walter Willoughby.
 Lake : Ralph Julian.
 Lambert : Arthur John.
 Lamprill : William Thomas.
 Lang : Augustus Bernard Dashwood.
 Lansdown : George Arthur.
 Larkin : Richard Webster.
 Laurence : Walter Bernard.
 Lavarack : Hamlett Unitt.
 Lawrance : John, Jun.
 Leake : Robert.
 Leigh : Vincent Stanley.
 Lemmoin-Cannon : Henry.
 Lewis : Arthur Llewellyn.
 Lickis : Leonard.
 Lightfoot : John George.
 Line : Henry William.
 Little : Henry.
 Living : Robert.
 Llewellyn : Arthur Henry.
 Loban : Gustavus Taylor.
 Lomax : Ernest George.
 Loram : John Anning.
 Lovegrove : Charles Gresham.
 Lowe : Charles Robert.
 Lucas : Joseph.
 Luck : George Edward.
 Luffingham : William John.
 Lumley : Edward Adrian.
 Lynch : James Henry.
 Lynde : Walter Mighells.
 Lyon : Michael Lewis.

Macer : Alfred Thomas.
 Mackenzie : Henry Blinman.
 McSheehy : John Edward Gerald.

Professional Associates:—

Madge : Wilfrid.
 Mager : Sydney.
 Mann : Alfred Henry.
 Marcus : William Mortimer.
 Markham : Christopher William
 O'Leary.
 Marks : Thomas Edward.
 Marler : Greville Sidney.
 Martin : Alexander Wm.
 Martin : Harrison.
 Martin : Moritz Richard.
 Maslen : Thomas Patrick Vincent.
 Mason : Charles William Hayley.
 Mason : Francis Scott.
 Mav : William Charles.
 Mayhead : Basil Stuart.
 Mayhew : Robert Henry Jewers.
 Meredith : Percy William.
 Merrett : Harold Thrift.
 Merrett : James.
 Metson : George.
 Miller : Frederick William.
 Milne : William Edward Streatfeild.
 Milnes : Robert.
 Mirams : Arthur Edward.
 Moat : Ernest William.
 Molyneux : Frank Eustace.
 Molyneux : Herbert Ernest.
 Montgomery : George.
 Moore : Ernest Llewellyn.
 Moore : Richard Charles.
 Morgan : Harold Woosnam.
 Morle : Denzil Adair Bartlett.
 Morse : Dudley Walter.
 Mullett : Henry Thomas.
 Mundell : Joseph Edward.
 Murrell : Sidney James.

Newborn : Charles Reginald.
 Newman : Bernard.
 Newman : Henry Arthur.
 Newman : Walter Philip.
 Newnham : Frank George.
 Nicholson : Ebenezer.
 Noakes : Arthur Orwhyn.
 Norman : Charles Frederick.
 North : Mark Frederick.
 Notley : Leslie Richard.
 Nye : Haydn Percival.

Page : Bernard Culmer.
 Page : Edmund.
 Palmer : Arthur.
 Parker : Frederic William.
 Parkhouse : Samuel.
 Parnacott : Arthur Charles.
 Parnwell : Sidney Arthur.
 Parratt : Oswald Estcott.
 Parry : Albert Edward.
 Parry : Herbert Mostyn.
 Paton : David Llewellyn.
 Paul : John William.
 Pearce : Charles Frederick.
 Pearce : Frederick William.
 Pearce : Stephen Harvey.
 Peach : Douglas Davison.
 Perks : Sydney.
 Perry : Charles William.
 Pewtress : Herbert Wilmshurst.
 Pilbeam : Francis Newcastle.
 Pilditch : William Thomas.
 Pilkington : James Monteith.

LONDON—continued.

Professional Associates:—

Pinfold : Francis Arthur.
 Pinsent : Francis Wingfield H.
 Pitt : Joseph Henry.
 Pitts : Frank Ernest.
 Plumstead : Henry William Lewis.
 Poole : Herbert Henry.
 Porter : Oliver John.
 Porter : Sydney Lawrance.
 Pottier : George Louis.
 Power : Richard Reilly.
 Pratt : Frank Percy.
 Price : Capel Hereward.
 Pritchard : Andrew Baden.

Quarmby : Charles David.

Rand : John.
 Ransom : Thomas Reginald.
 Ratcliff : Sidney Arthur.
 Read : Francis Charles Jennings.
 Redfern : Herbert William.
 Rees : William Harold.
 Rice : Benjamin Louis.
 Richardson : Henry.
 Richardson : Wilfrid Seagram.
 Richardson : William Edward.
 Ringland : William Ewart.
 Rippon : Herbert.
 Rivers : Frank Wilfred.
 Robertson : Clement Albert.
 Robertson : Henry Charles.
 Robinson : Harold Layton.
 Robinson : Ralph Eteson.
 Rogers : Frederic James.
 Rogers : Frederick Victor.
 Rogers : Leonard Neville.
 Rogers : Montagu Stanley.
 Ronald : Thomas Rowan.
 Roper : John William.
 Rosevear : John Ashburnham.
 Ross : Percy Havery.
 Rowe : Gilbert Charles.
 Ruddle : Frank J.
 Ruddle : George William.
 Rushworth : Harold Montague.
 Russell : Humphrey Gladstone.
 Rutter : Vallancey Arthur.
 Ryde : John Titcomb.

Sabin : Joseph Henry,

Professional Associate of Council.

Sainsbury : William Charles.
 Salmon : Joseph Harold.
 Salter : William.
 Sands : Hubert Covell.
 Saunders : Edgar Walter.
 Sandell : Stanley Lunau.
 Sargant : Frank Ellison.
 Satchell : Herbert Arnold.
 Saunders : Arthur Percival.
 Schroeder : Edward.
 Scoble : Herbert Thomas
 Scott : John.
 Scrivener : John Charles.
 Searle : Sydney.
 Seller : Frank Russell.
 Seddon : George Farquharson.
 Selby : Frank.
 Shephard : Joseph Ernest.
 Sherry : Nathaniel.
 Sherwin : Henry Edward.
 Sheppard : John Mortimer.
 Shipwright : William George.

Professional Associates:—

Skelt : Frederick Mitchell.
 Skewis : Edwin.
 Skingle : Alfred.
 Skingle : Alfred Charles.
 Slade : Isaac.
 Smalley : William.
 Smallman : Henry Richard George Strong.
 Smith : Arthur Kitson.
 Smith : Charles Philip.
 Smith : George Henry.
 Sneath : Frank Edgar.
 Spalding : Frank Ewart.
 Spencer : Francis Augustus.
 Spensley : James Calvert.
 Spyer : George.
 Stacey : William.
 Stagg : Harry Percy.
 Stamford : Alfred Arthur.
 Stevens : Nicholas Richard.
 Stevenson : Frederick J.
 Steward : Clifford Thomas.
 Stewart : Harry S.
 Stimson : Douglas Cecil.
 Stimson : Edward Frederick.
 Stimson : Herbert Percy.
 Stockings : Arthur Perry.
 Stokes : Hugh Charles.
 Stower : Joseph.
 Strachan : Charles John.
 Straker : Howard.
 Stubbing : Richard Webb.
 Sturgess : John Moore.
 Sturley : Arthur Dyson.
 Start : Leslie.
 Summerfield : Joseph Charles.
 Surrey : Christopher William.
 Swan : Harrold.
 Symes : James Gordon.
 Symes : William Charles.
 Symmons : Percy James.

Talbot : Cecil Gordon.
 Tanner : Rudolph.
 Taylor : Herbert William.
 Taylor : John James.
 Taylor : Thomas Osborne.
 Taylor : William Graham.
 Terry : Frank Treacher.
 Tharp : Robert Charles.
 Thomas : Alfred William.
 Thomerson : Albert.
 Thompson : Alfred.
 Thompson : Joseph Atherden.
 Thompson : Roland O'Brien.
 Thomson : Herbert David.
 Thornton : Arthur Bruce.
 Thurgood : Ernest Charles.
 Thurgood : Leonard Fielder.
 Thwaites : George Percy.
 Thynne : Reginald Lambert.
 Tidey : Herbert Gordon.
 Titterton : Sydney George P.
 Tivendale : Thomas.
 Tobias : Maurice.
 Toley : Ernest Albert.
 Tomkins : Samuel Edward.
 Tomlin : Francis Ferrier.
 Townsend : George James.
 Turner : Edgar Passand.
 Turner : Henry Charles Pettit.
 Turner : Vincent.
 Tyler : William Bott.
 Tyser : Grafton Leslie.

LONDON—continued.

Professional Associates:—

Veale : Louis Charles
 Veit : Leonard James.
 Venning : Harry John.
 Verity : Ernest George.
 Vigers : Astley Allan.
 Vining : Eric Leslie Randall,

 Wain : George Sparrow.
 Walker : Leon Victor.
 Walker : William Selves.
 Walsh : Frederick William.
 Walter : Sydney James.
 Watkins : Harold Alfred.
 Watson : George.
 Watson : William James.
 Watts : Ernest William.
 Watts : Frederick Spring.
 Waymouth : John Kennerley.
 Webb : Clarence Albert.
 Wheeler : Francis West.
 Wheeler : Welby.
 Whiddington : Stanley Dunford.
 White : Alfred Llewellyn.
 Whitehead : Ernest Mortimer.
 Whiteley : Cyprian Charles Oswald.
 Whittington-Cooper : Alfred.
 Wilde : Sidney Algernon.
 Wilks : Clement.
 Williams : Richard Ernest Havard.
 Willmott : James Perceval.
 Willoughby : Charles Albert.
 Willoughby : Charles William.
 Wilson : Everard John.
 Wilson : George Leopold.
 Wilson : John Hayes.
 Wonnacott : Howard John.
 Wood : Douglas.
 Wood : Hugh Reginald.
 Wood : John Guy.
 Wood : Rowland Harry.
 Worley : Frederick Horace.
 Worthington : James Scott.
 Wykes : Herbert Ivie.

 Yorke : Maurice Francis.
 Young : Archibald Ford.
 Young : C. Alex.
 Young : Herbert Henry.
 Young : James Dawbarn.
 Young : Kenneth James.

Associates:—

Adkins : William Ryland Dent.
 Allan : Charles Edward.
 Alverstone : The Right Hon. Lord.
 G.C.M.G., Lord Chief Justice of
 England,

Associate of Council.

Bankes : John Eldon, K.O.
 Barnes : George Frederick.
 Barry : Charles Edward.
 Barry : Sir John Wolfe, K.O.B.,
Associate of Council.
 Beale : James Samuel.
 Beale : Sydney William Phipson.
 Bellewes : George Oliver.
 Berkeley : Rowland Thomas Mortimer.
 Bund : John W. Willis.

Associates:—

Castle : Edward James, K.O.
 Cecil : Robert, Lord, K.C.
 Clarke : Sir Edward, K.O.
 Clarke : Sir Ernest.
 Clode : Walter.
 Colam : Robert Frederick.
 Courthope-Munroe : Harry.
 Coward : John Charles Lewis, K.C.
 Cripps : Charles Alfred, K.C.

 Danckwerts : William Otto Adolph
 Julius, K.C.

 Emden : T. Walter L.

 Fletcher-Moulton : Hugh Lawrence.
 Freeman : George Mallows, K.O.
 Freshfield : Edwin.

 Glen : Reginald Cunningham.
 Graham : William Vaux.
 Grantham : Richard Fuge.

 Harper : Richard Williamson.
 Houghton : George Boydell.
 Hudson : Alfred Arthur.
 Hutchinson : Christopher Clarke.

 Jeeves : William John.

 Leworthy : John Henry.
 Littler : Sir Ralph Daniel Makinson,
 K.O.

 Marshall : Frederick, K.O.
 Mence : Phillip Allan.
 Milles : Charles William.
 Moon : Ernest Robert, K.C.
 Mould : Graham Harley.
 Munsey : Thomas Hensman.

 Page : Ernest, K.C.
 Pain : Arthur Cadlick.
 Pinches : Edward Edwin.

Redman : Joseph Haworth.
 Rickards : Arthur George, K.C.
 Rigg : Herbert Addington.
 Russell : Charles Alfred, K.O.

Statham : William Arnold.
 Stephens : Pembroke S., K.C.
 Stutfield : Alfred Robert Oglvie.

Terry : George Percy Warner.

Vaughan : Edward Joseph.

Colonial Fellow:—

Collins : Horace.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN PARTS.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE.

Colonial Fellow :

Tuxen : Peter Vilhelm.

BLOEMFONTEIN.

Professional Associates :—

Stucké : William Henry.
Wallace : Herbert Alexander Craig.
Woodcock : Frank Sydney.

BRAZIL.

Professional Associate :—

Nottage : Percy George.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Colonial Fellow :—

Usher : Charles Richard.

BUENOS AIRES.

Fellow :—

Wells : Frederick Beauchamp.

Professional Associates :—

Blencowe : Sydney.
Waugh : Reginald Robert.

Colonial Fellow :—

Griffiths : Owen.

BURMA.

Fellow :—

Clancey : John Charles.

Professional Associate :—

Parsons : Merefield Donne.

CANADA.

ALBERTA.

Fellow :—

Limes : Roland Walter.

Professional Associate :—

Heathcott : Robert Vernon.

ASSINIBOIA.

Professional Associate :—

Parker : Howard.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Professional Associates :—

Jeffery : Charles John.
Wetenhall : Edward Box.

CANADA—continued.

MONTREAL.

Professional Associates :—

Brander : Francis Willoughby.
Leech : Daniel Herbert.

OTTAWA.

Professional Associates :—

Adams : Gerald James Frederick.
Ashton : Arthur Ward.
Olunn : Thomas Henry Gwyther.
Spreckley : Robert Oscar.

TORONTO.

Professional Associate :—

Emslie : Benjamin Leslie.

WINNIPEG.

Professional Associates :—

Harvie : Eben Nasmyth.
Reaney : Harold de Lisle.

CAPE COLONY.

CAPE TOWN.

Professional Associates :—

Owin : Norris Tynwald.
Irvine : Archibald Wyndham.
Labdon : Herbert George.
Sladdin : Frederick Robert Edwin.
Youatt : Ernest.

Colonial Fellows :—

Leane : Walter Burditt.
Phillips : William White.

PORT ELIZABETH.

Professional Associate :—

Sale : Arthur Reed.

SIMONSTOWN.

Fellow :—

Baker : Ernest John.

WOODSTOCK.

Professional Associate :—

Menmuir : Robert William.

CEYLON.

Fellow :—

Geddes : Andrew Donald.

Professional Associate :—

Lees : Henry Berry.

Colonial Fellows :—

Bartholomeusz : Oswald Vincent.
Buyzer : Charles Allan Oswald.
Gill : James Herbert Wainwright.
Savundranayagam : Adalbert
Rajadurai.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN PARTS—continued.

CHINA.

CANTON.

Colonial Fellow:—
Chye : Tian Fook.

HONG KONG.

Fellows:—
Galbraith : Samuel Haughton.
Sayer : George William.

Professional Associate:—
Reed : Edward B.

Colonial Fellow:—
Wright : Arthur Edgar.

SHANGHAI.

Fellow:—
Peebles : Philip.

Professional Associate:—
Sparke : Norman Lush.

Colonial Fellow:—
Godfrey : Charles Henry.

CHIROMO.

Professional Associate:
Rule : Thomas.

COLOMBIA.

Professional Associates:—
Lake : Vivian Davey.
Lees : John.

EGYPT.

CAIRO.

Professional Associates:—
Davies : John William Satterley
Humphreys.
Hinks : Henry.
Lamb : Percy Hutchinson.

GHIZEH.

Professional Associate:—
McCall : Jacobus Stewart Johnson.

KARTOUM.

Professional Associates:—
Percival : Walter Gilbey.
Pollock-Hodson : Harold Edward.

KHARABA.

Professional Associate:—
Kerr : Norman Munro.

RAS-EL-KHALIG.

Fellow:—
Hood : Thomas, Jun.

TANTA.

Professional Associate:—
Speakman : John McClure.

GIBRALTAR.

Professional Associate:—
Turner : Jabez Tennyson.

INDIA

AGRA AND OUDH.

Fellow:—
Jackson : Henry.

BENGAL.

Professional Associate:—
Goodwin : Percy Worthington.

BOMBAY.

Fellows:—
Delves : Robert Harvey Addington.
Fritchley : Edwin Wollaston.

OOIMBATORE.

Colonial Fellow:—
Naidu : Ramaswami Narayanaswami.

KASHMIR.

Professional Associate:—
Sharma : Lakshmi Chand.

NAGPUR.

Professional Associate:—
Main : Thomas Forster.

ORISSA.

Professional Associate:—
Burstal : Arthur Cyril.

PUNJAUB.

Professional Associates:—
Anderson : Henry.
Dudley : Roland.

ROORKEE.

Colonial Fellow:—
Gurney : James Stratton.

SIND.

Colonial Fellow:—
Cooper : Joseph A. W.

JOHANNESBURG.

Fellow:—
Stokes : Frederick Vincent.

Professional Associates:—
Ellis : Rupert Lumley.
English : Henry Cecil.
Key : Astley Cooper.
Stucké : William Henry.

LAGOS.

Colonial Fellow:—
Oke : John Athanasius.

MALAY STATES.

NEGIR SEMBILAN.

Professional Associate:—
Tayler : Vivian Alfred.

SELANGOR.

Professional Associate:—
Bailey : George Canning.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN PARTS—continued.

MALTA.

Fellows:—
Child: Henry John.
Parker: Thomas.
Wright: George John.

MAURITIUS.

Fellow:—
Coad: Harold Eustace.

MOMBASA.

Professional Associate:—
Tanner: William Hugh.

NATAL.

DURBAN.

Professional Associates:—
Osborn: Edward.
Stead: Edward John.

PIETERMARITZBURG.

Colonial Fellows:—
Stott: Clement Horner.
Tomlinson: William J.

NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON.

Colonial Fellow:—
Waterfield: Horace Clare.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Professional Associate:—
Leatham: Nigel Clere.

PRETORIA.

Professional Associates:—
Bell-John: Harry.
Howgrave-Graham: George Ernest.
Mundy: Hugh Algernon Godfrey.

ROBERTS HEIGHTS.

Fellow:—
Knight: Henry St. John.

SIAM.

Professional Associates:—
Clark: Hudson Owen.
Edwards: William Arnold Donaldson.
Gairdner: Kenneth Greame.
Michell: John.

SIERRA LEONE.

Colonial Fellow:—
Rogers: Colin Percy.

STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

PENANG.

Professional Associate:—
Neubronner: Harry Alfred.

PERAK.

Professional Associate:—
Slater: Arthur James.

SINGAPORE.

Fellows:—
Lermit: Alfred William.
Rea: John Todd.

Colonial Fellows:—
Bidwell: Regent Alfred John.
Carpmael: Harold.

TASMANIA.

Fellow:—
Peace: John Chalmers.
Professional Associate:—
McGaw: Andrew Kidd.

UGANDA.

Professional Associate:—
Boazman: Henry, Jun.
Colonial Fellow:—
Allen: Raymond Cecil.

UNITED STATES.

IDAHO.

Fellow:—
Sproat: Robert.

MINNESOTA.

Professional Associate:—
Denham: William Ernest.

WEST INDIES.

BAHAMAS.

Colonial Fellow:—
Miller: William.

BARBADOES.

Colonial Fellow:—
Bowen: Ernest Francis Sinderby.

DOMINICA.

Professional Associate:—
Skeat: Arthur Percival.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN PARTS—continued.

WEST INDIES—continued.

JAMAICA.

Professional Associate:—
Hollis: Herbert.

Colonial Fellows:—
Baker: William Anthony.
Bancroft: Augustus Charles.
Dodd: John Hugh.
Foster: Edward.
McGahan: Amos Harvey.

ST. LUCIA.

Colonial Fellow:—
Cooper: John Ashley.

WEST INDIES—continued.

TRINIDAD.

Professional Associate:—
Prevatt: Francis Christophe.

TURK ISLANDS.

Colonial Fellow:—
Reid: Edward George.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Colonial Fellow:—
Osment: Harry Shorthose.



